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1882

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT

AT THE

SPECIAL SESSION, NOVEMBER, 1863,

AND

MAY SESSION, 1864.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:
1864.

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M E S S A G E

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,

GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

SPECIAL SESSION, NOVEMBER, 1863.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:

J. M. SCOFIELD & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

1863.



M E S S A G E .

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
Executive Department, Hartford, Nov. 3, 1863.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED :

The recent call of the President of the United States upon Connecticut for her proportion of three hundred thousand volunteers to reinforce our armies in the field, and the want of extended and efficient efforts to secure their enlistment, have led me to convene your honorable body and solicit your co-operation in adopting such measures as, in your judgment, may be necessary to comply with the requisition.

The quota assigned to this State by the war department is five thousand four hundred and thirty-two. The quota assigned for the draft now in progress is seven thousand six hundred and ninety-one, only two thousand five hundred and eight of which had been obtained on the 17th of October last, leaving a deficiency at that date of five thousand one hundred and eighty-three. The deficiency on former calls, as claimed by the war department, is seventeen hundred and forty-eight, but according to the records of the Adjutant-General of the State, there is a surplus of five hundred and thirty-one, requiring in all ten thousand and eighty-four.

This deficiency arises from the want of uniformity in the action of towns, and the want of harmony between State and national legislation.

Our legislation upon this subject has been founded upon the idea that the towns, as distinct organizations, should be required to bear a large portion of the burdens placed upon the State, and in expectation that any surplus of volunteers furnished by a town, above the quota assigned to it by State authority, would be applied to the next quota, and would diminish the number drafted from the town, should a draft be ordered.

As the draft has been ordered by the general government, efforts have been made to have its action conform to these expectations, but such conformity is not in accordance with the Act of Congress for "enrolling and calling out the national forces," which apportions troops called for by the President to States and congressional districts. If any district shall furnish a surplus of troops under any call, the President is authorized to credit that number on the next quota, and to diminish, to that extent, the next draft which may be ordered in that district; but he is not authorized to make any distribution of the surplus among the towns which furnish them, or to make any distinction in drafting from towns in the same district.

A surplus furnished under an apportionment made by State authorities can not, under the law of Congress, be credited to towns, but must be applied to the entire district. Towns, as subdivisions of districts, are not recognized.

There is therefore now no motive for towns to vote large sums from their treasuries to encourage volunteering, as the burdens will rest upon them alone, while the benefits will be distributed over the entire district. Hence our present inactivity.

It is now necessary to awaken a new interest throughout the State, and to stimulate the whole people to vigorous efforts to meet the demands of the general government.

It is evident that this can not be done by the voluntary action of local authorities alone, nor by appropriations made exclusively from the State treasury.

We should place the responsibility as much as possible upon the people, and combine the efforts of both local and State authorities.

These views lead me respectfully to suggest, that the "Act to provide for the organization of a Volunteer Militia for the public defense, approved July 10th, 1862," by which, towns, cities, and boroughs are authorized to make appropriations to encourage the enlistment of volunteers at their discretion, be repealed; that an appropriation be made from the State treasury for additional monthly pay to each volunteer who shall be duly mustered into the service of the United States and credited to the State; also that the quota of the State be assigned to the several towns, in proportion to their enrollment, of the class upon which the call is made, and they be authorized to pay, at their discretion, a definite and uniform sum, as a bounty to any volunteer who may be a resident thereof, or who, not being a resident or liable to a draft, shall be furnished by the towns, and be duly mustered, all of whom shall be credited on the quota assigned to such towns. If at the time designated by the President for the commencement of a draft, any town shall not have furnished its full quota, such town shall be required to pay into the treasury of the state for each man of the quota so assigned, which it shall fail to furnish, a much larger definite sum than they shall be authorized to pay for volunteers, which sums so paid into the State Treasury, shall be appropriated for the payment of volunteers, and for the support and maintenance of their families—also, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to obtain such a modification of the Act of Congress referred to, as will authorize the President to credit the several towns with the number of volunteers which they may furnish and to apportion any future draft accordingly. Having the assurance of the Provost Marshal General that he will use his influence to secure such a change in the law, reasonable hopes may be entertained that it will be accomplished before the time fixed by the President for commencing the draft.

Although the measures suggested necessarily make great demands for men and money, yet the consciousness that the enemies of our country have forced upon us this struggle for the preservation of every interest involved in our national ex-

istence, should stimulate us to make the offering. Property without governmental protection is already lost. Life without the guardianship of law is valueless.

Many citizens whose views are entitled to the highest consideration entertain the opinion that those who are now in the military service of the government, or who shall hereafter enter, either by volunteering or by draft, should not be deprived of the right of suffrage; and that it is the duty of the General Assembly to adopt measures by which they may exercise this privilege. Their increasing numbers under the recent calls for troops render this duty still more apparent. My views on this subject are too well known to be repeated here.

I present only one other subject to your notice now, as its postponement until the regular session of the General Assembly may embarrass the action of others who are engaged in it as a work of public interest.

In August last, I received a communication from the Governor of Pennsylvania, stating that he was about purchasing and preparing ground for a cemetery for soldiers killed in battle at Gettysburg, and inquiring whether Connecticut would co-operate with other states in the purchase. I immediately requested the Hon. John Hooker, of Hartford, to visit Gettysburg in behalf of this department, and to advise with the agent of Pennsylvania in regard to the proposed plan and the measures necessary to carry it into effect. Some valuable suggestions made by him for apportioning the expense among the States, and for the future control of the grounds, were adopted.

The project meets my approval, and I recommend an appropriation to aid in its execution.

The consecrated ground will testify to our appreciation of the service rendered on the battle field, and the contemplated monument will be a fitting memorial to the bravery and patriotism of the noble dead.

The call of the President for more troops to reinforce our armies, is one of great encouragement, furnishing as it does new evidence of his determination to use all power which

the constitution has placed in his hands to maintain national authority unimpaired.

There are also other reasons why we should entertain high hopes for our future.

The proof of the diminished resources and power of our enemies ; the reasonable success which has followed the advance of our armies ; the highly prosperous condition of our national finances, hitherto unsurpassed in the history of any people engaged in a protracted war ; the more just appreciation of our struggle by enlightened foreign powers, and their greater readiness to acquiesce in our right to settle internal differences without their intervention ; the recent clear manifestations of public sentiment against a peace which shall recognize rights forfeited by perfidy and rebellion ; the conviction deepening in the minds of all classes of intelligent, philanthropic and religious men, that we are not only gaining strength and permanency to our government, but that the treachery of its professed friends has become the divinely appointed means of promoting the cause of humanity and the universal triumph of right and justice ; all these indications unite in urging us to renewed exertions to sustain the government, and inspire us with increased hope and confidence that we shall yet witness the execution of righteous laws over a united people extending throughout our undivided territory.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 5th, 1863. }

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I herewith transmit a copy of a letter and statement received from Maj. D. D. Perkins, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General for Connecticut, giving such information as was called for by the Resolution adopted this day by your honorable body relating to the draft in this State, so far as it relates to the first three Congressional Districts.

The returns from the fourth District have not been received.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

[Copy.]

A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, }
November 5th, 1863. }

HIS EXCELLENCY

GOVERNOR WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,

SIR:—In reply to your letter of this date enclosing a copy of a Resolution of the House of Representatives, asking for information in regard to the draft, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the number of men raised

and brought into the actual military service of the United States under the recent draft, and the number who have paid the commutation of \$300, &c., &c., in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Congressional Districts of this State.

The returns from the 4th District are not yet received. I will, however, obtain them as they stand at this date, and forward them to your Excellency in the course of two or three days.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. PERKINS,

Act'g Ass't. Provost-Marshal-Gen'l Connecticut.

A true Copy,

CALVIN G. CHILD,

Executive Secretary.

A true Copy,

CALVIN G. CHILD, Executive Sec'y.

[Copy.]

T A B L E .

Showing the number of men actually brought into the United States service under the recent draft, the number who have paid commutation, the number drafted who are deserters from not having reported, and the number of persons who have deserted after having reported, in the 1st, 2d and 3d Congressional Districts, Connecticut :

DISTRICTS.	No. of drafted men delivered at General Rendezvous.	No. of substitutes delivered at General Rendezvous.	No. paid \$300.	No. of drafted men who never reported	No. deserted drafted men after having reported.	No. deserted after having reported substitutes.	Date of Return, 1863.
First,	50	642	428	343	11	8	Oct. 22.
Second,	34	564	296	171	71	6	Oct. 16.
Third,	46	342	232	269	0	4	Sept. 21.
Total,	130	1548	956	781	82	18	

The above figures were made at the time the draft was substantially completed in such districts. Since then a number of those who are reported as having "failed to report" have presented themselves or been arrested as deserters, and exempted or held. The alteration will, however, be small.

Signed, D. D. PERKINS, Major A. D. C.,

Act'g Asst. Provost-Marshal-General Connecticut.

and forth, and that the whole of the world is a vast
arena, and that the only way to win is to be the
strongest. The only way to be the strongest is to be
the most powerful. The only way to be the most powerful
is to be the most intelligent. The only way to be the most
intelligent is to be the most powerful.

And so it is that the only way to be the most powerful
is to be the most intelligent. The only way to be the most
intelligent is to be the most powerful.

MESSAGE.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
HARTFORD, November 12th, 1863. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened :

I have received from your honorable body a resolution in the following words :

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Special Nov. Session, 1863. }

WHEREAS, it is understood and believed by members of this House that certain of the arms of this State, to wit: rifles, muskets, and pistols, have, without authority from the General Assembly, or without any legal authority, been taken from their proper places of deposit, and delivered to individuals or organized bodies of men not recognized by the military law of this State ; therefore,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to communicate to this House as speedily as his convenience will admit, any information which he may be possessed of relating to the disposition of the State arms to any bodies of men other than military organizations known to the law or to individuals, together with the number and character of such arms ; the time when they were so disposed of, and the names of the parties to whom they were delivered."

In order to furnish all information possessed by the Executive relating to the subject of inquiry, it will be important to make a statement of the circumstances under which the arms to which you evidently refer were issued, especially as the call is made upon the Executive to furnish information which may remove or confirm the belief, entertained by some members of your House, that he, having the custody of the arms of the State, has disposed of them without authority of law.

In July last, a large number of men in the city of New York, under the influence of leaders hostile to the National Union and in sympathy with rebellion, banded together to resist the draft ordered by the President of the United States under Congressional authority.

They at once became an infuriated mob; they compelled men to leave their labors and close their places of business; they went from house to house, and from street to street, overpowering whatever obstacles impeded their progress. Arson, pillage and robbery were unrestrained. Innocent citizens were beaten, shot, and hung. The rioters became a power so formidable that they could not even by the most solemn pledges that their alleged grievances should be redressed, be persuaded to desist from their hellish work. They held the city, with its untold wealth and millions of people, for days in the terrors of anarchy.

At the same time riotous demonstrations were made in different parts of the country; and, without concert of action, gentlemen residing in various sections of this State, whose opinions and judgment are entitled to high consideration, represented the danger in their respective localities in the following language:

"Those who oppose the draft are making every effort to unite themselves together for resistance."—"There is no doubt of an organization here to resist the draft."—"Threats of resistance are loud and frequent in our midst."—"Notices have been posted, threatening those who aid the draft."—"Men have pledged themselves to break the boxes which contain the names of men enrolled for the draft."—"Secret

meetings have been held, at which it had been determined to commence open resistance on the night of a given day, but for some reason it was postponed.”—“I want a sufficient number of men to guard my property from the mob which is likely to arise and pillage and burn.”—“I do not take counsel of my fears when I assure you that I anticipate an outbreak in this place.”—“These disturbances throughout our country are the result of a combination of traitors both North and South.”

In this critical and alarming condition of public affairs, men of true and well-known patriotism, belonging to both the Republican and Democratic parties, offered their services to preserve public order, and made requisition upon the Executive for arms.

In examining the statutes, I found authority to furnish the active militia and the enrolled militia, when ordered into active service, with arms, and nothing to prohibit the use of them by others whenever public necessity requires. Also, that no place is designated for the deposit of arms purchased by the State and not in the hands of the militia, and that the Commander-in-chief “may issue such orders as he shall judge expedient to carry into execution the intents” of “An Act relating to the Militia,” which act is especially intended to give him full power and authority to use both the active and inactive militia to *prevent* rebellion and insurrection.

Considering our perilous condition, and the fact that the active militia of the State, including the Governor’s Guards, was composed of less than one thousand men, orders were issued from this Department for the transmission of arms to the following persons, residing in the towns herein named, upon the execution of proper bonds for their safe keeping and return :

	To whom issued.	At what Place.	No. of Arms and Accou- trements.	Description.
1863.				
July 14,	Wm. T. Miner,	Stamford,	65	Muskets & Sets of Accountments.
" 15,	Dexter R. Wright,	Meriden,	200	" " "
" 18,	Joshua Kendall,	Derby,	60	" " "
" 18,	D. W. Plumb,	Derby,	40	" " "
" 20,	Elisha Carpenter,	Danielsonville,	80	" " "
" 20,	Thomas Guyer,	Norwalk,	60	" " "
" 21,	Maj. F. W. Russell,	Portland,	40	" " "
" 21,	Gilbert W. Phillips,	Putnam,	80	" " "
" 21,	Capt. A. Seeley,	Stamford,	50	" " "
" 24,	Rufus Smith,	Litchfield,	40	" " "
			715	

Prior to the assembling of your honorable body, four hundred of the above described muskets and as many sets of accountments were returned to the State Arsenal, or transferred to military companies newly organized in the towns where the arms were sent.

Exceptions might be taken to the language of the resolution, which, assuming that the Executive has acted without legal authority, calls upon him for proof; but I prefer to have every public act of mine, together with all the circumstances connected with it, fully known, and most cheerfully submit to your deliberate judgment and to the impartial decision of your constituents whether such Executive action has put in jeopardy the rights or the person of any law-abiding citizen, and whether the Executive would not, under the circumstances by which he was surrounded, have proved faithless to the high trusts committed to him by a confiding people, if he had not placed the arms of the State where they could have been used to maintain the supremacy of law and preserve public tranquillity.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

M E S S A G E

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,

GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

MAY SESSION, 1864.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN :

CARRINGTON & HOTCHKISS, STATE PRINTERS.

1864.

M E S S A G E.

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, AND
GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

THE voice of this Commonwealth, which has called us to the high and responsible duties upon which we this day enter, has been uttered in the midst of an extended and powerful conflict of opinion and of arms, which must terminate in the dismemberment of the American Union, with the consequent check to prosperity and the loss of rights hitherto enjoyed under the fostering care and protection of the General Government, or in the opening of a new era in which will be witnessed advanced civilization, greater prosperity and purer liberty under a restored national supremacy.

It is the voice of an earnest, intelligent and liberty loving people, declaring in unmistakable language their purpose to give the General Government a firm and cordial support in efforts to maintain constitutional authority.

As their representatives, we should enact and make ample provision for the enforcement of laws which will promote general prosperity and guard those rights which are held in charge by the sovereignty of the State, and coöperate with the General Government in preserving those which are guaranteed under the Federal Constitution.

Local interests cannot be protected unless we maintain the outer and stronger defenses of national authority, nor can rights shielded thereby be ruthlessly assailed without injury to private interests.

The criminal assaults which ambitious, arrogant and disloyal men have made upon this authority have carried burdens of taxation to every State, town and village, that have been felt by every farmer, mechanic and laborer; have rendered neces-

sary requisitions for men to augment the army and navy; have caused the loss of our sons in hospitals, and on every battle field, and the consequent wave of sorrow which has flowed over every family circle.

They have made such new and unprecedented demands upon the pecuniary resources of the State as to increase the expenditures of the civil list since the year 1859 from \$222,270.35 to \$4,897,819.72 the past year, and now instead of exhibiting resources of interest bearing stocks of over \$400,000, with an indebtedness of less than one-tenth of that amount, we have a funded debt of \$6,000,000, and unfunded of \$1,249,660.

The expenses during the year for ordinary purposes have been.....	\$ 278,071.36
In aid of families of soldiers.....	726,908.17
Advances to the Paymaster General for State bounties and other purposes connected with the volunteers and the militia.....	3,640,000.00
Advances to the Quartermaster General.....	15,000.00
For interest.....	237,840.19
	<hr/>
	\$4,897,819.72
The sinking fund for the reduction of the public debt amounts to.....	\$1,016,846.68

It is difficult to form an estimate which will approximate our necessary expenses for the coming year. From present indications the military campaign is to be prosecuted with great vigor, and we may anticipate an early requisition for more troops. I would therefore urge the reënactment of the law authorizing the payment of State bounties to volunteers, which expires by its own provisions on the 16th inst., with such modifications as the interests of the service may require. During the present inflated condition of the currency, which affords a time peculiarly favorable for meeting pecuniary obligations, I would recommend largely increased taxation, and authority to make loans required to supply any deficiency for appropriations.

There has been collected on the first claim presented to the General Government \$621,700.28. This account, amounting to \$1,516,565.71, has been so far audited and approved by government officers as to give confidence that the whole amount

will be collected with the exception of interest and a few small charges amounting to less than \$6,000.

The supplemental account presented about a year ago, has not yet been approved, and another is in the course of preparation by the Adjutant General, who, at my special request, has assumed this labor in addition to the regular duties of his office.

A large amount of loans from the school fund has been returned, and the money re-loaned upon real estate security. The whole capital, amounting to \$2,049,426.77, remains unimpaired. The income has been distributed to the several school districts at the rate of \$1.20 for each resident child within the prescribed ages.

The continual increase of children, which, during the past fifteen years has been 25 per cent. will necessitate a diminished dividend, if made upon the same basis. The recommendation of the Commissioner that the distribution be hereafter made upon the attendance at school would evidently be more in accordance with the designs of those who established the fund; would aid those who appreciate its benefits, and tend to encourage and support the general system of education.

The Superintendent of Common Schools reports the attendance of seventy-six thousand two hundred and seven scholars in eighteen hundred and nineteen public schools, taught by two thousand and thirty-seven teachers, at an expense of \$400,000; more than nine-tenths of which is derived from the income of the school and town deposit funds, and from the direct taxation of property. The number of young men and older boys in the higher classes has greatly diminished, while the number of female teachers has materially increased.

There appears to have been a general improvement in the character of the schools. The State Normal School is reported to be in an improved condition, with an increased attendance of those who are qualifying themselves for teachers. As a useful institution, forming a part of our system of education, it is worthy of continued support.

In December last, I received, through the Secretary of State of the United States, a communication from the Secretary of

Foreign Affairs of Denmark, requesting contributions of school apparatus which would exemplify the mode of instruction in use in Common Schools in the United States, for exhibition before an educational Convention to be held at Copenhagen during the present month, and that distinguished gentleman bore gratifying testimony to the high estimate in which our system of common schools is held in foreign countries, by saying that such articles would be regarded with great interest, especially from Connecticut and Massachusetts.

In accordance with this request the Superintendent of Common Schools was directed to furnish such articles as might be desirable. This duty has been performed and acknowledged by the Danish Consul, resident at New York.

The State Reform School has been open ten years, during which time there have been received six hundred and ninety-four boys. There are now two hundred and three in the institution. Their earnings in the mechanical department have been about \$7,000 during the year.

It has been conducted with more economy, and been more successful in improving the character of the boys than at any former period.

The system of labor trains them to habits of order and industry; the plan of education develops their mental faculties, and the moral and religious instruction directs them in the paths of honesty, sobriety and virtue.

The friends of the institution will be gratified that their anticipations are being realized in the saving of some from greater depths of vice to which they were tending, when brought to the school, and in such a complete reformation in the conduct and character of others as to inspire them with a proper degree of self-respect, and enable them to secure a comfortable livelihood as useful and respectable citizens.

The whole number of convicts in the States Prison is one hundred and thirty-nine, being twenty less than a year ago.

The law which reduces the term of service for good behavior continues to have a beneficial influence upon the morals and character of the prisoners. The reward is to them one of

merit, and gives them a degree of self-respect. Good discipline has been preserved without severity.

No contract for prison labor has expired during the year, therefore no advance in prices has been obtained. The cost of the necessary supplies of the prison and of superintending the prisoners has increased so as to make the expenditures \$657.31 more than the earnings.

There have been sixty-one State beneficiaries admitted into the Retreat for the Insane during the year, and forty-nine discharged—thirty-eight of whom had recovered or improved. There are one hundred and twenty-six remaining.

This and other institutions of humanity and charity, established by Christian benevolence, as will appear by a reference to the reports of their directors, have continued to be the channels through which the State has relieved the necessities of many of her unfortunate children.

Their numbers increase not only with the increase of population, but in consequence of the anxiety and distress occasioned by public disturbance, and larger appropriations are required for their relief.

Those who possess and appreciate the blessing of a physical and mental constitution which can readily be so developed as to add to their usefulness and happiness, will rejoice in any judicious expenditure which you may make to relieve those who are deprived of any of their senses, or who are deranged or deformed in any of their powers.

The railroad interest has been rendered prosperous by a large increase in the number of passengers and in the quantity of freight transported. While the operating expenses have been much larger than formerly, yet the net income from a paid capital of \$19,042,379.31 has been \$1,694,730.18, which is a gain of more than half a million of dollars over the amount received last year.

The New Britain and Middletown Railroad is in process of construction.

The Rockville Road has been completed, and is in successful operation.

During the year only three banks have terminated their corporate relations to the State and organized under the National Banking Act.

There are now seventy-two banks of discount, with an aggregate capital of \$20,606,962. There is no material difference between the loans, deposits, circulation and specie reported in 1863 and the present amount.

The conservative and healthful influence of our forty-eight Savings Banks is felt in the stimulated industry of our laboring population, and in the habits of economy and saving which are manifest in the deposits, which have increased during the year \$3,807,865, and on the first day of January amounted in the aggregate to \$26,954,802.

The frequent applications which have of late been made for acts of incorporation to carry on manufacturing and other branches of industry, induce me to refer to the public act relating to Joint Stock Corporations. Under its provision labor, capital, and genius have been associated, and various kinds of business prosecuted, often upon an extended scale, with advantage to individuals and benefit to the State.

If any amendments can be made to the law which will not call for an unnecessary exposure of private interests thus associated, and which will assure the public that the corporations are wisely and properly conducting their business, let them be adopted.

Is it not probable that the suggestion which I had the honor to make to the General Assembly in 1858, relating to a more correct and reliable annual statement, is of this character?

The experience of twenty-five years shows that the law is based upon sound principles, and that in order to secure just protection to capital invested, or to labor employed in ordinary business, it is wholly unnecessary and impolitic to grant special acts of incorporation.

All associations for conducting a business which it is right for an individual to pursue, other than a copartnership, should be organized under this statute.

If there shall be peculiar circumstances connected with any company, which furnish substantial reasons for relieving it

from any of the requirements of law, or for granting it special privileges, they can be considered and met by a resolution which shall relate only to the object in view.

More than a year since, the attention of the Executive was called to a law affecting the interests of many citizens of Connecticut, enacted by the State of Massachusetts, which imposed a different, and, as was believed, a heavier tax upon the stock of corporations held by persons residing out of the State than upon the same property owned by residents.

For these reasons it was regarded as a violation of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States." Fears were also entertained that it would disturb the harmony which now exists between the States by exciting retaliatory legislation.

The attention of the Governor of that State was called to the subject by others as well as by myself, and on the assembling of the Legislature he presented the subject to that body in an argument to show that the act is in violation of that section of the Constitution to which reference has been made. A modification of the law is now under consideration by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The same principles are involved in a statute of this State entitled "An Act in addition to and in alteration of an Act for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes," which imposes a tax of three-fourths of one per cent. upon the stock of banks, insurance companies, and other associations incorporated by or established in this State, owned or held by persons residing out of the State.

The stock in such corporations owned by our citizens is entered in the list of towns where they reside, and is taxed like other property for town, city and State purposes. In some localities the tax imposed upon stocks owned by residents is much larger, and in others much less than the amount laid upon the same stocks owned by non-residents. Whenever a higher tax is imposed upon the property of the non-resident he is not protected in "the privileges and immu-

nities" of the resident citizen. It is not a satisfactory answer to one who is thus compelled to bear an undue burden of taxation that the amount collected of the class to which he belongs is only equal to the average amount assessed upon residents. The fact remains that he is not protected in, and does not receive all the "privileges and immunities" to which he is entitled under the Constitution.

The proposed amendment to the State Constitution designed to give electors in the military service of the United States an opportunity to exercise the privileges of the elective franchise, and which was passed by the last General Assembly, will be before you for your action.

No argument can be necessary to urge a measure which bears upon its face such evidence of its justness.

Freemen who sustain and protect a government by baring their bosoms to the deadly shafts of its enemies, should have an opportunity to express an opinion in respect to its policy and the character and qualifications of its officers.

The several State agents appointed for the purpose of carrying out the intention of the Legislature in reference to sick and wounded soldiers have rendered important services in ministering to their relief, in securing the transfer of many to the New Haven and other hospitals nearer their friends, in facilitating the discharge of the disabled, and in providing for the comfort and relief of those who had become isolated or detached from their regiments and needed aid.

The probable events of the immediate future render our duty very clear, and require us to be in readiness to assist them in any future emergency.

The report of the Quartermaster General presents a clear and minute exhibit of the expenditures of that Department, an inventory of the public property in the State Arsenal and in the hands of the Militia, and a full account of all ordnance stores, clothing and equipage received from and delivered to the United States government.

Repairs at the Arsenal are regarded as important for the proper care and preservation of property stored therein, and changes in the law, suggested for the purpose of holding mili-

tia officers to a strict responsibility, are found by the experience of that officer to be necessary to save the State from heavy losses by the issue of property from his department.

The Paymaster General, during the past year, has paid

To officers in the nine months regiments, Post Commanders, Assistant Surgeons and Chaplains.....	\$47,010.62
To the State Militia.....	21,000.25
To Volunteers for State Bounties.....	3,498,380.00
Making a total of.....	\$3,566,390 87

The great watchfulness and close scrutiny necessary to guard against the payment of fraudulent orders, added to the large amount disbursed, has made the position often one of painful responsibility.

The full, able and interesting report of the Adjutant General, which will be transmitted, embraces an account of the organization of the volunteer forces which have been turned over to the service of the United States, upon the requisition of the President, an account of the reënlistment of men in the field, the result of the draft ordered and executed by the General Government, the quotas assigned to this State, under all calls for troops, and the number of men furnished, as well as official reports of services rendered in various battles, and the present condition of the State militia.

The entire military staff have performed their responsible duties with such promptness and ability as to relieve this Department from undue anxiety, and a sense of justice induces me to speak in commendation of their self-denying fidelity to the public interests.

The draft, ordered by the President in July to fill the army, was an incident which excited a portion of the people to threats and acts which produced an alarming and critical condition in public affairs, rendering necessary the adoption of unusual measures to maintain public order.

Arms belonging to the State were entrusted to the keeping of well known patriotic and responsible citizens, who tendered their services to aid in maintaining the peace. The several companies of militia and Governor's Guards were ordered to

protect the State arsenal and their armories, and to hold themselves in readiness for other service, whenever called upon.

The execution of these orders required some weeks of continued service, and the promptness with which they were obeyed, by both officers and men, manifested an earnest desire to render all service necessary to preserve the public peace during a period of such anxiety.

As the entire force, numbering less than one thousand men, was evidently inadequate to meet such an emergency, a call was issued for volunteers to be organized into companies and battalions for a short term of service. The number who offered was quite limited, and as soon as the apprehended danger had passed all were discharged.

The active militia now borne upon the muster rolls is only one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight, a force altogether too limited for public safety, and it cannot be reasonably expected that even this small number will be retained for any length of time under a system wholly voluntary, which in many cases requires in addition to personal service, expenditures of money many times larger than is demanded of those who avoid the duty.

As the Major General had given special attention to the condition of the militia, I requested him to present the results of his observation, together with any plan which he might have for securing an efficient force. His communication will be transmitted for your consideration. It clearly presents the inadequacy of the present law, the error of relying wholly upon a volunteer system, the necessity of offering greater inducements for men to enter the service, while holding them to the faithful performance of every duty, the value of competent and thorough instruction, and the excessive and unjust burdens which rest upon those who perform the duty.

These suggestions are of great practical value, as well as the recommendation that Congress amend the conscription act so as to exempt a certain proportion of the militia from any other than a short service.

It is evident that we shall soon be without any efficient militia, unless we adopt a system which will impose excessive

burdens upon those who perform the duty, or one which can be sustained only by heavy taxation on those whose interests are to be guarded. The latter alternative is the true policy.

The last General Assembly at its special session made provision for the payment of bounties to volunteers, by which enlistments into the army were encouraged and secured. Authority was also given the Paymaster General to pay upon the order of the Governor such an amount not exceeding ten dollars per man as the Governor should deem proper, to any party who should procure volunteers for the service. This discretion was exercised so as to allow the payment of the full sum to any party who should procure enlistments of men, except those already in the service.

As the War Department had decided to credit those who should reënlist on the quotas of the several States, special agents were appointed and sent to the several military departments, with instructions to obtain evidence that proper certificates of muster and credit were given, and to see that proper orders were issued for the payment of State bounties.

The War Department and the officers of the several military departments rendered every facility in their power to secure the object of the agencies. The result has been the enlistment of 3,347 veterans, at a saving of \$26,971.77 over and above the amount which would have been paid for procuring the same number of new recruits. The payment of bounties was authorized on condition that volunteers should be accredited to the towns where they are enrolled or have their residence, as ascertained by the Boards of Enrollment. There were, however, no such boards in the military departments to furnish the necessary certificates, and it could not be expected that men in the field would renewedly pledge their services, unless they could obtain their bounty at the time they should be mustered, and they receive as favorable consideration as those who had never entered the service. To meet their reasonable anticipations, and to obtain the full quota required of the State, orders were given the Paymaster General to pay bounties to veterans upon certificates from the Adjutant of the regiment in which they had been remustered. It is desirable that the As-

sembly take special notice of this order. A few volunteers have not received bounties, because they did not enlist from and were not credited to the towns where they were enrolled or had their residence. So far as this was done inadvertently, and the volunteer received no local bounty, provision may now be made for payment.

As the first selectmen are virtually the agents of the towns, they were authorized to recruit, and rendered valuable service in filling the quotas of the towns.

All new recruits have been assigned to regiments, battalions, and batteries, in the field, except colored men, who have been organized into the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth regiments. The Twenty-ninth has gone into the field with full ranks, under the flag of the State, to uphold that of the Union. For this they have given their energies and hazarded their lives. They are soldiers fighting our battles, and we should give them a soldier's pay and a soldier's protection. The terrible scenes recently enacted at Fort Pillow and Plymouth urge upon us the duty of securing for them the same treatment which we demand for all engaged in honorable warfare. It may require retaliation. That is a fearful remedy, justifiable only to restrain the barbarous practices of inhuman enemies. When it begins, for the lowest soldier who should receive death in any other way than in accordance with the laws of civilized warfare, we should take enemies highest in rank, man for man, life for life.

In comparing the records of the Adjutant General with those of the War Department, it was found that a portion of the enlisted men had not been credited, but on discovering the omission, the credit was promptly given. The quota assigned to Connecticut, under every requisition made by the President, is thirty-nine thousand two hundred and fourteen, and the number furnished is forty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

It is just to state that one thousand four hundred and seventy-four drafted men are credited who paid commutation and did not enter the service. We have, however, actually sent into the field one thousand five hundred and sixty men for three

months, and one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight for three years, making three thousand two hundred and fifty-eight more than have been required by the President; and there now stands a credit to the State of three thousand one hundred and seventy-two to apply toward any future call for a service for three years.

Who will not find inexpressible satisfaction and encouragement in this new proof of the patriotism of this commonwealth? The spirit of our fathers, which in much weakness and under frequent defeats, carried them through a seven years' war, to establish a government for the protection of their liberties and the liberties of their children, has been reproduced in the efforts and determination of their sons to preserve that government. It is more than the annals of the hour—it is the record of actions springing from just causes reaching forward to legitimate results, and has become a part of the history of the nation, written in the blood of our choicest sons.

Riotous proceedings in other States have resulted in the loss and damage of private property, and while threats of open violence have not recently been executed in this, yet the occurrences of the past year furnish evidence that we have the same elements of restlessness under just and wholesome restraint, are liable to the same outbursts of passionate disaffection, and exposed to like consequences.

Should they occur while we have no statute on the subject, the injured party would be seriously embarrassed and delayed in obtaining proper indemnity. It would, therefore, be well to define the responsibility and the manner in which the losses may be compensated.

It is a principle almost universally admitted, that a government is under obligation to give protection to every citizen who does not encourage or engage in the violation of law, and in case of failure it is in duty bound to make good the injury sustained consequent upon such neglect.

Apply the principle to the conflict now raging between the friends and the enemies of the Union, and we find that every word which comforts, and every act which encourages, strengthens and prolongs the rebellion, is a demand for increased taxation to compensate for losses sustained by loyal citizens.

The State and National Governments are only separate parts of one great system, each moving in its own orbit, performing its own functions, each acting in harmony with the other, to define, secure and perpetuate the liberties of the people, as well as to "establish justice and insure domestic tranquillity."

They are founded upon the necessities of an extended civil organization, and make it as much a duty to sustain the General Government in its efforts to "establish justice and insure domestic tranquillity," as it would be to sustain State authorities, if the State had sovereignty over every question relating to public safety.

To comprehend and maintain this cardinal truth as the chief corner-stone of a free and powerful government, to remove every institution inconsistent with justice, and put at rest every question, the agitation of which ever has or ever will disturb and prevent domestic tranquillity, is the pressing and imperative duty of the American people.

A large faction of our fellow-citizens, occupying an extended portion of our country, under the influence of prejudice and passion, have determined, and for more than three years made vigorous and untiring efforts to thwart the execution of the laws by destroying the national Union. No appreciation of the blessings of governmental protection, no consciousness of the indefensibility of their position, and no sense of their guilt, has modified or changed their criminal purpose.

For success they rely upon a division in the opinions and counsels of the people, and upon their own strength as concentrated in their reinforced and disciplined armies.

We have no alternative other than to permit them to hold our liberties subject to their dictation, or meet them on their own chosen field of conflict, and by the strong arm of power, working through our armies, subjugate them to governmental authority.

No peace can be insured to the subjects of any government, either in heaven or on earth, without the exercise of power sufficient to subdue armed rebellion. We cherish no feelings of hostility or revenge, and desire not the life of the insurgents, but feel it to be a high, patriotic and religious duty to use ade-

quate force for subjugating the outward manifestation of the spirit of rebellion to the claims of law and order.

Opposition to government must be met with opposition to rebellion.

Liberty lost by us is lost to our children forever.

Therefore we should combine our resources and consecrate them to a nation's strength, until the armies of our enemies shall be overpowered.

Until this shall be accomplished, the consideration of all questions which relate to repairing or reconstructing this Union, will be premature, and when this shall be done, we may safely judge and determine how far in accordance with our obligations to law abiding citizens we may restore rights forfeited by the highest crime against human government, and how far the future peace and prosperity of the people shall demand retributive justice.

The disaffection which has led to this terrible civil war, has, in the opinion of many, been caused directly by slavery, and of others, by an unjustifiable agitation of questions relating thereunto, still, nearly all agree that it has been either the direct or proximate cause of the rebellion.

The institution existed in every State during our connection with the mother country. Questions of interest or policy arising from it produced more excitement, caused more bitterness of feeling, and were more difficult of adjustment than any others which engaged the consideration of the Convention which adopted the constitution; and while that honorable body brought a nation into being and sent it on its mission of freedom, nevertheless it failed to incorporate into that instrument the requisite authority for removing from within State limits an institution wholly inconsistent with the object for which it gave the nation life.

From that day to the present, slavery has been clamorous for preservation, extension and power.

On the admission of Missouri and the incorporation of Texas into the Union, the voice of slavery was heard remonstrating against any curtailment of its limits and demanding increased power in the national councils.

Questions as to its influence upon the public prosperity and to the duty of the Government in relation thereunto were discussed in business circles, in public meetings, in conventions and legislative assemblies, until they produced throughout the country an excitement scarcely equalled at any former period of our history. It is true that at one time the people were by their representatives called around an open grave to witness the burial of every element which then disturbed the national councils. But slavery was restless within such narrow bounds, and, refusing to be held by the unholy compromise, broke from her affected repose, and with an assumed air of righteous indignation, and in violation of plighted faith, renewedly disturbed the public tranquillity by the passage of the act relating to Kansas and Nebraska.

In whatever aspect we view these facts, written on every leaf of our history, a wise and sound public policy call upon us now to use every lawful instrumentality which will prepare the way for abolishing the cause of so much disorder, and for securing and perpetuating the liberties of all the people. The President properly issued his proclamation declaring universal freedom in the insurrectionary districts. It was an important war measure, and on that account eminently wise and justifiable. Its moral influence has strengthened the Government and weakened the rebellion. But its effect is limited. Men are not made free by its mandate, but only by the presence of armies which give it efficacy. The decree may be confirmed by the Supreme Court and freedom be given to every slave ; yet if the military power should give way to the civil authority to-day and peace be restored, as eventually it must be, no legal obstacle could prevent the States from exercising their sovereignty over slavery, nor hinder them from reëstablishing the system, with increased ability to foment discord in our public councils, and make disturbance in our otherwise happy homes.

Slavery is not dead. Its life is in the custody of its friends, and while it shall so remain there will be no peace.

The events of the past urge us to adopt some measure which shall terminate in favor of freedom, that controversy which must

ever exist so long as a part of the nation remains free and a part enslaved.

This duty is pressed upon our consideration under circumstances which admonish us that it cannot be neglected without danger; and that it can now be performed without violating any vested rights, in the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, according to the provisions of that instrument, which will secure to the National Government supreme control over the whole subject of slavery.

We know not the design of God with reference to the future of our Nation, but when we look at the position of gathered armies of American citizens, who, while we are in the midst of our deliberations, may be contending in death struggles for the preservation or the dissolution of the American Union; and when we call to mind the principles of equity and righteousness which lie at the foundation of His government, and the order with which it is administered, we may believe that He is now giving us a rare opportunity of enforcing the claims of law and order by conquering a peace, and a favorable occasion to establish justice and form a more perfect union.

Let us embrace this opportunity and perform these duties with humble confidence that, under the guidance of the King of Kings, this revolution will carry the Nation onward in the path of prosperity, intelligence, and influence, and upward, to a higher level of freedom, civilization, and Christianity, where every citizen, whether high or low, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, of whatever tribe, or race, or nation, shall be protected in all the inalienable rights which God has given him, under our National emblem of Liberty, Union, and Power.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

NEW HAVEN, May 4th, 1864.

REPORT
OF THE
STATE TREASURER,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1864.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
J. M. SCOFIELD & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1864.

TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, May Session, 1864. }

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR,—I herewith transmit my report for the fiscal year ending March 1st, 1864, that it may be submitted to the General Assembly.

Very Respectfully,

GABRIEL W. COITE,

State Treasurer.

REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, May 1, 1864. }

To the Honorable General Assembly :

In conformity with the requirement of the Statute, I have the honor to present my official report of the business and condition of the State Treasury, during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1864.

The receipts of the public revenue, including

Bills payable during the year, were	-	-	\$7,008,023.72
Add balance on hand April 1, 1863,	-		106,170.04

	Total,	-	-	\$7,114,193.76
Deduct payments on orders,	\$6,826,579.53			
“ “ for interest,	237,840.19			7,064,419.72

Available balance, April 1, 1864,	-	\$49,774.04
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The total receipts from all sources, during the year, were,

-	-	-	8,640,667.80
Add balance from all accounts, April 1, 1863,			163,947.63

	Total,	-	-	\$8,804,615.43
Deduct payments for all purposes,	-			8,696,424.50

\$108,190.93

Leaving a total balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1864, to the credit of the several accounts of the Civil List, School Fund and State Institutions, amounting to one hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-three cents.

STATE BONDS.

The sale of State Bonds on the first day of July, 1863, enabled me to liquidate the then existing temporary indebtedness of the State. The usual receipts being sufficient for the current expenditures until December, when, upon the call for more troops, an extra session of the General Assembly was convened, and a law enacted, directing the payment of bounties to volunteers. Under that authority the requisitions of the Paymaster-General and the payments to Towns in aid of soldiers' families, from the first of December, 1863, to the thirty-first of January, 1864, amounted to two millions of dollars—four hundred thousand in one instance—having been paid in one day.

It will be remembered that about that period the unprecedented subscriptions to the Government six per cent. loan, were diverting large amounts of money from ordinary channels. The Treasurer, consequently, experienced very great embarrassment in procuring temporary loans for the use of the State. Whenever a loan was obtained, it was almost always under a promise of reimbursement on or before the first of February.

A then existing law authorized the sale of two millions dollars of bonds, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum. The effort to dispose of bonds at that rate of interest at that time, signally failed, no capitalist being disposed to invest in a five per cent. loan, interest payable in a rapidly depreciating currency, when the opportunity offered of a six per cent. investment, with interest payable in gold.

The General Assembly at its adjourned session on the 13th of January, authorized a sale of six per cent. bearing Bonds, which, under the pressing necessity of repayment of the two millions of temporary debt on or before the first of February, was advertised on the 13th of January, and on the 23d the Treasurer opened proposals amounting to \$4,061,000, ranging from par to a premium of five per cent. Of those bids, \$716,500 was solicited at par, \$1,344,500 at premiums ranging from $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. to five per cent., amounting in the

aggregate to \$14,000, and one offer for the whole two millions of bonds, or none, at a premium of one per cent., or \$20,000.

The law controlling the action of the Treasurer concludes thus, "Provided, that the Treasurer shall accept the most favorable proposals made by responsible bidders."

As neither the law nor the advertisement prescribed the mode of bidding, nor excluded a conditional bid, the Treasurer confirmed his own judgment by the opinion of competent and experienced persons and awarded the whole loan to the conditional bidder, thereby realizing six thousand dollars more premium than would have been obtained by the State if the bonds had been awarded to other bidders.

FLOATING DEBT.

The continuance of the recruiting service renders necessary the continued payment of bounties, which, with the relief extended to soldiers' families, has accumulated a present temporary indebtedness of \$1,249,660.

This large sum is obtained on a condition of repayment on or about the first of July next. It will therefore be necessary for the General Assembly to enact measures by which the Treasurer shall be placed in possession of the means requisite for the liquidation of that amount of floating debt, very likely to be still farther augmented during the next two months.

It will be for the General Assembly to determine whether those means shall be obtained wholly by a new issue of State Bonds, or by a reasonable increase of taxation upon the real and personal property of their constituents, augmented as they may be to some extent by a judicious system of excise and license laws.

SAVINGS BANKS.

In my report of April, 1863, I stated that a question had been raised by several of the Savings banks as to their liability to pay the State tax imposed by law on the "whole amount of their deposits."

No legislation having since been had by the General Assembly on the subject, I directed a suit to be brought against one of their number for the collection of the tax due—as required of me by law—and to test the constitutionality of the enactment. The case was to have been tried at the February term of the Supreme Court, but the illness of counsel rendered a postponement to the September term unavoidable.

The banks still claim that such portion of their deposits and earnings as have been invested in United States Bonds, are exempt from taxation, and decline to pay the State tax “upon the whole amount of their deposits.” There remains therefore the sum of \$29,495. $\frac{30}{100}$ still due and unpaid by them of the tax of 1863.

The exemption of United States Stocks from taxation “by or under State authority” when “held by individuals, corporations, or other associations,” will materially decrease the revenue hitherto accruing to the State from those sources.

CASH RECEIPTS.

The total amount of cash paid into the Treasury from April 1st, 1862, to April 1st, 1863,	
was	- - - - - \$5,101,874.74
And from April 1st, 1863, to April 1st, 1864,	9,070,824.52
	<hr/>
Making a total in two years of	- \$14,172,699.26

SINKING FUNDS.

The Sinking Funds of \$600,000 and \$400,000 established by law for the ultimate redemption of four millions of State Bonds, now amount to \$1,016,886. $\frac{63}{100}$.

In addition to the above the Treasurer is the custodian of more than \$300,000 in other cash securities deposited by Insurance Companies under the provisions of a law of the State.

THE STATE TAX.

The State tax of two mills on the dollar, levied upon the grand list, has never been paid more promptly than during

the present year. In many instances, the Town Treasurer has, in reply to my inquiries, testified to the cheerful and ready response of the tax-payers to the call of the collector.

No loyal citizen will ever remonstrate against the necessity of contributing his proportion of pecuniary assistance to the State, that it may aid the General Government in its determination to establish the supremacy of the United States laws, the perpetuity of the Federal Union, and the preservation of the liberties of the whole people, without distinction of age, sex, or color.

The annexed tables, statements and accounts, exhibit the details of the receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury during the past fiscal year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GABRIEL W. COITE,
State Treasurer.



GENERAL REVENUE.

TAX FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20th, 1864.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax at 2 mills.	Military subjects.	Military tax at \$1.	Taxes due February 20th, 1863.
HARTFORD,	\$26,432,584	\$53,265.17	697	\$697	
Avon,	515,792	1,031.59	92	92	
Berlin,	1,000,318	2,000.64	165	165	
Bloomfield,	829,680	1,659.26	111	111	
Bristol,	1,412,199	2,824.40	222	222	
Burlington,	450,311	900.62	61	61	
Canton,	1,011,911	2,023.82	145	145	
East Granby,	484,996	969.99	49	49	
East Hartford,	1,214,558	2,429.12	142	142	
East Windsor,	1,153,973	2,307.95	152	152	
Enfield,	2,596,207	5,192.41	182	182	
Farmington,	2,007,537	4,015.07	161	161	
Glastenbury,	1,278,817	2,557.63	355	355	
Granby,	595,180	1,190.36	116	116	
Hartland,	359,835	719.67	84	84	
Manchester,	1,357,035	2,694.07	298	298	
Marlborough,	300,957	601.91	27	27	
New Britain,	2,541,417	5,082.83	410	410	
Rocky Hill,	478,077	956.15	101	101	
Simsbury,	1,051,545	2,103.09	160	160	
Southington,	1,415,239	2,830.48	232	232	
South Windsor,	1,133,675	2,267.35	146	146	
Suffield,	1,718,064	3,436.13	161	161	
West Hartford,	1,068,576	2,137.15	101	101	
Wethersfield,	1,537,538	3,075.08	96	96	
Windsor,	1,288,542	2,577.08	215	215	
Windsor Locks,	514,570	1,029.14	115	115	
	\$55,739,083	\$111,878.16	4,796	\$4,796	
NEW HAVEN,	26,094,989	52,189.98	1,462	1,462	
Branford,	1,031,855	2,063.71	115	115	
Bethany,	481,391	962.78	49	49	
Cheshire,	1,115,341	2,230.68	80	80	
Derby,	2,619,010	5,238.02	111	111	
East Haven,	1,349,983	2,699.97	203	203	
Guilford,	1,438,176	2,876.35	192	192	
Hamden,	1,430,681	2,861.36	292	292	
Madison,	823,633	1,647.27	85	85	
Meriden,	3,310,982	6,621.96	792	792	\$7,284.41
Middlebury,	358,252	716.50	41	41	
Milford,	1,010,132	2,020.26	173	173	
Naugatuck,	1,057,018	2,114.04	150	150	
North Branford,	539,816	1,079.63	94	94	
North Haven,	679,626	1,359.25	83	83	
Orange,	992,672	1,985.34	179	179	
Oxford,	604,455	1,208.91	80	80	
Prospect,	221,179	442.36	29	29	
Seymour,	763,292	1,526.58	168	168	5.25
Southbury,	853,032	1,706.07	42	42	
Wallingford,	1,636,939	3,273.88	292	292	
Waterbury,	5,609,424	11,218.85	321	321	274.00
Woodbridge,	459,030	918.06	52	52	
Wolcott,	293,479	586.96	45	45	
	\$54,774,387	\$109,545.77	5,130	\$5,130	\$7,563.66

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAX FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20th, 1864.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax at 2 mills.	Military subjects.	Military tax at \$1.	Taxes due February 20th, 1863.
NEW LONDON,	\$5,043,823	\$10,087.65	530	\$530	
Norwich,	8,926,028	17,852.06	672	672	
Bozrah,	500,721	1,001.44	23	23	
Colchester,	1,574,933	3,149.87	234	234	
East Lyme,	554,618	1,109.24	50	50	
Franklin,	439,979	879.96	68	68	
Griswold,	979,220	1,958.44	100	100	
Groton,	2,273,234	4,546.47	215	215	
Lebanon,	1,118,244	2,236.49	100	100	
Ledyard,	602,723	1,205.45	140	140	
Lisbon,	299,608	599.21	57	57	
Lyme,	391,749	783.50	116	116	
Montville,	1,028,531	2,057.06	124	124	
N'th Stonington,	895,768	1,791.53	120	120	
Old Lyme,	548,038	1,096.07	35	35	
Preston,	842,019	1,684.04	119	119	
Salem,	372,113	744.22	33	33	
Sprague,	1,123,665	2,247.32	96	96	
Stonington,	3,808,816	7,617.63	147	147	
Waterford,	942,184	1,884.37	210	210	
	\$32,266,014	\$64,532.02	3,189	\$3,189	
BRIDGEPORT,	7,227,437	14,454.87	1,331	1,331	
Danbury,	3,668,588	7,337.18	293	293	
Bethel,	640,838	1,281.68	78	78	
Brookfield,	729,794	1,459.59	91	91	
Darien,	1,090,053	2,180.10	102	102	
Easton,	638,638	1,277.28	52	52	
Fairfield,	3,229,142	6,458.28	105	105	
Greenwich,	3,029,599	6,059.20	298	298	
Huntington,	706,290	1,412.58	47	47	
Monroe,	642,611	1,285.22	85	85	
New Canaan,	1,123,724	2,247.45	130	130	
New Fairfield,	427,336	854.67	90	90	
Newtown,	1,712,638	3,425.28	250	250	
Norwalk,	4,090,693	8,181.39	549	549	
Redding,	1,211,234	2,422.47	118	118	
Ridgefield,	1,251,284	2,502.57	152	152	
Stamford,	4,503,242	9,006.48	265	265	
Sherman,	424,871	849.74	34	34	
Stratford,	1,547,733	3,095.47	110	110	
Trumbull,	743,818	1,487.64	75	75	
Weston,	511,228	1,022.45	114	114	
Westport,	2,087,473	4,174.94	230	230	
Wilton,	782,163	1,564.32	80	80	
	\$42,020,427	\$84,040.85	4,679	\$4,679	

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAX FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20TH, 1864.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax at 2 mills.	Military subjects.	Military Tax at \$1.	Taxes due February 20th, 1863.
BROOKLYN,	\$1,008,485	\$2,016.97	102	\$102	
Ashford,	485,805	971.61	55	55	
Canterbury,	735,537	1,471.07	85	85	
Chaplin,	299,676	599.35	22	22	
Eastford,	320,554	641.11	116	116	
Hampton,	431,363	862.73	85	85	
Killingly,	1,581,078	3,162.16	409	409	
Plainfield,	1,449,595	2,899.19	260	260	
Pomfret,	1,007,155	2,014.31	100	100	
Putnam,	968,029	1,936.06	132	132	
Scotland,	388,712	777.42	28	28	
Sterling,	366,684	733.37	94	94	
Thompson,	1,680,616	3,361.23	150	150	
Voluntown,	283,753	567.51	40	40	
Windham,	1,691,075	3,382.15	256	256	
Woodstock,	1,352,035	2,704.07	136	136	
	\$14,050,152	\$28,100.31	2,070	\$2,070	
LITCHFIELD,	1,603,842	3,207.69	288	288	.48
Barkhamsted,	514,204	1,028.41	146	146	
Bethlem,	513,975	1,027.95	68	68	
Bridgewater,	555,046	1,110.09	89	89	
Canaan,	676,382	1,352.76	74	74	
Colebrook,	627,950	1,255.90	82	82	
Cornwall,	781,677	1,562.35	143	143	
Goshen,	888,188	1,776.38	123	123	
Harwinton,	586,147	1,172.29	62	62	
Kent,	610,731	1,221.46	125	125	
Morris,	436,577	873.15	56	56	
New Hartford,	981,931	1,963.86	111	111	
New Milford,	1,995,756	3,991.51	289	289	
Norfolk,	806,145	1,612.29	101	101	
North Canaan,	748,134	1,496.27	94	94	
Plymouth,	1,624,647	3,249.29	357	357	
Roxbury,	493,087	986.17	63	63	
Salisbury,	1,888,593	3,777.19	93	93	
Sharon,	1,413,030	2,826.06	193	193	
Torrington,	991,581	1,983.16	69	69	
Warren,	339,555	679.11	84	84	
Washington,	994,068	1,988.14	170	170	1,471.99
Watertown,	1,270,413	2,540.83	135	135	
Winchester,	1,922,040	3,844.08	387	387	
Woodbury,	1,170,679	2,341.36	190	190	
	\$24,434,378	\$48,868.75	3,592	\$3,592	\$1,472.47

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAX FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20TH, 1864.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax at 2 mills.	Military subjects.	Military Tax at \$1.	Taxes due February 20th, 1863.
MIDDLETOWN,	\$4,850,129	\$9,700.26	605	\$605	
Haddam,	866,089	1,732.18	130	130	
Chatham,	852,766	1,705.53	101	101	
Chester,	366,269	732.54	59	59	
Clinton,	608,519	1,217.04	40	40	
Cromwell,	570,479	1,140.96	65	65	
Durham,	561,799	1,123.60	102	102	
East Haddam,	1,229,511	2,459.02	254	254	
Essex,	887,797	1,775.59	139	139	
Killingworth,	289,080	578.16	92	92	
Old Saybrook,	564,132	1,126.26	109	109	
Portland,	1,741,131	3,482.26	170	170	
Saybrook,	567,035	1,134.07	55	55	
Westbrook,	512,187	1,024.37	104	104	
	\$14,466,923	\$28,933.84	2,025	\$2,025	
TOLLAND,	496,619	993.24	78	78	
Andover,	266,876	533.95	52	52	
Bolton,	259,996	519.99	44	44	
Coventry,	812,317	1,624.63	165	165	
Columbia,	341,163	682.33	45	45	
Ellington,	760,431	1,520.86	93	93	
Hebron,	654,047	1,308.09	65	65	
Mansfield,	704,956	1,409.91	190	190	
Somers,	757,472	1,514.94	84	84	
Stafford,	1,197,858	2,395.72	277	277	
Union,	298,963	597.93	70	70	
Vernon,	1,668,607	3,337.22	358	358	
Willington,	361,460	722.92	122	122	
	\$8,580,765	\$17,161.53	1,643	\$1,643	

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Grand List.	Tax at 2 mills.	Military subjects.	Military Tax at \$1.	Taxes due February 20th, 1863.
Hartford,	\$55,739,083	\$111,878.16	4,796	\$4,796	7,563.66
New Haven,	54,774,387	109,548.77	5,130	5,130	
New London,	32,266,014	64,532.02	3,189	3,189	
Fairfield,	42,020,427	84,040.85	4,679	4,679	
Windham,	14,050,152	28,100.31	2,070	2,070	1,472.47
Litchfield,	24,434,378	48,868.75	3,592	3,592	
Middlesex,	14,466,923	28,933.84	2,025	2,025	
Tolland,	8,580,765	17,161.53	1,643	1,643	
	\$246,332,129	\$493,064.23	27,124	\$27,124	\$9,036.13

State tax due February 20th, 1863, received,	-	-	-	-	\$8,010.40
“ “ “ 1864, “	-	-	-	-	493,064.23
Military tax due “ 1863, “	-	-	-	-	1,025.73
“ “ “ 1864, “	-	-	-	-	27,124.00
					<hr/> \$529,224.36

DIVIDENDS ON BANK STOCKS,
OWNED BY STATE.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Date of Dividend.	Rate.	Amount.
Hartford Bank,	1650	\$165,000	June,	5 per cent	\$8,250.00
			December,	5 "	8,250.00
Phoenix Bank,	1220	122,000	September,	4 "	4,880.00
			March,	4 "	4,880.00
Farmers and Mechanics,	49	4,900	August,	3½ "	171.50
			February,	4 "	196.00
New Haven Bank,	548	54,800	July,	4½ "	2,466.00
			January,	6 "	3,288.00
Middletown Bank,	593	59,300	July,	4.168 "	2,540.00
			January,	5 "	2,965.00
		\$406,000			\$87,886.50

TAX ON RAILROADS,
DUE SEPTEMBER 1.

NAME OF ROAD.	Whole Length.	Length in Conn.	No. Shares Capital Stock.	Market value.	Amount of Tax.
Hartford and New Haven, - - -	70½ m.	64.6-8 m.	23,500	\$190	\$30,701.80
Housatonic, - - -	74 "	74 "	20,000	30	4,500.00
Naugatuck, - - -	57 "	57 "	10,318	95	7,351.57
Danbury and Norwalk, - -	23.808 "	23.808 "	6,140	35	1,611.75
New London Northern, -	66 "	57 "	6,021	125	4,874.96
New Haven and Northampton,	84.97 "	60.04 "	10,100	50	1,784.17
New York and New Haven, -	61.47 "	48.19 "	30,000	125	21,870.97
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill,					1,374.81
New York, Providence and Boston,	50 "	5½ "	15,000	117	1,447.87
New Haven, New London & Ston'gt'n	61½ "	61½ "	{ 7,426 4,996		no tax.
Fair Haven and Westville Horse R. R.,	3½ "	3½ "	4,000	12½	375.00
Hartford and Wethersfield " "	7½ "	7½ "	1,290	115	1,112.63
Norwalk " "					225.00
					\$77,230.53

TAX ON BRIDGE AND TURNPIKE STOCK,

OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS.

COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Value.	Tax.
Hartford Bridge Company, - - -	87	160	\$104.40
Derby Turnpike Company, - - -	2	50	.75
			\$105.15

TAX ON INSURANCE STOCKS,

OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS.

COMPANY.	Location.	No. Shares.	Paid in.	Value.	Tax.
North American, - - - - -	Hartford,	730	\$100	\$110	\$602.25
City, - - - - -	"	292	100	125	273.75
Merchants, - - - - -	"	216	100	120	194.40
Phoenix, - - - - -	"	279	100	160	454.80
Hartford, - - - - -	"	1362	100	250	2,553.75
City, - - - - -	New Haven,	639	100	100	278.17
Ætna, - - - - -	Hartford,	2661	100	250	4,989.38
	additional,				9.37
Ætna Life, - - - - -	Hartford,	85	31	37	23.59
Charter Oak Life, - - - - -	"	50	50	54	20.25
Phoenix " - - - - -	"	63	8	8	3.78
Thames Fire, - - - - -	Norwich,	65	100	90	43.87
Mutual Security, - - - - -	New Haven,	211	25	26	41.15
Connecticut Fire, - - - - -	Hartford,	174	100	115	150.08
Home, - - - - -	New Haven,	60	100	100	45.00
Norwich, - - - - -	Norwich,	330	50	50	123.75
Charter Oak Fire and Marine, -	Hartford,	195	100	90	131.63
New England " " "	"	85	50	60	38.25
					\$9,977.22

**TAX ON BANK STOCKS,
OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS.**

BANKS.	Location.	No. Shares.	Par Value.	Market value.	Tax.
Ansonia Bank, - -	Ansonia,	200	\$50	\$52	\$78.75
Ætna " - -	Hartford,	53	100	102	40.56
	additional,	7			5.35
Bridgeport " - -	Bridgeport,	185	50	55	76.31
Bridgeport City, - -	"	41	100	100	30.75
Central, - - -	Middletown,	8	75	75	4.50
City Bank of Hartford,	Hartford,	229	100	110	188.92
	additional,	8			8.80
Citizens, - - -	Waterbury,	124	100	100	93.00
Clinton, - - -	Clinton,	80	100	100	60.00
Charter Oak, - -	Hartford,	304	100	99	225.72
	additional,	29			28.71
Bank of Commerce, -	New London,	42	100	110	34.65
Connecticut, - -	Bridgeport,	184	100	104	143.52
Danbury, - - -	Danbury,	161	100	100	120.75
Deep River, - - -	Deep River,	140	100	100	105.00
East Haddam, - -	East Haddam,	68	80	80	40.80
Exchange, - - -	Hartford,	1107	50	48	398.52
Elm City, - - -	New Haven,	812	100	110	669.90
Fairfield County, -	Norwalk,	126	100	100	94.50
Farmers, - - -	Bridgeport,	307	70	60	138.15
Farmers & Mechanics,	Hartford,	957	100	117	839.77
Hartford, - - -	"	1387	100	144	1,497.96
Hartford County, -	"	177	50	54½	72.35
Home, - - -	Meriden,	216	100	105	170.08
Hatters, - - -	Bethel,	135	60	55	55.69
Hurlburt, - - -	West Winsted,	115	100	110	94.87
Iron, - - -	Falls Village,	869	25	20	130.35
Jewett City, - - -	Jewett City,	73	60	60	32.85
Manufacturers, -	Birmingham,	166	50	50	62.25
	additional,	6			2.25
Mercantile, - - -	Hartford,	342	100	70	179.55
Merchants, - - -	Norwich,	220	40	41	67.65
Merchants, - - -	New Haven,	347	50	50	130.13
Merchants & Manufact'rs	Hartford,	122	100	105	96.07
	additional,	10			7.85
Meriden, - - -	Meriden,	142	100	106	112.89
Middletown, - -	Middletown,	224	75	92	154.56
Middlesex County, -	"	131	100	110	108.08
Mystic, - - -	Stonington,	10	50	55	4.12
New Haven, - - -	New Haven,	211	100	127	200.97
	additional,	4			3.81
New Haven County, -	"	3521	8	11	290.48
New London, - -	New London,	170	62½	75	95.64
New England, - -	Goodspeed's L'g,	86	100	100	64.50
New Britain, - -	New Britain,	20	100	102	11.02
Norfolk, - - -	Norfolk,	138	100	80	82.80
Norwalk, - - -	Norwalk,	120	100	100	90.00
Norwich, - - -	Norwich,	128	100	106	101.76
Ocean, - - -	New London,	39	100	101	29.55
Pahquoique, - - -	Danbury,	251	100	100	188.25
Pawcatuck, - - -	Stonington,	119	50	50	44.63
Phoenix, - - -	Hartford,	873	100	110	720.22
	additional,	5			4.12
Pequonnock, - -	Bridgeport,	72	100	90	48.60
Quinnipiac, - - -	New Haven,	115	100	105	90.54
Rockville, - - -	Rockville,	253	100	100	189.75

TAX ON BANK STOCKS—Continued.

BANKS.	Location.	No. Shares.	Par Value.	Market value.	Tax.
Stafford, - - -	Stafford Springs,	284	100	100	213.00
Saugatuck, - - -	Westport,	92	100	103	71.07
Saybrook, - - -	Saybrook,	43	100	102	32.90
Shetucket, - - -	Norwich,	9	100	100	6.75
Southport, - - -	Southport,	30	100	110	24.75
Stamford, - - -	Stamford,	410	30	34	104.55
State, - - - -	Hartford,	174	100	125	163.13
Stonington, - - -	Stonington,	146	50	55	60.23
Tradesmans, - - -	New Haven,	208	100	112	174.72
Thames, - - - -	Norwich,	300	100	108	243.00
Thompson, - - -	Thompson,	80	70	70	42.00
Tolland County, -	Tolland,	91	100	100	68.25
Uncas, - - - -	Norwich,	410	50	47	144.53
Union, - - - -	New London,	30½	100	110	25.17
Waterbury, - - -	Waterbury,	427	50	54	172.94
	additional,				7.29
Whaling, - - - -	New London,	561	25	28	117.81
Windham, - - - -	Windham,	94	100	100	70.50
Windham County, -	Brooklyn,	50	100	105	39.38
Winsted, - - - -	West Winsted,	323	50	30	70.43
	additional,	4			.90
Litchfield County, -	Litchfield,	19	100	110	15.68
					\$10,532.10

DUTIES AND AVAILS OF COURTS.

COUNTIES.	Clerks of Courts.	State's Attorneys.
Hartford County, - - - - -	\$637.47	\$2,764.24
New Haven County, - - - - -	945.40	334.72
New London County, - - - - -	297.84	517.24
Fairfield County, - - - - -	686.04	683.42
Windham County, - - - - -		134.43
Litchfield County, State's Attorney for 1864, - - - - - \$314.09	146.81	425.76
Middlesex County, - - - - -	107.65	43.72
Tolland County, - - - - -		119.59
\$314.09	\$2,821.21	\$5,023.12

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS,
PAYABLE IN JANUARY AND JULY.

NAME.	Location.	Amount of Deposits.	Tax.
Southington Savings Bank, - -	Southington,	\$27,114.76	\$203.36
Ansonia " - -	Ansonia,	6,023.15	45.17
Savings Bank and Building Associat'n,	Winsted,	3,562.61	26.50
Savings Bank, - - - -	New London,	1,449,549.80	10,871.62
Savings Bank, - - - -	Rockville,	225,431.72	1,690.74
Falls Village Savings Bank, - -	Falls Village,	76,579.82	574.34
Savings Bank, - - - -	Ansonia,	20,478.70	153.58
New Haven " - - - -	New Haven,	2,257,394.51	16,930.46
Woodbury Sav. Bank & Build. Assoc.,	Woodbury,	30,366.71	227.76
Meriden Savings Bank, - - - -	Meriden,	284,071.86	2,130.54
Farmington " - - - -	Farmington,	447,420.61	*2,991.89
Fair Haven " & Build. Assoc.,	Fair Haven,	520.00	3.90
Winsted " - - - -	West Winsted,	81,085.02	608.14
Middletown " - - - -	Middletown,	1,934,296.77	*11,220.34
Salisbury Savings Society, - -	Lakeville,	162,409.96	1,218.06
Essex Savings Bank, - - - -	Essex,	209,354.09	1,570.15
Stamford " - - - -	Stamford,	361,091.48	*2,358.18
Manchester " - - - -	Manchester,	3,182.60	23.85
Manchester " & Build. Assoc.,	"	5,037.16	37.76
Savings Bank, - - - -	Tolland,	286,281.16	2,147.10
Derby Savings Bank, - - - -	Derby,	220,850.50	1,656.37
Stonington " - - - -	Stonington,	329,304.98	2,469.78
Savings Bank, - - - -	Danbury,	463,173.12	3,473.80
Middlesex Sav. Bank & Build. Assoc.,	Middletown,	10,749.26	80.62
Mechanics " - - - -	Hartford,	78,193.28	586.44
Mechanics " & Build. Assoc.,	"	47,270.62	354.52
Groton " - - - -	Mystic River,	262,607.40	1,969.56
Westport " - - - -	Westport,	16,393.47	122.95
Willimantic " - - - -	Willimantic,	262,806.73	1,971.04
Savings Bank, - - - -	Stafford Springs,	134,949.31	1,012.12
Norfolk Savings Bank, - - - -	Norfolk,	21,594.56	161.96
Staffordville " - - - -	Staffordville,	91,781.21	688.36
Southport " - - - -	Southport,	245,131.52	1,838.48
Mutual Sav. Bank and Build. Assoc.,	Middletown,	3,016.94	22.62
Norwalk Savings Society, - - -	Norwalk,	405,616.58	3,042.12
Litchfield " - - - -	Litchfield,	253,643.14	1,598.34
Connecticut Savings Bank, - -	Hartford,	879.67	6.59
Young Men's Sav. Bk. & Build. Asso.,	Seymour,	22,072.05	165.54
Newtown Savings Bank, - - -	Newtown,	80,872.72	606.54
Deep River " - - - -	Deep River,	113,583.28	851.87
Waterbury " - - - -	Waterbury,	434,633.29	3,259.74
New Haven Sav. Bank & Build. Asso.,	New Haven,	37,580.00	281.85
New Milford " - - - -	Milford,	77,540.59	581.56
Putnam " - - - -	Putnam,	30,405.04	228.03
Milford " - - - -	Milford,	5,570.00	41.77
" " - - - -	" for taxes of 1861 & 1862,		51.89
Mec. & Workmen's Sav. Bk. & B. A.	Bridgeport,	21,060.14	157.94
Peoples' Savings Bank, - - -	Hartford,	5,196.47	38.97
Savings Bank and Building Associat'n,	Waterbury,	5,391.00	40.43
Seymour Savings Bank, - - -	Seymour,	5,931.92	44.47
" " - - - -	" for taxes of 1861 & 1862,		44.62
Connecticut " - - - -	New Haven,	1,097,575.78	8,231.81
New Canaan " - - - -	New Canaan,	44,396.00	332.97
State " - - - -	Hartford,	558,593.46	2,094.72
Hartford County Savings Association,	" for taxes of 1857,		500.00
New Britain Savings Bank, - -	New Britain,	34,758.60	260.69
Townsend City " - - -	New Haven,	1,202,962.42	9,022.22

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Amount of Deposits.	Tax.
Peoples' Savings Bank, - -	Bridgeport,	200,871.76	1,506.52
Peoples' Savings Association, - -	"	4,288.93	32.16
Chelsea Savings Bank, - -	Norwich,	350,063.23	*1,802.37
Bridgeport " - -	Bridgeport,	1,303,354.85	*7,562.64
Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, - -	Middletown,	156,187.53	*792.66
City Savings Bank, - -	Bridgeport,	285,031.04	*1,050.24
Norwich Savings Society, - -	Norwich,	3,652,712.10	*17,349.10
Society for Savings, - -	Hartford,	4,758,273.37	*31,935.84
Mec. & Workingmen's Sav. Bk & B. A.	New Haven,	59,068.00	443.00
Mechanics Sav. Bk & Build. Assoc.,	Bethel,	31,811.80	238.59
Mechanics Savings Bank, - -	South Norwalk,	24,527.33	183.95
" " - -	" for taxes of 1861 & 1862.		59.22
Collinsville " - -	Collinsville,	132,000.00	990.00
Bethel " - -	Bethel,	7,893.45	59.20
Collinsville Sav. Bk & Build. Assoc.,	Collinsville,	4,445.00	16.67
			\$166,948.90

* In part, U. S. Securities deducted.

TAX ON CAPITAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,
DUE IN OCTOBER.

COMPANY.	Location.	Capital.	Tax.
American Mutual Life, -	New Haven,	\$293,500.00	\$1,467.50
Phoenix Mutual " -	Hartford,	186,889.52	934.45
Charter Oak Mutual Life, -	"	305,416.32	1,527.08
Connecticut " " -	"	3,576,752.60	*10,910.65
Danbury Mutual Fire, -	Danbury,	3,470.51	17.35
Farmington Valley Fire, -	Farmington,	1,186.57	5.93
Hartford County " -	Hartford,	49,547.17	247.74
Litchfield County " -	Litchfield,	21,047.65	105.24
Madison Mutual " -	Madison,	1,340.72	6.70
Middlesex " " -	Middletown,	57,716.00	288.58
New London County " -	Norwich,	32,150.47	160.75
Norwich Assurance, -	"	6,666.66	33.33
Tolland County Mutual, -	Tolland,	32,312.85	161.56
Windham County Mutual,	Brooklyn,	11,689.71	58.44
Greenwich Mutual, - -	Greenwich,	2,479.45	12.40
Harwinton Fire, - -	Harwinton,		.55
			\$15,938.25

* In part U. S. securities deducted.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

T. L. Brown, Debenture returned for 2 days absence,	-	-	-	\$3.00
H. A. Grant " unpaid,	-	-	-	33.12
Baldwin Hart, " returned for 5 days absence,	-	-	-	7.50
Dexter R. Wright, Debenture returned for 10 days absence,	-	-	-	15.00
J. H. Wingfield, " " 17 " " and 1 mileage,	-	-	-	23.60
W. A. Cummings, 1 mileage,	-	-	-	13.14
Benjamin Pomeroy, " - - - - -	-	-	-	10.26
John Allen, " - - - - -	-	-	-	6.84
N. T. Adams, " - - - - -	-	-	-	9.54
H. A. Galpin, Debenture returned,	-	-	-	31.68
J. M. Fitch, " " - - - - -	-	-	-	42.24
S. Bingham, " " - - - - -	-	-	-	37.80
G. M. Woodruff, " " - - - - -	-	-	-	37.80
F. A. Brown, money returned from Co. A, 1st Reg., Conn. Militia,	-	-	-	50.00
J. F. Saunders, rent of room in State House for Court Martial, -	-	-	-	30.00
Lewis Judd, Agt. Escheated estate of Daniel Steinmitz, of Woodbury,	-	-	-	7,811.17
" " interest on ditto, - - - - -	-	-	-	69.17
William H. Riley, Dep. Provost Marshal, bounty to William G. Squires,	-	-	-	300.00
Interest received on loan for Town Deposit Fund, - - -	-	-	-	37.24
George Potter, New London bounty to families of volunteers returned,	-	-	-	46.66
L. W. Cutler, Watertown, " " " " -	-	-	-	40.00
H. T. Wilcox, Westbrook, " " " " -	-	-	-	48.00
Town of Woodbury, " " " " -	-	-	-	4.00
P. L. Blodgett, East Windsor, " " " " -	-	-	-	51.33
E. C. Tuttle, New Haven, " " " " -	-	-	-	18.00
Josiah Culver, Naugatuck, " " " " -	-	-	-	219.46
F. A. Brown, Hartford, " " " " -	-	-	-	24.00
Benjamin Fabrique, Woodbury, " " " " -	-	-	-	268.86
A. B. Morse, Guilford, " " " " -	-	-	-	18.00
N. L. Case, Avon, " " " " -	-	-	-	9.00
Benjamin Fabrique, Woodbury, " " " " -	-	-	-	24.00
Town of Bristol, " " " " -	-	-	-	18.00
F. A. Brown, Hartford, " " " " -	-	-	-	18.00
M. Ensign, Simsbury, " " " " -	-	-	-	18.00
George Potter, " " " " -	-	-	-	42.00
George C. Woodruff, Litchfield, " " " " -	-	-	-	136.64
John N. King, South Windsor, " " " " -	-	-	-	16.80
F. A. Brown, Hartford, " " " " -	-	-	-	14.80
W. M. Hull, Madison, " " " " -	-	-	-	48.00
Benjamin Hovey, Scotland, " " " " -	-	-	-	15.60
F. A. Brown, Hartford, " " " " -	-	-	-	269.53
John L. Adams, Easton, " " " " -	-	-	-	46.66
L. Hitchcock, Hamden, " " " " -	-	-	-	24.00
B. F. Hawley, Bristol, " " " " -	-	-	-	18.00
George Potter, New London, " " " " -	-	-	-	22.50
				<hr/>
				\$9,548.94

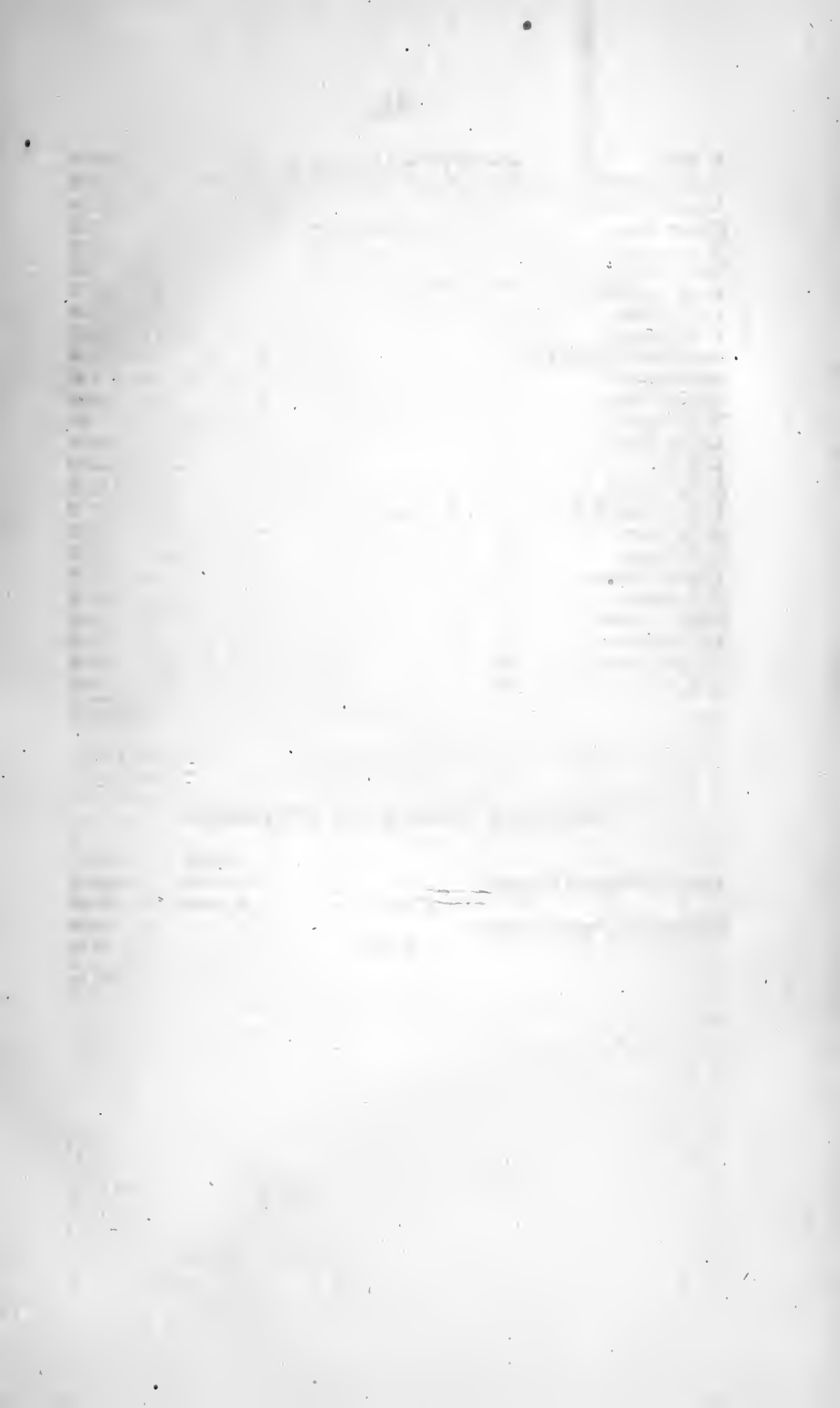
TAX FROM AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

E. Fuller, Agent for various companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$44.94
Charles E. Dyer, Agent	"	"	-	-	-	-	23.00
George Perkins,	"	"	"	-	-	-	67.63
J. W. Smith,	"	"	"	-	-	-	216.50
Adam Frink,	"	"	"	-	-	-	9.75
Theodore Nichols,	"	"	"	-	-	-	2.60
A. F. Abbott,	"	"	"	-	-	-	25.06
L. L. G. Whiting,	"	"	"	-	-	-	12.07
Elbert White,	"	"	"	-	-	-	11.10
Sherman & Lockwood,	"	"	"	-	-	-	193.75
D. H. Clark,	"	"	"	-	-	-	26.13
William Wallace,	"	"	"	-	-	-	119.78
C. C. Kimball,	"	"	"	-	-	-	181.38
E. S. Woodford,	"	"	"	-	-	-	2.46
Ira Sherman,	"	"	"	-	-	-	68.12
Wells Southworth,	"	"	"	-	-	-	58.09
A. P. Houston,	"	"	"	-	-	-	19.13
S. T. Holbrook,	"	"	"	-	-	-	9.12
George W. Root,	"	"	"	-	-	-	19.21
Ralph Gillette,	"	"	"	-	-	-	107.89
Russell Hoyt,	"	"	"	-	-	-	.63
John G. North,	"	"	"	-	-	-	17.40
Gardner Morse,	"	"	"	-	-	-	41.09
H. Nichols,	"	"	"	-	-	-	96.17
A. F. Williams,	"	"	"	-	-	-	1.95
Eben Learned,	"	"	"	-	-	-	48.04
H. S. Parsons,	"	"	"	-	-	-	23.96
James M. Goodwin,	"	"	"	-	-	-	96.26
H. D. Hall,	"	"	"	-	-	-	25.03
Joshua C. Learned,	"	"	"	-	-	-	33.91
A. Merriam,	"	"	"	-	-	-	25.27
Charles Shelton,	"	"	"	-	-	-	6.80
J. H. Frink,	"	"	"	-	-	-	1.75
W. H. Fuller,	"	"	"	-	-	-	9.66
C. F. Collins,	"	"	"	-	-	-	9.56
E. Bartlett,	"	"	"	-	-	-	1.53
E. J. Hayden,	"	"	"	-	-	-	2.11
James Ely,	"	"	"	-	-	-	6.25
Charles Robinson,	"	"	"	-	-	-	78.94
M. De Forest,	"	"	"	-	-	-	71.17
Joseph Fuller,	"	"	"	-	-	-	22.47
Caleb Mix,	"	"	"	-	-	-	54.70
Lewis C. Segee,	"	"	"	-	-	-	18.92
L. S. Fuller,	"	"	"	-	-	-	17.7
S. Y. St. John,	"	"	"	-	-	-	5.0
E. Ackley,	"	"	"	-	-	-	3.81
H. C. Butler,	"	"	"	-	-	-	8.54
S. E. & W. H. Goodspeed, various	"	"	"	-	-	-	4.64
E. W. Bostwick,	"	"	"	-	-	-	58.92

E. Hedge,	Agent for various companies,	-	-	-	-	-	\$86.70
Francis Sheffield,	"	"	-	-	-	-	4.95
George S. Lester,	"	"	-	-	-	-	68.06
Thomas Edgar,	"	"	-	-	-	-	40.20
W. P. Eaton,	"	"	-	-	-	-	31.76
Isaac D. Clift,	"	"	-	-	-	-	1.25
Frisbee & Wilson,	"	"	-	-	-	-	218.70
J. N. Stickney,	"	"	-	-	-	-	40.38
E. B. Goodsell,	"	"	-	-	-	-	19.21
Chs. Shelton & Philip Pond,	"	"	-	-	-	-	77.26
John Hinsdale,	"	"	-	-	-	-	3.97
Henry A. Dyer,	"	"	-	-	-	-	82.11
T. J. Dasham,	"	"	-	-	-	-	.60
John B. Ward,	"	"	-	-	-	-	156.16
A. A. Hill,	"	"	-	-	-	-	34.04
Josiah T. Peck,	"	"	-	-	-	-	61.62
T. G. Birdseye & Sons,	"	"	-	-	-	-	18.26
A. P. Collins,	"	"	-	-	-	-	33.07
O. B. Grant,	"	"	-	-	-	-	11.22
William Erdtman,	"	"	-	-	-	-	27.59
H. P. Hoadley,	"	"	-	-	-	-	165.17
Joseph G. Lamb,	"	"	-	-	-	-	9.34
William Connor,	"	"	-	-	-	-	191.09
George R. Cowles,	"	"	-	-	-	-	126.10
F. W. Butler,	"	"	-	-	-	-	3.60
							<u>\$8,522.41</u>

TAX FROM TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

		Capital.	Tax.
American Telegraph Company,	-	\$45,755.00	\$342.66
" " " Tax of 1862,	-	36,460.00	273.95
Independent Telegraph Company,	-	-	90.00
" " " Tax of 1862,	-	-	90.00
			<u>\$796.61</u>



TRIAL BALANCE.

DR.	CIVIL LIST.	
To paid orders registered in Comptroller's Office,	- - -	\$200,871.43
" Comptroller's Orders on Treasurer,	- - -	4,459,108.10
" Interest on temporary Loans for State,	- - -	28,680.19
" " " State Bonds,	- - -	209,160.00
Balance on hand,	- - -	49,774.04

\$4,947,593.76

DR.	SCHOOL FUND.	
To paid Commissioner's orders, Loans of Principal,	- -	\$285,953.65
" " " Revenue and expenses,	- -	150,892.49
" Comptroller's orders, dividends to Schools, &c.,	- -	132,083.88
Balance forward,	- - -	28,958.27

\$597,888.29

DR.	NORMAL SCHOOL.	
To paid Comptroller's orders, July,	- - -	\$1,500.00
" " " December,	- - -	1,575.65
" " " March,	- - -	1,674.11
		<hr/>
		\$4,749.76
Balance forward,	- - -	3,116.03
		<hr/>
		\$7,865.79

TRIAL BALANCE.

	CIVIL LIST.	CR.
By balance on hand April 1, 1863,	- - - - -	\$106,170.04
" Dividends from Banks,	- - - - -	37,886.50
" Miscellaneous receipts,	- - - - -	9,548.94
" Avails of Courts and Bonds,	- - - - -	8,158.42
" Tax from Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies,	- - - - -	3,522.41
" " on Non-residents' stock,	- - - - -	20,614.47
" " Railroad Companies,	- - - - -	77,230.53
" " Capital Mutual Insurance Companies,	- - - - -	15,938.25
" " Savings Banks,	- - - - -	166,948.90
" " Towns,	- - - - -	529,224.36
" " Telegraph Companies,	- - - - -	796.61
" Interest and Premiums on State Bonds,	- - - - -	164,194.33
" State Bonds,	- - - - -	3,000,000.00
" Temporary Loans unpaid,	- - - - -	807,360.00
		<u>\$4,947,593.76</u>
By balance on hand April 1, 1864,	- - - - -	\$49,774.04

SCHOOL FUND.

	CR.
By balance on hand April 1, 1863, Principal,	- - - - - \$6,406.00
" " " " Interest,	- - - - - 26,059.88
" Collections of Principal,	- - - - - 280,235.84
" " Interest,	- - - - - 134,770.06
" " Revenue,	- - - - - 150,416.51
	<u>\$597,888.29</u>
By balance on hand April 1, 1864,	- - - - - 28,958.27

NORMAL SCHOOL.

	CR.
By balance on hand April 1, 1863,	- - - - - \$2,865.79
" Grant 1863, Registered order,	- - - - - 5,000.00
	<u>\$7,865.79</u>
By balance on hand April 1, 1864,	- - - - - \$3,116.03

TRIAL BALANCE.

INSANE POOR FUND.							Cr.
By Grant, 1863, Registered order,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,290.89
" " " " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00
							<u>\$17,290.89</u>
By balance on hand April 1, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,447.05

GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.							Cr.
By balance on hand April 1, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,497.05
" Grant, 1863, Registered order,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00
							<u>\$3,497.05</u>
By balance on hand April 1, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,232.92

DEAF AND DUMB.							Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,977.21
" Grant, 1863, Registered order,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000.00
							<u>\$5,977.21</u>
By balance on hand, April 1, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,390.47

STATE PRISON MEDICAL SOCIETY.							Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,455.00

TRIAL BALANCE.

DR.	TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.						
To Principal re-loaned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,950.00
" Interest paid Town of Bolton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	113.84
" " " " Granby,	-	-	-	-	-	-	291.38
" " " " Wethersfield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	285.96
" " " " North Branford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	130.55
" " " " Southbury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	220.23
" " " " Rocky Hill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	176.39
" " " " East Granby,	-	-	-	-	-	-	125.03
							<u>\$5,293.38</u>
Balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,086.17
							<u>\$6,379.55</u>

DR.	HARTFORD HOSPITAL.						
To paid order, June, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$531.14
" " August, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	-	588.50
" " October, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	-	562.00
							<u>\$1,681.64</u>
Balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,464.31
							<u>\$3,145.95</u>

DR.	INDIGENT IDIOTS.						
To paid order, April, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$372.21
" " July, "	-	-	-	-	-	-	740.00
" " October, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	-	350.00
" " January, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	350.00
							<u>\$1,812.21</u>
Balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,238.77
							<u>\$3,050.98</u>

DR. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, FOR EXPENSES INCURRED BY HIM.

TRIAL BALANCE.

TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.							CR.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1863, Principal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,485.12
" " " " Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.33
" Principal collected,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,520.32
" Interest " - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,267.78
							<u>\$6,379.55</u>
By balance on hand, April 1, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,086.17

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

							CR.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,145.95
" Grant, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00
							<u>\$3,145.95</u>
By balance on hand, April 1, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$1,464.31</u>

INDIGENT IDIOTS.

							CR.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,550.98
" Grant, 1863, Registered order,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.00
							<u>\$3,050.98</u>
By balance on hand, April 1, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$1,238.77</u>

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, FOR EXPENSES INCURRED BY HIM. CR.

By balance on hand, April 1, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,000.00
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TRIAL BALANCE.

THE GOVERNOR <i>et al.</i> , FOR HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.						CR.
By balance on hand April 1, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,922.65

THE GOVERNOR FOR SICK, WOUNDED, AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.						CR.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,111.44

\$5,111.44

THE GOVERNOR FOR A CONTINGENT FUND.						CR.
By balance on hand April 1, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,417.80
" Credit, October, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	108.00

\$4,525.80

THE GOVERNOR FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND A CONTINGENT FUND.						CR.
By Grant, November 13th, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,000.00
" Amounts transferred from above fund,	-	-	-	-	-	977.66
" Governor's salary for 18 months, (donated by him,)	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,650.00
						<hr/> \$12,627.66

By balance on hand, April 1, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,943.22
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TRIAL BALANCE.

INDIGENT BLIND.

SINKING FUND.

DR. MONEYS RECEIVED FROM THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

To paid U. States direct tax,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$261,981.90
Balance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,016,884.68

\$1,278,866.58

DR. INVESTMENTS FOR SINKING FUND.

To United States Five-twenty Bonds, July, 1863,	-	-	-	\$381,249.53
" " " November, 1863,	-	-	-	26,000.00
" " " January, 1864,	-	-	-	312,500.00
" Treasurer's note to State, March, 1864,	-	-	-	300,000.00
				<u>\$1,019,749.53</u>

To balance invested April 1, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,016,500.00
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TRIAL BALANCE.

	INDIGENT BLIND.	CR.
By Grant, 1863,	- - - - -	\$3,000.00

SINKING FUND.

MONEYS RECEIVED FROM THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

	CR.
By receipt July, 1863, Principal and Interest and Premium,	\$644,036.32
" " October, 1863, Principal,	8,915.07
" " November 1863, Interest and Premium,	13,129.48
" " January, 1864, Principal,	612,785.71
	<u>\$1,278,866.58</u>
By balance April 1, 1864,	\$1,016,884.68

INVESTMENTS FOR SINKING FUND.

	CR.
By back interest paid in coin from May to July,	\$3,249.53
Balance,	1,016,500.00
	<u>\$1,019,749.53</u>

GENERAL BALANCE.

DR.

GABRIEL W. COITE, TREASURER,

To balance on hand April 1, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$163,947.63
" Receipts for Civil List,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,008,023.72
" " School Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	565,422.41
" " Town Deposit Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,788.10
" " General Hospital Society,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00
" " Normal School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000.00
" " Insane Poor Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,290.89
" " Deaf and Dumb Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000.00
" " Hartford Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00
" " Indigent Idiots,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.00
" " Contingent Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108.00
" " Sick and wounded Soldiers and Contingent Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,650.00
" " Sinking Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,016,884.68
" " Indigent Blind,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000.00
								<u>\$8,804,615.43</u>
To balance on hand April 1, 1864.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$108,190.93

TABLE OF BALANCES BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

Civil List Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$49,774.04
School Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,958.27
Normal School Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,116.03
Insane Poor Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,447.05
General Hospital Society,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,232.92
Deaf and Dumb Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,390.47
State Prison Medical Society,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,455.00
Town Deposit Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,086.17
Hartford Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,464.31
Indigent Idiots,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,238.77
Wm. A. Buckingham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000.00
Sick and wounded Soldiers and Contingent Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,943.22
Indigent Blind,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000.00
Sinking Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	384.68
								<u>\$111,490.93</u>
Cash Funds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$108,190.93	
Two Promissory Notes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300.00	
							<u>\$111,490.93</u>	

TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April, 1864. }

The subscribers appointed by the General Assembly to audit the accounts of the State Treasurer, have examined the same, from the 1st day of April, 1863, to the 31st day of March, 1864, both days inclusive, and have compared the same with the several vouchers, and find the same correct.

A summary statement of said accounts is given above, and we find the balance of cash on hand on the 31st day of March, 1864, to have been one hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-three cents. (\$108,190.93.)

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, }
E. D. TIFFANY, } *Auditors.*

LEMAN W. CUTLER, *Comptroller.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing Treasurer's Report is correct, so far as the same relates to or is connected with the School Fund.

ALBERT SEDGWICK,
Commissioner of the School Fund.

SCHOOL FUND OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April, 1864. }

REPORT

OF THE

Comptroller of Public Accounts,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1864.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:

J. M. SCOFIELD & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

1864.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MAY 4th, 1864. }

*To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives
now in session :*

HEREWITH I have the honor to submit my third annual report, exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of the Public Funds, for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1864.

Table 1 shows the debenture and contingent expenses of the General Assembly at the regular and extra sessions.

- " 2, Account of Salaries.
- " 3, Contingent Expenses including Grants. }
- " 4, Judicial " " "
- " 5, Expense of Supporting the State Paupers.
- " 6, Expense of Superintending Common Schools.
- " 7, Salary of Directors of the State Prison.
- " 8, Account of Public Buildings and Institutions.
- " 9, Expense of Families of Volunteers.
- " 10, Advances to the Quarter-Master-General.
- " 11, " to the Paymaster-General

No State, within my knowledge, has more amply provided for the families of its soldiers, who have done, and are doing service in the armies of our country, than the State of Connecticut. The large amount necessarily expended in carrying out the provisions of existing law relative thereto,

demands the most rigid scrutiny into claims presented for that Bounty. Not to do this, would be a manifest dereliction of public duty.

I would therefore suggest a modification of the law passed at the May Session of 1863, extending the payment of bounties to the families of such discharged soldiers as are disabled "*either in whole or in part.*" The words "in part," it is believed induce some to demand bounties long after any just claim thereto, has ceased to exist. Unscrupulous men can ever be found ready to advise and assist in the prosecution of fraudulent claims, while yet bringing them within the strict letter of the statute.

In my judgment the words "in whole or in part," should be stricken out, and payment made only to the families of such discharged soldiers as are prevented from performing their usual avocations by reason of existing disability, incurred while in the service.

In these days, when it is the pleasure of the evil disposed, for dark and unhallowed purposes, to predict the bankruptcy of State as well as National finances, it is most cheering to notice the increasing thrift, resources and wealth of our State, as exhibited in the Grand List last completed.

The increase shown therein can not be attributed to a fictitious valuation of permanent property. For while the Land and Buildings returned in 1861, amounted to the sum of \$129,710,018, in 1862, amounted to the sum of \$130,098,825, and in 1863, amounted to the sum of \$132,440,254, showing only an increase of \$2,730,236 in three years, yet the total amount of all rateable estate, exclusive of Polls, was in 1861, \$224,699,901, and in 1863, \$236,932,108, showing an actual increase of wealth in the State of \$12,232,207, a result which, when taking into consideration the unhappy state of our country, with its attendant drain upon our resources, presents a view highly satisfactory to every one interested in the welfare of our commonwealth.

Notwithstanding all this, the Board of Equalization have been compelled to add a small per centage to the List of a few towns where there has been a decided falling off in the Real

Estate from the List of the preceding year, and for which decrease no satisfactory reason has been given by their respective officers, when their attention has been called to that subject.

The following is an estimate of the Receipts and Expenditures of the State, for the fiscal year, ending March 31st, A. D. 1865.

Estimated Receipts.

From Forfeited Bonds,	- -	\$6,000.00
“ Avails of Courts,	- -	3,000.00
“ Dividends on Bank Stocks,		38,000.00
“ Tax on Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies,	- -	3,500.00
From Taxes on Stocks owned by Non-residents,	- - -	20,000.00
From Taxes on Rail Road Corporations,	- - - -	75,000.00
From Taxes on Cash Capital of Mutual Insurance Companies,	-	16,000.00
From Taxes on Deposits in Savings Banks,	- - - -	175,000.00
From Military Commutation Tax,		30,000.00
“ Miscellaneous Sources,	-	5,000.00
Proceeds of a Tax of 3 mills on the dollar on List of 1863,	-	774,000.00
		<hr/> \$1,145,000.00

Estimated Expenditures.

For Debenture and Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly,	- - - -	\$35,000.00
For Salaries,	- - -	25,000.00
“ Contingent Expenses including Grants, (no estimate.)		
For Expense of supporting the State Paupers,	- - - -	1,500.00

For Expense of Superintending Com-					
mon Schools,	-	-	-	-	3,000.00
For Salary of Directors of the State					
Prison,	-	-	-	-	300.00
For Account of Public Buildings and					
Institutions,	-	-	-	-	28,000.00
For Expense of Families of Volun-					
teers,	-	-	-	-	700,000.00
For Advances to Quarter-Master-					
General,	-	-	-	-	15,000.00
For Advances to Paymaster-General,					
(no estimate.)					
For Interest on State Bonds,	-				360,000.00
“ “ “ Loans,	-	-			30,000.00
					<hr/>
					\$1,197,800.00

The amount to be expended, under the head of Contingent Expenses, depends so much upon the action of the General Assembly in making Grants, that I have omitted making any estimate for that item of expenses, and also for the amount which will be required by the Paymaster-General for the payment of Bounties, &c., to our troops in the service of the United States. The amount advanced to him during the last fiscal year was three millions, six hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$3,640,000.) I leave it for your Honorable Body to provide for the wants of the Paymaster-General's Department such an amount of money as may be necessary, and in such manner as may seem most expedient and most advantageous to the State.

Respectfully submitted,

LEMAN W. CUTLER,

Comptroller.

ACCOUNTS, &c.

No. 1.

DEBENTURE AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SESSION OF 1863.

1	Grant for Debenture of the Senate,	\$3,371.32	
1	“ “ “ House of Representatives,	28,294.20	
		<u> </u>	\$31,665.52

EXTRA SESSION, JANUARY 15, 1864.

1	Grant for Debenture of the Senate,	\$1,175.32	
1	“ “ “ House of Representatives,	9,947.12	
		<u> </u>	\$11,122.44
10	“ Contingent Expenses of the Senate, May Session,	\$1,970.62	
9	“ Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives, May Session,	2,644.85	
12	“ Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly, May Session,	5,187.54	
		<u> </u>	\$9,803.01
4	“ Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Extra Session,	\$634.25	
6	“ Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives,	1,066.17	
2	“ Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly,	309.43	
		<u> </u>	\$2,009.85
			<u> </u>
			\$54,600.82

No. 2.

ACCOUNT OF SALARIES PAID FROM 31st OF MARCH, 1863, TO 1st OF
APRIL, 1864.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of

His Excellency Wm. A. Buckingham, for his Salary as Governor, $1\frac{1}{2}$ years,	\$1,650.00	
His Honor Roger Averill, for his Salary as Lieutenant-Governor,	300.00	
Honorable Gabriel W. Coite, for his Salary as Treasurer,	700.00	
Honorable J. Hammond Trumbull, for his Sal- ary as Secretary,	1,000.00	
Honorable Leman W. Cutler, for his Salary as Comptroller,	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$4,650.00

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of

Honorable Joel Hinman, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court,	\$2,000.00	
Honorable D. C. Sanford, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court,	2,000.00	
Honorable T. B. Butler, " Judge of the Supreme Court,	2,000.00	
Honorable Henry Dutton, " Judge of the Supreme Court,	2,000.00	
Honorable C. J. McCurdy, " Judge of the Superior Court,	2,000.00	
Honorable J. D. Park, " Judge of the Superior Court,	2,000.00	
Honorable Elisha Carpenter, " Judge of the Superior Court,	2,000.00	
Honorable James Phelps, " Judge of the Superior Court,	1,706.85	
Honorable D. W. Pardee, " Judge of the Superior Court,	1,706.85	
Honorable O. S. Seymour, " Judge of the Superior Court	289.57	
	<hr/>	\$17,703.27

John Hooker, Esq., Reporter of Judicial Decisions,	\$1,200.00
J. H. Almy, Esq., Assistant Quarter-Master-General, one-half year,	500.00
C. G. Child, Esq., Executive Secretary,	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,900.00
	<hr/>
	\$24,253.27

No. 3.

ACCOUNT CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT FROM 31ST OF MARCH, 1863, TO 1ST OF APRIL, 1864.

1 Order for	
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	\$30.00
T. H. Crosby, for Tax overpaid,	49.64
Waterbury Bank, for do.,	12.50
R. A. Wheeler, Sheriff, for Returning Votes, &c.,	10.26
Jeremiah Fowler, for services in Comptroller's office,	101.50
2 Orders for F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services, and expense of cleaning offices,	140.62
1 Order for Hartford Water Works, acc't render'd for 6 mos.,	7.50
D. Greenslit, Sheriff, for returning Votes,	6.84
T. Sanford, " " " &c.,	15.80
D. S. Fowler, " " " and care of State House,	42.96
Jas. P. Marsh, for acc't rend'd for 3 mos. salary and expenses,	279.28
Geo. Robinson, " " 3 " "	225.00
S. E. Elmore, " " 3 " "	225.00
C. J. Hoadley, " " 3 " " and expenses,	242.50
C. G. Childs, " " for expenses of executive office,	14.51
Auditors of Q. M. General's account, for acc't rendered for services as auditors,	20.00
Am. Telegraph Co., for acc't render'd, for Gov. Buckingham,	1.77
H. J. Morse, " " expenses to Washington,	43.50
Auditors Treas. Acc't, " " services as auditors,	80.00
State Teachers' Association, 1st moiety of annual grant,	125.00
F. P. Colton, for 1 mos. services and expenses,	29.00
Hartford City Gas Light Co., for acc't for $\frac{1}{4}$ to June 1st,	11.34

Babcock & Sizer, for acc't for Printing Reports,	\$4,458.25
Jeremiah Fowler, " services in Comptroller's office,	43.75
State Library Com., " Books purchased,	166.00
Comm'r's Mohegan Indians, for acc't for expenses of the Com- missioners,	26.50
Adams Express Co., for acc't for transportation from N. Haven,	16.50
Wm. A. Buckingham, " expenses,	160.21
Stillman & Parsons, " Gov. Buckingham,	29.50
Hudson Hollister, " charcoal,	17.82
Johnson & Peckham, " stationery for Gov. Buckingham,	10.00
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services, &c., and as executive messenger,	165.25
Henry Fowler, for services in Comptroller's office,	156.00
Westell Russell, for acc't for services as Sheriff,	8.00
Bingham & Dodd, " Treasurer,	45.00
Case, Lockwood & Co., for acc't for Printing for offices,	333.94
Brown & Gross, " Stationery for Governor,	108.53
Robbins & Winship, " work in Executive office,	14.50
Stillman & Parsons, " Secretary and Librarian,	24.77
S. E. Elmore, " Expenses to Washington,	38.08
H. W. Conklin, for acc't for Gov. Buckingham,	8.18
G. W. Coite, " Exp. advertising sale of State Bonds,	197.96
C. S. Snow, " Sundries for General Assembly,	101.00
F. P. Colton for 1 month's services and expenses,	29.75
State Library Committee, for Books purchased,	11.75
C. J. Hoadley, for Salary 3 months,	230.00
Geo. Robinson, " 3 "	230.00
Jas. P. Marsh, " 3 " and expenses,	275.18
S. E. Elmore, " 3 "	230.00
Fox & Woodford, for acc't rendered,	24.77
W. A. Foster, Sheriff, for acc't rendered for 3 years,	35.16
G. W. Coite, Treasurer, " " Printing Bonds,	200.00
J. M. Scofield & Co., " " " Public Acts,	423.24
Hartford Gas Light Co., " " Gas $\frac{1}{4}$,	10.80
John Hooker, " " Conn. Reports,	585.00
C. G. Child, for expenses as Executive Secretary,	38.11
R. A. Wheeler, Sheriff, for distributing Public Documents,	5.00
B. Sage, for Crockery for General Assembly,	20.27
Day & Clark, for advertising notice of Election,	8.99
Henry Fowler, for services in Comptroller's office,	158.00
H. L. Harrison, on acc't, for Journal of House of Reps.,	100.00

2 Orders for F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services as messenger, and expenses,	\$93.75
2 Orders for J. M. Scofield & Co., for Printing Private Acts, Journals, &c.,	2,506.04
1 Order for A. E. & F. L. Burr, for advertising canvass of State Officers,	9.75
C. W. Snow, Sheriff, returning Votes, and distributing Public Documents,	10.94
Jeremiah Fowler, for services in Comptroller's office,	24.50
State Library Committee, for Books purchased,	70.76
Case, Lockwood & Co., for Binding Books for State Library,	90.00
L. W. Wessells, Sheriff, returning Votes and distributing Pub- lic Documents,	11.30
N. H. County Bank, for Tax erroneously paid,	19.39
Am. Knife Co., for Knives for General Assembly,	25.20
C. G. Child, for expenses of Executive office,	20.34
E. S. Day, Clerk, for acc't rendered for Senate Journal,	575.75
Hartford Water Works, for acc't rendered for 6 months,	10.50
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	40.00
C. J. Hoadley, for 3 month's Salary,	230.00
S. E. Elmore, 3 " "	230.00
Geo. Robinson, 3 " "	230.00
Jas. P. Marsh, 3 " " and expenses,	267.21
G. W. Coite, Treasurer, for acc't rendered, for expenses,	10.50
Jos. Selden, for acc't rendered, for services as Clerk,	107.32
Wm. A. Buckingham, for acc't rendered for expenses,	153.00
E. Flower & Co., " " Coal for offices,	173.74
H. L. Harrison, " " House Journal,	541.38
State Library Comm'tee, " " Books purchased,	17.75
Philip Pond, " " Tax over paid,	6.80
Farmers & Mech's B'k, " " Tax erroneously paid,	7.91
Brown & Gross, for Colonial Records,	252.50
Jeremiah Fowler, for services in Comptroller's office,	31.50
F. P. Colton, " as Messenger, &c.,	27.50
Am. Telegraph Co., for acc't, for Gov. Buckingham,	17.53
State Teachers' Association, 2d moiety of annual Grant,	125.00
E. Flower & Co., for Coal for Secretary's office,	30.00
Hartford City Gas Light Co., for Gas for offices,	4.86
Jos. Selden, for services as Clerk in Executive office,	131.13
Henry Fowler, " " Comptroller's office,	197.50
J. Phillips, for Ice for offices,	22.75

Lewis Rowell, for acc't for work at State House,	\$13.70
Timo. Sheldon, " " "	10.00
W. S. Bronson & Co., for acc't for Repairs and putting up Stoves,	39.17
Thompson & Hussey, " Painting and White Washing,	63.24
Am. Telegraph Co., " Gov. Buckingham,	5.06
E. Tucker & Son, " " "	1.25
Town of Hartford, for rent of room in Halls of Record, 2 yrs.,	400.00
C. G. Child, for contingent expenses of Executive office,	57.32
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	88.75
W. A. Buckingham, for acc't rendered for expenses,	107.85
Jas. P. Marsh, " " " of Secretary's office,	123.94
Bingham & Dodd, " " Printing for Governor,	38.00
Thos. Birch, for work in Secretary and School Fund offices,	119.44
Case, Lockwood & Co., for Printing for offices,	368.16
H. W. Conklin, for acc't rendered for Gov. Buckingham,	2.75
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	38.75
S. E. Elmore, for Salary 3 months,	227.50
Geo. Robinson, " 3 "	227.50
C. J. Hoadley, " 3 "	230.00
Jas. P. Marsh, " 3 "	227.50
H. P. Gates, for services as Clerk for Governor,	94.08
J. W. Arthur, for Locks and Keys,	14.67
New England Ins. Co., for tax erroneously paid,	18.75
G. W. Coite, for Advertising State Bonds,	333.46
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	26.20
State Library Committee, for Books purchased,	59.12
H. P. Gates, for services as Clerk for Governor,	91.40
Hartford City Gas Light Co., for Gas for offices,	8.64
New England Ins. Co., for tax erroneously paid,	6.50
J. M. Scofield & Co., for Printing Journals,	637.61
Am. Bank Note Co., for Altering Plate and Printing Bonds,	930.00
L. G. Goodrich, for distributing Public Documents, &c., 3 yrs.,	18.00
Stillman & Parsons, for work for offices,	281.50
C. J. Hoadley, for expenses of State Library,	132.21
Geo. Robinson, " Comptroller's office,	171.52
S. E. Elmore, " Treasurer's office,	616.47
Henry Fowler, for services in Comptroller's office,	195.00
Jeremiah Fowler, " " "	124.00

\$22,963.39

Expense of Military Force.

7	Orders for J. D. Williams, Adjutant-General, Salaries and Expenses of Adjutant-General's Office,	\$2,361.66
11	" H. J. Morse, Adjutant-General, Salaries and Expenses of Adjutant-General's Office,	6,710.49
2	" W. A. Aiken, Quarter-Master-General, for Salaries,	1,243.15
1	" J. H. Almy, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, for Salary Six months,	500.00
8	" Telegraph Co., for Telegraphing for Governor and Adjutant-General,	70.20
12	" Sundry Newspapers, for Advertising General Orders, &c.,	3,020.88
	" Sundry Companies, for Expense of Military Parades,	6,257.36
12	" Sundry Companies for Rent of Armories,	1,773.49
1	" Gov. Buckingham, for Services of Clerk in Executive Office	90.00
1	" R. D. Hubbard, for Professional Services in Habeas Corpus Suit,	60.00
1	" E. H. Owen, for Time and Expense of Journey to Washington,	171.90
1	" T. M. Allyn, for Expense of a visit to the 22d Regiment Connecticut Volunteers,	45.00
1	" Lieutenant C. C. Parsons, for Services as a Drill Master,	150.00
1	" M. C. Weld, for Services as Executive Clerk,	5.00
1	" E. Wood, for Account for Travel (Brigade Inspector.)	22.25
1	" C. L. Duncan, for Account for Travel, (Brigade Inspector.)	19.55

1	Order for H. J. Morse, for Expense in making up Accounts vs. the United States,	\$98.39
1	“ H. J. Morse, for Expense of a Journey to Washington,	38.80
1	“ H. J. Morse, for Expense in settlement of Accounts with the United States,	364.55
1	“ J. M. Scofield, for Advertising for H. A. Grant, Surgeon-General,	5.68
		<hr/> \$23,008.35

Account Printing Laws, &c.

Orders for Sundry Persons, for Printing Laws, &c., in Newspapers,	\$1,381.79
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Expense of School Libraries.

Order for D. N. Camp, Superintendent of Common Schools, for Sundry School Districts,	\$530.00
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Grants for Contingent Expenses,

1	Grant for Committee to Washington, for Expenses, Hospital Stores, &c.,	\$1,219.32
1	“ Commissioners de Harbor at New London,	1,200.00
1	“ Alexander Vattermare, for International Exchanges,	200.00
1	“ Executive Secretary, for Additional Salary,	500.00
1	“ James W. Gore, for Services and Expenses Recruiting,	700.00
1	“ J. E. Watrous, for Expenses in Providing for Troops,	75.70
1	“ C. T. Martin, for Expenses in Providing for Troops,	500.00
1	“ Shelton & Co., for Rent of Armory for Volunteers,	130.00
1	“ Town of Stratford, for Tax overpaid,	51.00

1	Grant for Committee on Education, for Expense Examining Normal School,	\$16.65
1	" Town of Stonington, for State Tax over paid,	31.00
1	" W. N. Moore, for Accounts held by him against the State,	7.00
1	" Directors Conn. State Prison, for Erection of a New Work Shop,	10,000.00
1	" School for Imbeciles, for purchase of Land and buildings,	5,000.00
1	" Committee on Education, for Expense Examining Normal School,	16.00
1	" J. I. Webb, Committee, for Sundry Persons,	1,269.39
1	" Alexander Vattermare, for Inter- national Exchanges,	200.00
1	" Hon. Roger Averill, for Expense of Committee to Washington,	130.00
1	" E. S. Day, Clerk, for Money paid to Sugier,	68.00
1	" Gov. Buckingham, for Expense and care of Sick and Wounded Soldiers,	10,000.00
		<hr/> \$31,314.06
Total amount of Contingent Expenses,		<hr/> \$79,197.59

No. 4.

ACCOUNTS JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For Orders drawn by Clerks of Courts, and Registered by Comptroller

HARTFORD COUNTY.

4	Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	\$4,038.88
4	Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	730.70

4 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for 68 Bills of Cost,	\$2,489.29
6 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for At- tendance of Sheriff, &c.,	794.98
	<hr/> \$8,053.85

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

5 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	\$6,201.29
6 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	2,496.76
5 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for 149 Bills of Cost,	5,453.91
5 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for Atten- dance of Sheriff, &c.,	1,140.56
1 Order by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for Expense of a Post Mortem Examination,	648.76
	<hr/> \$15,941.28

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, et al., Clerks, for Board of Prisoners,	\$3,290.57
5 Orders by W. L. Brewer, et al., Clerks, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	1,412.01
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, et al., Clerks, for 126 Bills of Cost,	3,692.99
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, et al., Clerks, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	665.17
	<hr/> \$9,060.74

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

6 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	\$2,087.95
4 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	2,757.18
5 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for 143 Bills of Cost,	6,713.34
6 Orders by E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for At- tendance of Sheriff, &c.,	862.21
	<hr/> \$12,420.68

WINDHAM COUNTY.

4 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	\$874.20
4 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	685.12
4 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for 83 Bills of Cost,	1,344.36
	<hr/> \$2,903.68

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

5 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	1,128.22
4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	1,135.74
5 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for 81 Bills of Cost,	2,741.62
5 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	475.75
	<hr/> \$5,481.33

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

4 Orders by W. P. Vinal, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	\$1,449.35
4 Orders by W. P. Vinal, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	761.06
4 Orders by W. P. Vinal, Clerk, for 40 Bills of Cost,	973.00
4 Orders by W. P. Vinal, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	339.52
	<hr/> \$3,522.93

TOLLAND COUNTY.

3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	\$449.27
3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	934.13
3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for 23 Bills of Cost,	730.13

3 Orders by Joseph Bish, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	\$318.75	
1 Order by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for Bounties for informing vs. 2 Criminals,	60.00	
	————	\$2,492.28

Trustees of State Reform School.

4 Orders for E. W. Hatch, Superintendent, for Board Bills,	\$15,150.06	
6 Orders for Trustees, for their Expenses,	172.85	
	————	\$15,322 91

Extra Payments for Board of Prisoners after July 4th, 1863.

1 Account by Commissioners of Hartford County,	\$513.53	
2 Accounts by Commissioners of New London County,	554.35	
1 Account by Commissioners of Litchfield County,	299.99	
1 Account by Commissioners of Middlesex County,	289.29	
1 Account by Commissioners of Tolland County,	88.82	
	————	\$1,745.98

Deficiency in Avails of Courts.

1 Order for Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for Deficiency in avails of Windham Superior Court,	\$56.15	
1 Order for Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for Deficiency in avails of Tolland Superior Court,	45.84	
	————	\$101.99
Total amount of Judicial Expenses,		\$77,047.65

No. 5.

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING THE STATE PAUPERS.

2 Orders for Ahira Merriam, for his Yearly Compensation,	\$1,400.00
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No. 6.

EXPENSE OF SUPERINTENDING COMMON SCHOOLS.

4 Orders for D. N. Camp, Superintendent, for	
Salaries and Expenses,	\$2,387.14
6 Orders for D. N. Camp, Superintendent, for	
Expense of Institutes and Lectures,	874.00
	<hr/> \$3,261.14

No. 7.

DIRECTORS OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

1 Order for the Directors for their Salary,	\$300.00
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No. 8.

ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

1 Grant for the Asylum for Indigent Persons,	\$4,000.00
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RETREAT FOR THE INSANE.

1 Grant for the Retreat,	\$10,000.00
1 Grant for the Retreat, for back	
pay for indebtedness,	7,290.89
	<hr/> \$17,290.89

PERKINS INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

1 Grant for the Institution to May,	
1863,	\$1,900.00
1 Grant for the Institution, May	
Session, 1863,	3,000.00
	<hr/> \$4,900.00

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

9 Grants for County and other Societies,	\$1,320.00
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TRUSTEES OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

1 Grant for said School,	\$5,000.00
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GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

1 Grant for the Support of Charity Patients, \$2,000.00

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

1 Grant for the Support of Charity Patients, \$2,000.00

LAKEVILLE INSTITUTION.

1 Grant for the Education of Indigent Idiotic Children,	\$1,500.00	
	<hr/>	\$38,010.89

No. 9.

EXPENSE OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Orders in favor of Treasurers of Towns,	\$726,908.17
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No. 10.

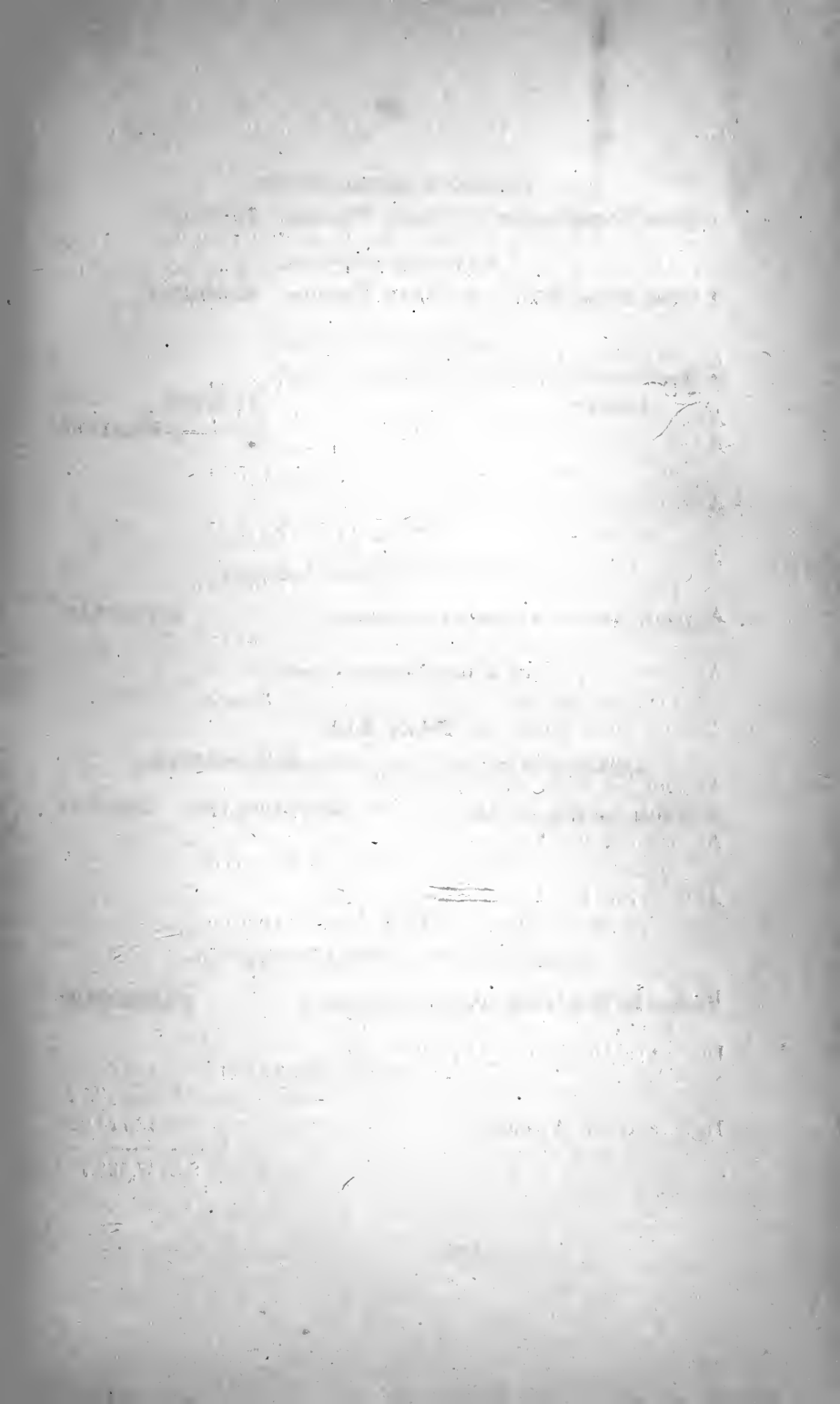
ADVANCES MADE TO THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

3 Orders for Wm. A. Aiken, Quarter-Master-General,	15,000.00
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No. 11.

ADVANCES TO THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Orders for Wm. Fitch, Paymaster-General,	\$3,640,000.00
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DR.

General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds

For Payments from the Treasury from March 31st 1863, to April 1st, 1864, for the Current Expenses of Government as per preceding Accounts numbering from 1 to 11 under the following heads, viz.:

Account No. 1, Debenture and Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly,	\$54,600.82	
Account No. 2, Account of Salaries,	24,253.27	
Account No. 3, Contingent Expenses, including Grants,	79,197.59	
Account No. 4, Judicial Expenses, including Grants,	77,047.65	
Account No. 5, Expense of Supporting the State Paupers,	1,400.00	
Account No. 6, Expense of Superintending Common Schools,	3,261.14	
Account No. 7, Salary of the Directors of the State Prison,	300.00	
Account No. 8, Account of Public Buildings and Institutions,	38,010.89	
Account No. 9, Expense of Families of Volunteers,	726,908.17	
Account No. 10, Advances made to the Quarter-Master-General,	15,000.00	
Account No. 11, Advances made to the Paymaster-General,	3,640,000.00	
	<u>\$4,659,979.53</u>	
Interest paid on Temporary Loans,	\$28,680.19	
Interest paid on State Bonds,	209,160.00	
	<u>\$237,840.19</u>	
		<u>\$4,897,819.72</u>
Balance to new Account,		49,774.04
		<u><u>\$4,947,593.76</u></u>

*By Payments into the Treasury from March 31st, 1863, to
April 1st, 1864.*

FROM FORFEITED BONDS, &C.

By Cash of C. F. Sedgwick, State's Attorney, Litchfield County,	\$739.85	
By Cash of Moses Culver, State's Attorney, Middlesex County,	43.72	
By Cash of J. H. Brockway, State's Attorney, Tolland County,	119.59	
By Cash of Daniel Chadwick, State's Attorney, New London County,	517.24	
By Cash of G. W. Phillips, State's Attorney, Windham County,	134.43	
By Cash of R. D. Hubbard, State's Attorney, Hartford County,	2,764.24	
By Cash of J. M. Carter, State's Attorney, Fairfield County,	683.42	
By Cash of E. K. Foster, State's Attorney, New Haven County,	334.72	
	<hr/>	\$5,337.21

FROM AVAILS OF COURTS.

By Cash of W. P. Vinal, Clerk, for avails of Middlesex S. C.,	\$107.65	
By Cash of W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for avails of New London S. C.,	297.84	
By Cash of W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for avails of Litchfield S. C.,	146.81	
By Cash of A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for avails of New Haven, S. C.,	945.40	
By Cash of E. S. Abernethy, Clerk, for avails of Fairfield S. C.,	686.04	
By Cash of Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for avails of Hartford S. C.,	637.47	
	<hr/>	\$2,821.21

Dr.

General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Fund

Amount brought forward,

\$4,947,593.76

\$4,947,593.76

appropriated for the Current Expenses of Government.

CR

FROM TAXES, DIVIDENDS ON BANK STOCKS, &C.

By Cash for Dividends on Bank Stocks owned by the State,	\$37,886.50	
By Cash from Miscellaneous Sources,	9,548.94	
By Cash for Taxes paid by Agents of For- eign Insurance Companies,	3,522.41	
By Cash for Taxes paid on Stocks owned by Non-Residents,	20,614.47	
By Cash for Taxes paid by Railroad Cor- porations,	77,230.53	
By Cash for Taxes paid on Cash Capital of Mutual Insurance Companies,	15,938.25	
By Cash for Taxes paid on Deposits in Savings Banks,	166,948.90	
By Cash for Taxes paid by Towns,	529,224.36	
By Cash for State Bonds sold,	3,000,000.00	
By Cash for Premium and Interest on State Bonds,	164,194.33	
By Cash for Temporary Loans,	807,360.00	
By Cash for Taxes paid by Telegraph Companies,	796.61	
		\$4,833,265.30
Balance of Cash in Treasury April 1st, 1863,		106,170.04
		<u>\$4,947,593.76</u>

1864.

April 1st, By Balance of Account,	\$49,774.04
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Dr. *The State of Connecticut in General Account of Orders on the Treasurer from*

2 Orders in favor of Albert Sedgwick, Commis-		
sioner, for Salary and Expenses,	\$1,421.28	
1 Order in favor of G. W. Coite, Treasurer,		
for Salary,	300.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,721.28

ACCOUNT APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT
OF SCHOOLS.

For 137 Orders in favor of Towns, &c., drawn by	
the Comptroller on the Treasurer from the	
31st of March, 1863, to the 1st of April, 1864,	130,362.60
	<hr/>
	\$132,083.88

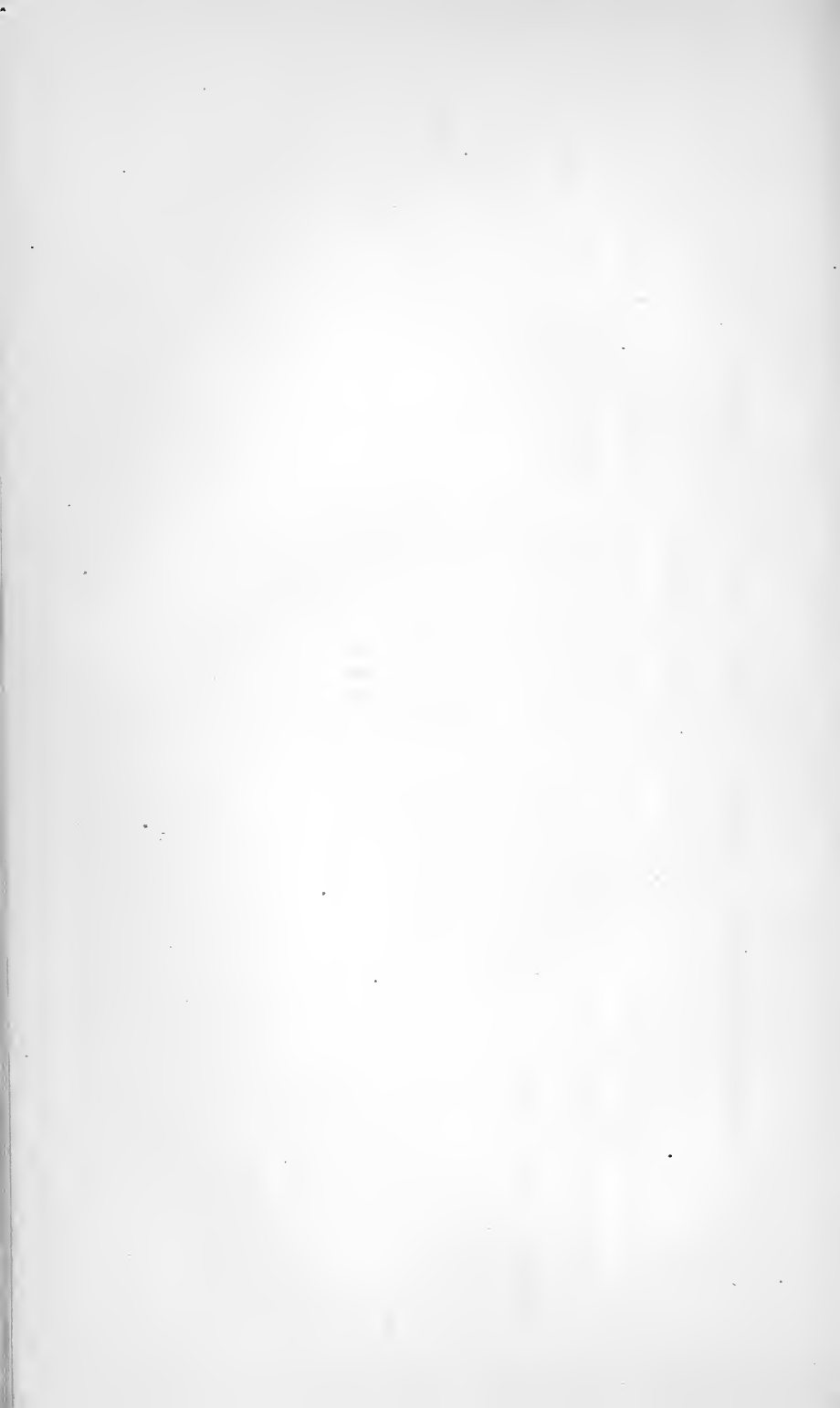
March 31st, 1863, to April 1st, 1864, payable from the School Fund.

Cr

By amount of orders drawn by the Comptroller,
on the Treasurer, and paid by him from In-
terest on the School Fund from the 31st of
March, 1863, to the 1st of April, 1864, as
per Comptroller's Accounts, and Auditor's
Report,

\$132,083.88

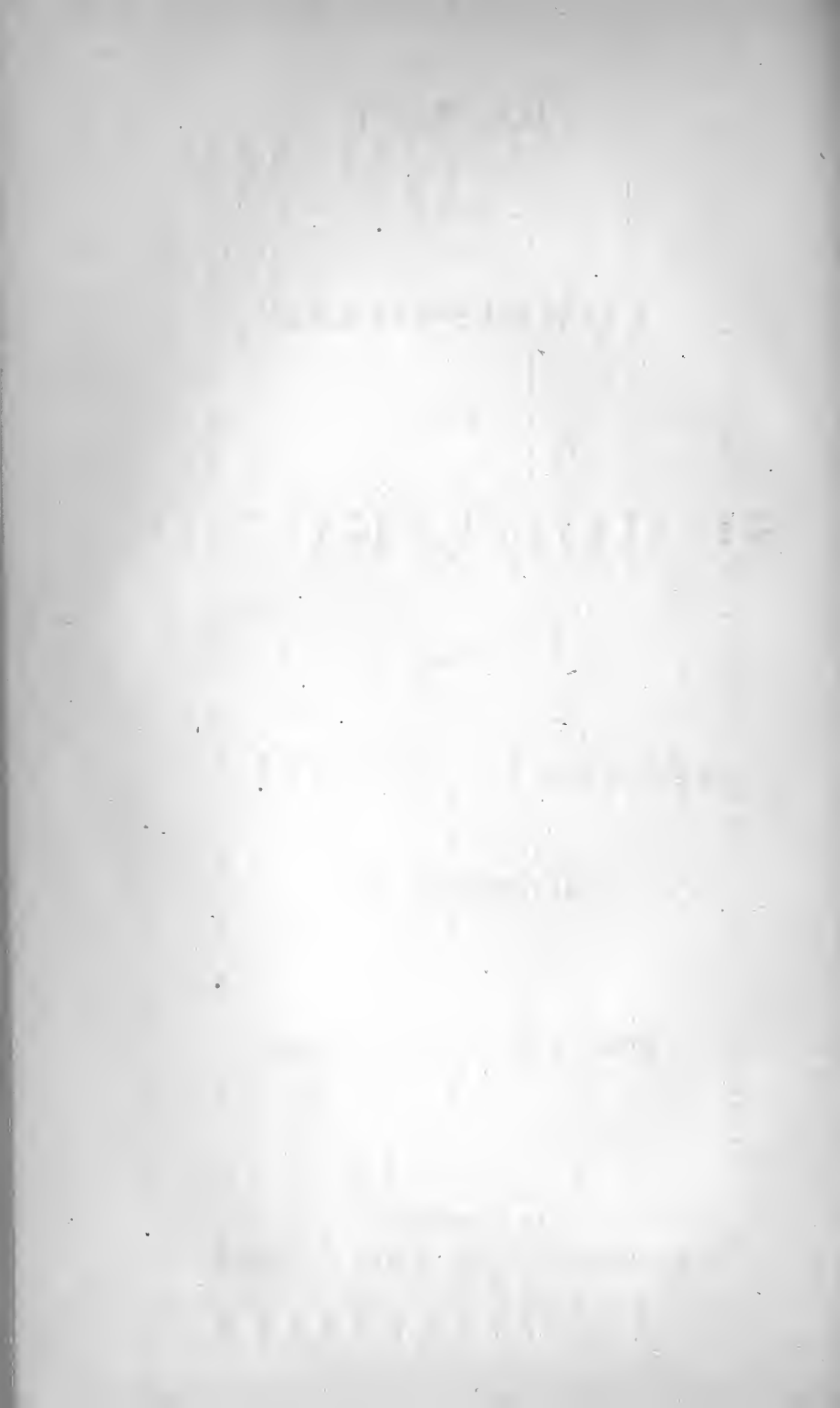
\$132,083.88



ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR TEN YEARS ENDING MARCH 31st, 1864.

	General Assembly.	Salaries.	Contingent Expenses.	Judicial Expenses.	State Paupers.	Superintendent of Common Schools.	Directors of State Prison.	Account of Public Buildings, &c.	Expense of Families of Volunteers.	Advances to Quarter Master General.	Advances to Paymaster General.	Advances to Commissary General.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1855	\$38,260.67	\$14,058	\$56,082.70	\$57,535.22	\$2,200	\$3,375.07	\$300	\$11,786.42		\$1,254.15				\$179,862.56
1856	36,328.33	22,863	99,523.61	75,573.38	2,200	3,792.32	300	10,345.45		5,331.52				256,197.91
1857	43,331.08	23,183	82,147.21	84,142.16	1,800	4,062.24	300	18,062.70		4,060.00			18,611.97	277,711.07
1858	35,953.51	23,050	88,073.79	94,718.08	1,800	3,710.59	300	19,000.00		3,976.66			688.00	271,370.63
1859	34,450.31	24,180	49,180.23	92,622.22	1,800	3,439.38	300	24,081.33		3,845.51				235,102.98
1860	31,107.48	23,600	40,404.26	85,764.56	1,800	3,332.55	300	28,283.34		2,557.26				217,149.45
1861	35,977.72	23,900	43,632.88	77,130.91	1,800	3,664.87	300	27,934.52		7,479.90				221,820.80
1862	47,202.56	25,709	53,032.93	85,413.99	1,400	3,232.11	300	22,024.92	110,009.17	1,169,778.00	403,330.00	65,421.00	117,468.33	2,104,481.30
1863	50,868.52	25,000	70,236.84	71,961.43	1,400	3,239.27	300	28,004.25	582,704.97	405,000.00	1,095,000.00	2,000.00	656.36 Interest.	2,336,371.94
1864	54,609.82	24,253	79,197.59	77,047.65	1,400	3,261.14	300	38,010.89	726,908.17	15,000.00	3,640,000.00		237,840.19	4,897,819.72



REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
SCHOOL FUND,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1864.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
J. M. SCOFIELD & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1864.

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REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at New Haven, on the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1864, the Commissioner of the School Fund respectfully Reports :—

THAT an unusual amount of labor has been required during the past year to manage the interests of the Fund, on account of the uncommon agitations in financial matters which have prevailed throughout the country. An unusual amount has been paid into the Treasury on account of the principal of the Fund for re-investment, and as the Commissioner is required to make loans only on securities of real estate, and the great abundance of floating capital in commercial circles has made money cheap, it has required great care and labor to loan the money on such securities, and at such rates of interest as the law requires. It has been thought advisable by some gentlemen of great financial skill and experience, that a part of the Fund be invested in Government securities. The Commissioner has now by law, no power to make such investments. It is left to the wisdom of the Legislature to determine if any such power is proper to be conferred. The reasons for and against the measure will suggest themselves to every intelligent mind.

The amount of the principal of the Fund was accurately stated in the report of the Auditors of Public Accounts of the date of September 2d, A. D. 1862, at \$2,049,426.77. Great changes in the items which furnish that amount, have taken place since that time. More than \$570,000 of the principal of the Fund has been paid into the Treasury and re-invested

within the last two years. And a considerable portion of the real estate which was then reported as belonging to the Fund, has been sold at good prices, and the avails invested in like manner. In regard to the real estate which was devised to the Fund by the late Mr. Parmelee, of Western New York, which has been referred to in the two last reports of the Commissioner, the courts in that State have decided that the devise was invalid, and the provisions of the will have been set aside.

The litigation was pursued by the Commissioner as long as was deemed advisable by judicious friends, and the claim upon the land for the Fund has been abandoned. It is a source of regret that the well intended purpose of Mr. Parmelee should thus have been defeated, but the great expense of the litigation necessary to carry on the proceedings in the higher courts, and the great doubts whether the verdict of the jury which found him incompetent to make a will, could be set aside, led to the conclusion that it would be a wise course to abandon the claim.

The inventory which is required by law to be taken on the 2d day of September next, will state all the particular items of the Fund, and show the exact amount of its capital. It is believed it will not be materially different from what appeared to be its amount on the 2nd of September, A. D. 1862. This statement is made under the expectation that the loan of \$22,000, which was made by order of the General Assembly, some years since, to the State Prison, will be repaid to the Fund, and the Commissioner has full belief that this will be done. It was in effect a loan made to the State to aid in carrying on one of its important institutions and the public honor and good faith is impliedly pledged, that the Fund shall suffer no loss from the investment. There was due for interest \$5,718.88 on the 2nd of March, 1864, and that sum at least should be paid, to be expended in dividends to the School Districts.

The statement of the Treasurer hereto annexed, marked B. shows that during the past year, \$280,235.84, has been paid into the Treasury on the principal of the Fund, and that the same and other moneys in the Treasury at the close of the

last year, amounting in the whole to \$285,953.65, has been loaned during the same period ; with the exception of \$19,500 loaned at 7 per cent in the State of New York, the whole of the large amount above stated has been invested in loans secured by the pledge of real estate in Connecticut.

The number of loans made during the year was 177, in sums varying from 100 dollars to 9000 dollars. A large amount lay in the Treasury waiting investment for several months, but it has all in the end been well placed in productive loans with double security on real estate.

The income of the Fund received during the year, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of April, 1863, is \$164,559.87. The interest derived from revenue loans during the year was somewhat less than the amount received from that source in previous years, for the reason that the Commissioner on account of the abundance of money seeking investment, was compelled to make a part of such loans at five per cent. interest or keep the money unproductive in the Treasury. A dividend of \$1.20 to each scholar has been declared, and after paying the greater part of this dividend and all necessary expenses of the management of the Fund, there remained in the Treasury at the end of the year, subject to future orders, the sum of \$28,270.08. The statement of the Treasurer annexed marked C. shows the particulars of the receipts and disbursements of the revenue of the Fund during the year.

The table annexed marked D. gives an instructive history of the operations of the Fund from A. D. 1825, showing the gradual increase in the receipts and disbursements and the number of children entitled to its benefits in different years from that time to the present. It will be seen from it, what amount has been divided to each child in different years during that period, and how the apportionment has varied from year to year, according to the varying circumstances connected with the distribution. In A. D. 1849 and 1850, there was divided \$1.50 to each scholar, yet the whole amount paid exceeded but by a small sum the amount paid for the same purpose in the last two years when the dividend was \$1.20 to each scholar. This result is explained by the fact, that while

the income of the Fund remains about the same, the number of children entitled to its benefits has largely increased.

In A. D. 1849, when the first dividend of \$1.50 was made, the number of the children in the State to whom it was apportioned, was 88,911, while in A. D. 1864, the number was 112,009. The increase in 1864 over the number in 1863, is 1,607 and unless a different basis of distribution is adopted as the number of children increase, the amount of dividend to each scholar will diminish. The increase it will be perceived is chiefly in the counties which contain our largest cities, and it is believed that in many of the towns a large number of the children are returned as entitled to the benefits of the Fund who never attend the schools. This is a disbursement of the revenue of the Fund in a way not contemplated by those who established it and gives to the districts where the children do not attend the schools a great advantage over those where the children are punctual in their attendance. The true rule would be to apportion the income to the several towns and districts in proportion to the actual attendance of the scholars, and the benefits of the Fund should accrue to those who attend the schools. The operation of the present rule of distribution is seen in a communication to one of the New Haven papers, by that eminent statistician William Goodwin, who has taken the accurate enumeration of the children between the ages of four and sixteen in that town for the ten years past. According to his statement the number of children enumerated in 1864, and upon which the income of the Fund was apportioned and paid in March last was 8,116, while there were seats in all the public school rooms owned and hired, for only 3,732 scholars. "If we therefore" remarks Mr. Goodwin, "deduct the above (3,732) from 8,116 we shall find remaining and will be found wanting 4,384 more seats to accommodate the school children in this city," that is, children entitled to attend the public schools and for whom the State makes provision at the rate of \$1.20 for each. Practically the city of New Haven draws nearly \$2.70 for each scholar who attends a public school, the average daily attendance in the schools being less than the number of seats provided. On

the other hand many of the agricultural districts will realize less than \$1.00 per scholar on account of the number who attend school in the winter season over sixteen years and in the summer under four years of age. Every Superintendent of Common Schools, has recommended as a matter of educational policy that all money appropriated, whether derived from funds or from taxation, should be distributed among the several towns and districts, according to the average daily attendance of children at schools for at least eight months in the year, as ascertained for each from the certified register of the teacher. This rule would stimulate school officers, parents and teachers to secure the regular and punctual attendance of all children of the proper school age—the want of which is the most serious evil in the operation of our common school system. There is now no lack of diligence in securing the enumeration of children between the ages of four and sixteen years in each district; but the same diligence and thoroughness is wanting at the very point on which the whole success of the school turns, viz., the attendance of these same children on the instruction of the teacher. At least one-third of all the money raised by tax or derived from permanent funds for the education of all the children of the State does not accomplish its purpose.

It is therefore submitted, that provision should be made by law in conformity with the above suggestions, thus securing the benefits of the Fund to such districts as will avail themselves of it for the purpose of the education of their children.

The statement annexed marked E. shows the amount of the Fund invested in Bank Stock, and the amount of dividend received from each Bank by which the stock is held. The whole amount thus invested is \$267,900, less by \$5,000 than the amount thus invested last year. The Tolland County Bank, has paid this sum to the Fund, that being the amount of stock which it held. The whole revenue from the Bank Stock during the year was \$23,474 against \$22,821 received the previous year. It is believed that every Bank which now holds the money of the Fund, is in a sound and safe condition, and as long as our Banks do as prosperous a busi-

ness as they are now doing, the capital of the Fund which they now hold will be employed to the best advantage.

The tables annexed marked F. and G. contain statistical information which is interesting in their details to all our citizens. They show the number and designation of districts, the number of children, and the amount paid to each district in the State. They also show in which towns the number of children has increased, and in which the number has been diminished. They contain a practical explanation of the amount of labor necessarily employed in taking care of the Fund in all its minute interests and furnish useful information as to the diffusion of its benefits in every portion of the State.

There also accompanied this report statements marked H. and I. not printed, which show the several sums of principal paid to the Fund during the year and by whom. Also an exhibition of loans made and to whom during the same period. And a statement marked J. showing what interest due on the 2nd of September last is unpaid.

ALBERT SEDGWICK,

Commissioner of the School Fund.

SCHOOL FUND OFFICE,

HARTFORD, April 1st, 1864.

A.

Abstract of the Schedule of the Property and Securities belonging to and constituting the Capital of the School Fund of Connecticut, on the second day of September, A. D. 1862, as prepared by the Commissioner of said Fund, and by us audited and examined, and each item thereof compared with documents and vouchers in the office of said Commissioner.

IN BANK STOCK.

In nineteen (19) Banks,	-	-	-	\$273,900.00
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IN CONTRACTS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Against individuals residing in Connecticut,	-		1,160,520.26
“ “ “ Massachusetts,	-		123,140.40
“ “ “ New York,	-		432,388.76
“ “ “ Ohio, -	-	-	32,839.63
“ “ “ Vermont, -	-	-	249.00
“ “ “ Illinois,	-	-	1,400.00

IN CASH.

In hands of Treasurer and Agents,	-	-	-	3,385.96
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IN CULTIVATED LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

In the State of New York, -	-	-	-	5,000.00
“ “ Connecticut, -	-	-	-	16,602.76
				\$2,049,426.77

HENRY K. W. WELCH,	}	Auditors of
THOMAS BELKNAP,	}	Public Accounts.

B.

Statement of the Revenue of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1st, 1863, to March 31st, 1864, inclusive.

DR. GABRIEL W. COITE, Esq., Treasurer, in Account with the Revenue of the School Fund of the State of Connecticut.		CR.	
To Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1863,	\$26,059.88	By paid Comptroller's orders for sundry School Societies, - - -	\$130,362.60
To outstanding Loans of Revenue, April 1st, 1863,	875.00	By paid Comptroller's orders for Salaries and Expenses of Commissioner and Treasurer,	1,721.28
To Cash received for Interest on Bonds, Dividends on Bank Stock, and Rents,	134,770.06	By paid Commissioner's orders for Clerk hire, Agents and Contingent Expenses, and Insurance and Taxes, - - -	3,770.91
To Cash received for interest on temporary Loans of Revenue, - - - - -	2,854.93	By temporary Loans, outstanding March 31st, 1864, - - - - -	435.00
	<u>\$164,559.87</u>	By Cash remaining in the Treasury, - - -	28,270.08
To Cash in Treasury, April 1st, 1864, \$28,270.08			
To outstanding Loans of Revenue, April 1st, 1864, - - -	435.00—\$28,705.08		<u>\$164,559.87</u>
		GABRIEL W. COITE, Treasurer.	

C.

Statement of the Principal of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1st, 1863, to March 31st, 1864, inclusive.

Dr.	GABRIEL W. COITE, Esq., Treasurer, in Account with the Principal of the School Fund of Connecticut.	Cr.
To Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1863,	\$6,406.00	By paid sundry orders drawn by the Com- missioner of the School Fund, for Loans, - - - - \$285,953.65
To Cash received of sundry persons for pay- ments on Bonds and Contracts and Lands,	280,235.84	By Cash remaining in the Treasury, March 31st, 1864, - - - - 688.19
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$286,641.84	\$286,641.84
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1861,	\$688.19	

GABRIEL W. COITE, *Treasurer.*

D. **STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF REVENUE OF SCHOOL FUND.**

Received at the Treasury from all Sources—The Disbursements for Dividends to Schools, Salaries, Expense Accounts, &c., and the amount of Surplus remaining at the close of the Fiscal Year—The number of Children returned, the rate of Dividend per Capita, the Amount of Dividend and the Increase and Decrease of Children for each year, from 1825 to 1864, inclusive.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on hand, included, revenue not called in each yr.	No. of children returned each year.	Rate of dividend per capita.	Amount of dividend in each year.	Increase of children in each year.	Decrease of children in each year.
For the year ending March 21, 1825,	\$74,051.21	\$75,622.96	\$8,141.20	84,976	\$0.85	\$72,229.60		
do. do.	66,814.82	74,956.03	none.	84,851	.85	72,123.35		125
do. do.	94,110.13	81,257.09	12.87 3.04	84,876	.85	72,144.60	25	
do. do.	79,568.57	73,838.38	18,582.73	85,147	.85	72,374.95	271	
do. do.	80,243.29	79,569.28	19,256.44	84,899	.85	72,104.15		248
do. do.	76,415.36	80,465.18	15,213.62	85,006	.90	70,505.40	107	
do. do.	78,095.08	80,774.62	12,584.08	85,090	.90	70,581.00	84	
do. do.	96,712.86	89,631.82	19,615.12	85,095	.90	70,585.50	5	
do. do.	83,487.42	85,113.20	17,984.34	85,172	.95	80,913.40	77	
do. do.	98,208.45	84,706.44	31,486.35	83,694	.95	79,431.80		1,528
do. do.	97,952.20	84,986.51	44,452.04	83,799	1.00	83,763.01	155	
do. do.	84,210.41	83,198.78	35,463.67	83,569	1.05	87,733.80	243	
do. do.	126,479.36	101,515.41	68,460.55	83,359	1.15	95,862.83	197	
do. do.	100,591.97	108,344.89	55,707.63	83,122	1.20	99,746.40	237	
do. do.	99,210.52	110,811.54	44,106.61	83,925	1.25	104,906.25	803	
do. do.	108,165.12	106,273.88	45,988.35	82,676	1.25	103,345.00	1,249	
do. do.	118,562.75	120,685.37	43,885.73	84,148	1.35	113,593.80	1,472	
do. do.	105,210.87	122,835.54	25,261.06	83,618	1.40	117,493.00	580	
do. do.	124,690.50	120,401.28	29,750.28	84,640	1.40	118,493.00	556	
do. do.	117,740.19	121,525.30	25,964.57	84,084	1.40	117,717.60		
do. do.	123,003.49	120,132.09	22,835.97	84,093	1.40	117,730.20	9	
do. do.	124,908.00	122,374.92	25,429.05	85,275	1.40	119,385.00	1,182	
do. do.	132,000.32	132,412.52	18,242.83	86,697	1.45	125,710.65	1,422	
do. do.	133,582.13	132,780.15	22,398.06	86,984	1.45	126,126.80	287	
do. do.	126,924.85	136,340.33	12,962.58	88,911	1.50	133,303.50	1,927	
do. do.	123,907.22	137,449.51	9,420.29	90,700	1.50	138,050.00	1,789	
do. do.	128,000.62	135,585.27	11,895.65	92,220	1.40	129,108.00	1,520	
do. do.	138,184.15	139,935.96	10,143.84	94,852	1.40	132,792.80	2,632	
do. do.	143,698.69	138,906.96	14,430.56	96,352	1.35	132,280.90	1,599	
do. do.	145,595.85	148,416.47	12,110.91	98,980	1.40	141,265.00	2,598	
do. do.	144,137.78	137,073.69	19,631.46	100,294	1.25	129,038.75	1,314	
do. do.	147,215.02	135,191.42	31,705.06	100,820	1.30	131,066.00	526	
do. do.	148,815.86	149,484.76	31,036.16	100,545	1.40	140,763.00		275
do. do.	141,852.01	142,494.81	30,393.26	101,486	1.40	142,080.40	941	
do. do.	140,457.06	142,003.42	28,849.90	103,103	1.30	134,033.90	1,617	
do. do.	133,159.79	140,612.67	21,394.22	105,464	1.25	131,825.00	2,361	
do. do.	137,305.07	127,170.84	31,528.45	108,389	1.15	124,647.35	2,929	
do. do.	134,084.13	136,619.08	25,983.50	109,042	1.20	130,850.40	653	
do. do.	137,092.13	137,092.13	110,491	109,042	1.20	132,589.20	1,449	
do. do.	134,770.06	135,854.79	27,890.08	112,098	1.20	134,517.60	1,607	

E.

*Statement showing the amount of Dividends received from each Bank from
April 1st, 1863, to March 31st 1864, inclusive.*

NAME OF BANK.	Amount of Stock.	Amount of Dividend.	Rate per cent.
Hartford Bank,	\$68,000	\$6,800.00	10
Farmers and Meehanics' Bank,...	30,100	2,227.50	7½
State Bank,	30,000	3,000.00	10
City Bank,	15,000	1,200.00	8
Fairfield County Bank,	10,900	872.00	8
New Haven Bank,	10,000	950.00	9½
Waterbury Bank,	10,000	800.00	8
New London Bank,	10,000	900.00	9
Whaling Bank,	10,000	800.00	8
Norwich Bank,	10,000	800.00	8
Thames Bank,	10,000	800.00	8
Bridgeport Bank,	10,000	800.00	8
Middletown Bank,	10,000	825.00	8¼
Middlesex County Bank,	10,000	900.00	9
Danbury Bank,	8,500	637.50	7½
Connecticut Bank,	6,400	512.00	8
Stonington Bank,	5,000	300.00	6
Stafford Bank,	5,000	350.00	7
	\$267,900	\$23,474.00	

F.

SCHEDULE of the number of Children between Four and Sixteen years of age in each School Society, according to the enumeration in the month of January, A. D., 1864, and the dividends of School Money made to each Society in the year ending March 31st, 1864, apportioned by the Comptroller according to each enumeration, with the Increase and Decrease of such children in each Society in one year.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
*Hartford,.....	10	6,809	\$8,170.80	345	
Avon,.....	6	241	289.20		10
Berlin,.....	9	525	630.00		12
Bloomfield,.....	9	329	394.80	39	
Bristol,.....	13	841	1,009.20	15	
Burlington,.....	9	314	376.80		8
Canton,.....	9	622	746.40	46	
East Hartford,.....	10	657	788.40		46
East Granby,.....	6	196	235.20	4	
East Windsor,.....	12	707	848.40	27	
Enfield,.....	14	1,463	1,755.60	70	
Farmington,.....	10	761	913.20		158
Glastenbury,.....	17	807	968.40		26
†Granby,.....	11	415	498.00		20
Hartland,.....	9	202	242.40	9	
Manchester,.....	9	708	849.60		14
Marlborough,.....	4	119	142.80		22
New Britain,.....	6	1,407	1,688.40	80	
Rocky Hill,.....	4	256	307.20		18
†Simsbury,.....	13	680	816.00	83	
Southington,.....	11	795	954.00		24
South Windsor,.....	10	367	440.40		13
Suffield,.....	11	792	950.40	27	
West Hartford,.....	7	308	369.60		15
Wethersfield,.....	10	523	627.60		8
Windsor,.....	10	505	606.00	4	
Windsor Locks,.....	1	477	572.40	27	
	250	21,826	\$26,191.20	746	394

* 89 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

† 4 " " " "

‡ 12 " " " "

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New Haven,.....	3	9,093	\$10,911.60	475	
Branford,.....	8	564	676.80	26	
*Bethany,.....	7	217	260.40		
Cheshire,.....	12	539	648.80	28	
Derby,.....	6	1,557	1,868.40	99	
East Haven,.....	8	545	654.00	46	
Guilford,.....	14	508	609.60		31
†Hamden,.....	13	646	775.20	9	
Madison,.....	13	493	591.60	5	
‡Meriden,.....	13	1,538	1,845.60	85	
Middlebury,.....	5	131	157.20		4
Milford,.....	12	644	772.80	53	
Naugatuck,.....	7	648	777.60	66	
North Branford,.....	7	266	319.20	10	
North Haven,.....	7	355	426.00	40	
Orange,.....	13	449	538.80		7
Oxford,.....	13	269	322.80		51
Prospect,.....	5	148	177.60		15
Seymour,.....	6	416	499.20		9
Southbury,.....	10	261	313.20		9
Wallingford,.....	10	718	861.60	52	
§Waterbury,.....	9	2,804	3,364.80	63	
Woodbridge,.....	5	184	217.20	6	
Wolcott,.....	6	128	153.60		1
	212	23,118	\$27,741.60	1,063	127

* 9 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

† 82 " " " "

‡ 24 " " " "

§ 22 " " " "

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New London,.....	7	2,397	\$2,876.40	102	
Bozrah,.....	7	248	297.60	9	
Colchester,	15	705	846.00	18	
East Lyme,.....	9	385	462.00		25
Franklin,.....	8	205	246.00	39	
Griswold,.....	14	536	643.20		49
Groton,.....	11	1,255	1,506.00	46	
*Lebanon,.....	16	455	546.00		36
Ledyard,.....	14	378	453.60		19
Lisbon,	7	159	190.80		4
Lyme,.....	7	323	387.60		4
Montville,.....	13	552	662.40	42	
Norwich,.....	12	3,475	4,170.00	141	
North Stonington,.....	15	441	529.20		1
Preston,.....	12	504	604.80		16
†Salem,.....	8	191	229.20		4
Sprague,.....	4	555	666.00		53
‡Stonington,.....	17	1,448	1,737.60		17
Old Lyme,.....	8	352	422.40		4
Waterford,	11	694	832.80	10	
	215	15,258	\$18,309.60	407	232

* 19 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

† 9 " " " "

‡ 12 Added.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Fairfield,	17	1,278	\$1,533.60	10	
Danbury,	13	1,890	2,268.00	98	
Bethel,	5	350	420.00		28
Bridgeport,	10	3,142	3,770.40		15
Brookfield,	9	257	308.40		21
Darien,	4	427	512.40		7
Easton,	10	285	342.00		3
Greenwich,	20	1,791	2,149.20	38	
Huntington,	12	287	344.40		13
Monroe,	7	267	320.40		48
New Canaan,	11	688	825.60		41
New Fairfield,	7	217	260.40		6
Newtown,	20	843	1,011.60	24	
Norwalk,	11	1,897	2,276.40		78
*Redding,	10	376	451.20		1
Ridgefield,	15	526	631.20		49
Sherman,	6	236	283.20	3	
Stamford,	15	1,853	2,223.60	65	
Stratford,	8	490	588.00	7	
†Trumbull,	7	292	350.40	8	
Weston,	7	287	344.40		3
Westport,	10	807	968.40		31
Wilton,	10	525	630.00	16	
	244	19,011	\$22,813.20	269	344

* 29 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

† 1 " " "

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Litchfield,.....	23	710	\$852.00	3	
*Barkhamsted,.....	12	259	310.80		2
†Bethlem,.....	8	196	235.20	2	
Bridgewater,.....	5	291	349.20	7	
‡Canaan,.....	10	407	488.40	2	
Colebrook,.....	10	338	405.60		15
Cornwall,.....	17	583	699.60	13	
Goshen,.....	14	338	405.60		12
Harwinton,.....	12	284	340.80	6	
Kent,.....	14	452	542.40	12	
Morris,.....	6	187	224.40	4	
New Hartford,.....	10	603	723.60		63
New Milford,.....	18	884	1,060.80		3
Norfolk,.....	12	389	466.80		91
North Canaan,.....	5	371	445.20	13	
Plymouth,.....	13	863	1,035.60	15	
Roxbury,.....	8	234	280.80	00	00
Salisbury,.....	14	844	1,012.80		1
§Sharon,.....	18	679	814.80	12	
Torrington,.....	9	584	700.80	29	
||Warren,.....	8	193	231.60		12
Watertown,.....	10	367	440.40	4	
Winchester,.....	10	763	915.60	8	
Woodbury,.....	14	469	562.80		1
Washington,.....	12	379	454.80		11
	292	11,667	\$14,000.40	130	211

* 35 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller. 24 Added.

+ 7 " " " " " 20 Added.

† 35 " " " " " 14 "

§ 14 " " " " " "

|| 20 " " " " " "

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Brooklyn,.....	9	440	\$528.00		12
Ashford,	10	337	404.40	18	
Canterbury,	12	442	530.40	26	
Chaplin,	7	168	201.60		10
Eastford,	8	306	367.20		19
Hampton,	7	203	243.60		13
Killingly,	18	1,177	1,412.40	27	
Plainfield,	14	845	1,014.00	17	
Pomfret,	10	339	406.80	00	32
Putnam,	7	716	859.20	42	
Sterling,	9	280	336.00	19	
Thompson,	13	812	974.40	21	
Voluntown,	10	354	424.80		25
Windham,	11	1,156	1,387.20	124	
Woodstock,	17	781	937.20		73
Scotland,	5	155	186.00		3
	167	8,511	\$10,213.20	294	187

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Middletown,.....	21	2,360	\$2,832.00	112	
Haddam,.....	14	505	606.00		29
Chatham,.....	12	467	560.40	6	
Chester,.....	4	234	280.80	17	
Clinton,.....	6	348	417.60	7	
Cromwell,.....	5	433	519.60	22	
Durham,.....	6	270	324.00		12
East Haddam,.....	17	727	872.40		48
Essex,.....	6	361	433.20		25
Killingworth,.....	8	214	256.80		14
Old Saybrook,.....	4	266	319.20	6	
Saybrook,.....	4	254	304.80	10	
Portland,.....	7	993	1,191.60	57	
Westbrook,.....	7	245	294.00	14	
	121	7,677	\$9,212.40	251	128

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Tolland,	13	332	\$398.40	5	
Andover,	4	126	151.20	6	
Bolton,	5	171	205.20		1
Columbia,	7	217	260.40		6
Coventry,	10	463	555.60		11
Ellington,	9	343	411.60	24	
Hebron,	11	323	387.60		16
Mansfield,	15	419	502.80		5
Somers,	10	357	428.40		
Stafford,	18	827	992.40	2	
Union,	6	165	198.00		12
Vernon,	8	1,020	1,224.00	92	
Willington,	9	267	320.40		8
	125	5,030	\$6,036.00	129	59

G.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TABLE, showing the enumeration of Children in the several School Districts, taken January, A. D. 1864, together with the amount drawn by each District.

<i>Hartford.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Bloomfield, continued.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
First,.....	2298	\$2,757.60	North East,.....	26	\$31.20
South,.....	1963	2,355.60	Scotland North,.....	20	24.00
Second North,.....	1157	1,388.40	" South,.....	19	22.80
Arsenal,.....	569	682.80			
West Middle,.....	487	584.40	<i>Bristol.</i>	329	394.80
Washington,.....	102	122.40	No. 1,.....	92	110.40
North East,.....	89	106.80	" 2,.....	47	56.40
North West,.....	53	63.60	" 3 and 4,.....	232	278.40
South West,.....	59	70.80	" 5,.....	118	135.60
Gravel Hill,.....	32	38.40	" 6,.....	48	51.60
	6809	8,170.80	" 7,.....	44	52.80
<i>Avon.</i>			" 8,.....	19	22.80
No. 1,.....	13	15.60	" 9,.....	25	30.00
" 2,.....	28	33.60	" 10,.....	28	33.60
" 3,.....	52	62.40	" 11,.....	19	22.80
" 4,.....	51	61.20	" 12,.....	19	22.80
" 5,.....	73	87.60	" 13,.....	160	192.00
" 6,.....	24	28.80			
	241	289.20	<i>Burlington.</i>	841	1,009.20
<i>Berlin.</i>			No. 1,.....	36	43.20
No. 1, N. W. Kensingt'n,	69	82.80	" 2,.....	21	25.20
" 2, N. E. "	80	96.00	" 3,.....	34	40.80
" 3, Center,.....	13	15.60	" 4,.....	55	66.00
" 4, South,.....	52	62.40	" 5,.....	29	34.80
" 5, Middle Worthin'n,	84	100.80	" 6,.....	11	13.20
" 6, N. W. "	30	36.00	" 7,.....	21	25.20
" 7, N. E. "	33	39.60	" 8,.....	25	30.00
" 8, S. W. "	78	93.60	" 9,.....	82	98.40
" 9, East Berlin,.....	86	103.20			
	525	630.00	<i>Canton.</i>	314	376.80
<i>Bloomfield.</i>			Collinsville,.....	310	372.00
Center,.....	63	75.60	Suffrage,.....	77	92.40
Farms,.....	63	75.60	River,.....	54	64.80
South Middle,.....	36	43.20	South Center,.....	34	40.80
North Middle,.....	26	31.20	Center,.....	36	43.20
South West,.....	43	51.60	East Hill,.....	29	34.80
Duncaster,.....	33	39.60	West,.....	37	44.40
			North,.....	35	42.00
			North West,.....	10	12.00
				622	746.40

<i>East Hartford.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Farmington.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
Meadow District,.....	76	\$91.20		North District,.....	74	\$88.80	
Center,.....	123	147.60		Waterville,.....	14	16.80	
North,.....	43	51.60		West,.....	42	50.40	
North Mill,.....	53	63.60		Scott Swamp,.....	42	50.40	
Second South,.....	83	99.60		Plains,.....	148	177.60	
South East,.....	30	36.00		Middle,.....	134	160.80	
South Middle,.....	30	36.00		South,.....	45	54.00	
South Mill,.....	51	61.20		Unionville,.....	180	216.00	
Hockanum,.....	106	127.20		White Oak,.....	27	32.40	
North,.....	62	74.40		East Farms,.....	55	66.00	
	657	788.40			761	913.20	
<i>East Windsor.</i>				<i>Glastenbury.</i>			
No. 1,.....	43	51.60		No. 1,.....	122	146.40	
" 2,.....	34	40.80		" 2,.....	63	75.60	
" 3,.....	47	56.40		" 3,.....	80	96.00	
" 4,.....	16	19.20		" 4,.....	33	39.60	
" 5,.....	181	217.20		" 5,.....	35	42.00	
" 6,.....	23	27.60		" 6,.....	94	112.80	
" 7,.....	14	16.80		" 7,.....	42	50.40	
" 8,.....	124	148.80		" 8,.....	38	45.60	
" 9,.....	69	82.80		" 9,.....	61	73.20	
" 10,.....	28	33.60		" 10,.....	33	39.60	
" 11,.....	62	74.40		" 11,.....	22	26.40	
" 12,.....	66	79.20		" 12,.....	46	55.20	
	707	848.40		" 13,.....	40	48.00	
<i>Enfield.</i>				" 14,.....	22	26.40	
No. 1,.....	98	117.60		" 15,.....	18	21.60	
" 2,.....	91	109.20		" 16,.....	27	32.40	
" 3,.....	65	78.00		" 17,.....	31	37.20	
" 4,.....	38	45.60			807	968.40	
" 5,.....	42	50.40		<i>Granby.</i>			
" 6,.....	46	55.20		No. 1,.....	85	102.00	
" 7,.....	48	57.60		" 2,.....	58	69.60	
" 8,.....	109	130.80		" 3,.....	14	16.80	
" 9,.....	65	78.00		" 4,.....	75	90.00	
" 10,.....	28	33.60		" 5,.....	25	30.00	
" 11,.....	25	30.00		" 6,.....	40	48.00	
" 12,.....	40	48.00		" 8,.....	21	25.20	
" 13,.....	570	684.00		" 9,.....	24	28.80	
" 14,.....	198	237.60		" 10,.....	48	57.60	
	1463	1,755.60		" 11,.....	21	25.20	
<i>East Granby.</i>				" 12,.....	4	4.80	
No. 1,.....	52	62.40			415	498.00	
" 2,.....	25	30.00		<i>Hartland.</i>			
" 3,.....	36	43.20		Center Dis. E. Hartland,	27	32.40	
" 4,.....	20	24.00		North East,.....	23	27.60	
" 5,.....	14	16.80		South East,.....	38	45.60	
" 6,.....	49	58.80					
	196	235.20					

<i>Hartland, continued.</i>			<i>Simsbury, continued.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
South West,.....	13	\$15.60	Hop Meadow,.....	26	\$31.20
South Hollow,.....	15	18.00	Weatogue, West,.....	36	43.20
West Hartland Center, ..	6	7.20	East,.....	35	42.00
Hollow, ..	11	13.20	Meadow Plain.....	12	14.40
Mill,.....	26	31.20	Tariffville, Plain,.....	242	290.40
South,.....	17	20.40	Tariffville, New,.....	17	20.40
Center West,.....	26	31.20	Westover's Plain,.....	27	32.40
	202	242.40	Bushy Hill,.....	25	30.00
			Farms,.....	53	63.60
				680	816.00
<i>Manchester.</i>			<i>Southington.</i>		
No. 1,.....	48	57.60	No. 1,.....	205	246.00
" 2,.....	136	163.20	" 2,.....	42	50.40
" 3,.....	33	39.60	" 3,.....	59	70.80
" 4,.....	107	128.40	" 4,.....	125	150.00
" 5,.....	50	60.00	" 5,.....	57	68.40
" 6,.....	44	52.80	" 6,.....	28	33.60
" 7,.....	59	70.80	" 7,.....	20	24.00
" 8,.....	151	181.20	" 8,.....	36	42.00
" 9,.....	80	96.00	" 9,.....	43	51.60
	708	849.60	" 10,.....	66	79.20
			" 11,.....	115	138.00
				795	954.00
<i>Marlborough.</i>			<i>South Windsor.</i>		
North Western District, ..	49	58.80	No. 1,.....	58	69.60
South,.....	12	14.40	" 2,.....	35	42.00
North,.....	16	19.20	" 3,.....	44	52.80
Center,.....	42	50.40	" 4,.....	38	45.60
	119	142.80	" 5,.....	22	26.40
<i>New Britain.</i>			" 6, No school,.....		
No. 1,.....	925	1,110.00	" 7,.....	43	51.60
" 2,.....	17	20.40	" 8,.....	54	64.80
" 3,.....	51	61.20	" 9,.....	30	36.00
" 4,.....	110	132.00	" 10,.....	31	37.20
" 5,.....	163	195.60	" 12,.....	12	14.40
" 6,.....	141	169.20		367	440.40
	1407	1,688.40	<i>Suffield.</i>		
<i>Rocky Hill.</i>			Center, East Parish,	169	202.80
North,.....	40	48.00	South,.....	118	141.60
Center,.....	86	103.20	South East,.....	81	97.20
South,.....	61	73.20	East,.....	69	80.40
West,.....	69	82.80	North East,.....	59	70.80
	256	307.20	North,.....	28	33.60
<i>Simsbury.</i>			North West,.....	50	60.00
Union,.....	45	54.00	Center, West Parish,	84	100.80
Terry's Plain,.....	20	24.00	South,.....	56	67.20
Griswold's Farms,.....	114	136.80	North,.....	45	54.00
Center,.....	28	33.60	West,.....	35	42.00
				792	950.40

<i>West Hartford.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Windsor.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
Middle District,	60	\$72.00	No. 1,	40	\$48.00
South,	54	64.80	" 2,	33	39.60
West,	25	30 00	" 3,	65	78.00
North,	31	37.20	" 4,	64	76.80
North West,	24	28.80	" 5,	47	56.40
Prospect Hill,	33	39.60	" 6,	43	51.60
East,	81	97.20	" 7,	30	36.00
	308	369.60	" 8,	45	54.00
<i>Wethersfield</i>			" 9,	77	92 40
No. 1,	72	86.40	" 10,	61	73.20
" 2,	60	72.00		505	606.00
" 3,	77	92.40	<i>Windsor Locks.</i>		
" 4,	48	57.60	No. 1,	477	572.40
" 5,	61	73.20		477	572.40
" 6,	45	54.00			
Newington, North,	38	45.60			
Middle,	44	52.80			
South East,	34	40.80			
South,	44	52.80			
	523	627.60			

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

<i>New Haven.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Branford,</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
City District,	8116	\$9,739.20	Center,	215	\$258.00
Westville,	266	319.20	Western,	46	55.20
Fair Haven District,	711	853.20	North Western,	52	62.40
	9093	10,911.60	Paved Street,	60	72.00
			Mill Plain,	43	51.60
			Quarter,	77	92.40
			Damascus,	36	43.20
			Stony Creek,	35	42.00
				564	676.80

<i>Bethany.</i>			<i>Guilford, continued.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No. 1,.....	54	\$64.80	Moose Hill,.....	12	\$14.40
" 2,.....	35	42.00	Nut Plains North,.....	25	30.00
" 3,.....	9	10.80	Leete's Island,.....	12	14.40
" 4,.....	14	16.80	Sachem's Head,.....	8	9.60
" 5,.....	19	22.80	North Guilford South,...	31	37.20
" 6,.....	38	45.60	" " Middle,...	38	45.60
" 7,.....	48	57.60	" " North,...	31	37.20
			" " Bluff,....	25	30.00
	217	260.40		508	609.60
<i>Cheshire.</i>			<i>Hamden.</i>		
No. 1,.....	105	126.00	No. 1,.....	40	48.00
" 2,.....	41	49.20	" 2,.....	35	42.00
" 3,.....	46	55.20	" 3,.....	64	76.80
" 4,.....	29	34.80	" 4,.....	79	94.80
" 5,.....	26	31.20	" 5,.....	66	79.20
" 6,.....	25	30.00	" 6,.....	42	50.40
" 7,.....	40	48.00	" 7,.....	27	32.40
" 8,.....	27	32.40	" 8,.....	71	85.20
" 9,.....	35	42.00	" 9,.....	38	45.60
" 10,.....	53	63.60	" 10,.....	33	39.60
" 11,.....	45	54.00	" 11,.....	77	92.40
" 12,.....	67	80.40	" 12,.....	56	67.20
	539	646.80	" 13,.....	18	21.60
<i>Derby.</i>				646	775.20
No. 1,.....	177	212.40	<i>Madison.</i>		
" 2,.....	207	248.40	North Center,.....	40	48.00
" 3,.....	58	69.60	Boston St. District,....	61	73.20
" 4,.....	567	680.40	Union,.....	30	36.00
" 5,.....	134	160.80	Liberty St.,.....	25	30.00
" 6,.....	414	496.80	Woods,.....	42	50.40
	1557	1,868.40	Neck,.....	47	56.40
<i>East Haven.</i>			North West,.....	41	49.20
No. 1, East,.....	50	60.00	East River,.....	50	60.00
" 2, North,.....	23	27.60	South Center,.....	52	62.40
" 3, South West,....	36	43.20	Hammonasset,.....	29	34.80
" 4, South End,....	50	60.00	Rockland,.....	37	44.40
" 5, Fair Haven,....	161	193.20	West Side,.....	20	24.00
" 6, Center,.....	51	61.20	Summer Hill,.....	19	22.80
" 7, North West,....	129	154.80		493	591.60
" 8, West,.....	45	54.00	<i>Meriden.</i>		
	545	654.00	Hanover District,.....	130	156.00
<i>Guilford.</i>			East,.....	88	105.60
North West Center,....	76	91.20	South East,.....	18	21.60
North East ".....	48	57.60	West,.....	98	117.60
South East ".....	57	68.40	Ives,.....	19	22.80
South West ".....	81	97.20	North East,.....	36	43.20
Clapp Board Hill,.....	25	30.00	Railroad,.....	117	140.40
West Side,.....	39	46.80	Prattsville,.....	113	135.60

<i>Meriden, continued.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>North Haven.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
Corner,.....	436	\$523.20	No. 1,.....	34	\$40.80
Farms,.....	82	98.40	" 2,.....	55	66.00
Center,.....	203	243.60	" 3,.....	55	66.00
North Center,.....	123	147.60	" 4,.....	54	64.80
Old Road,.....	75	90.00	" 5,.....	51	61.20
			" 6,.....	52	62.40
			" 7,.....	54	64.80
<i>Middlebury.</i>	1538	1,845.60		355	426.00
No. 1,.....	26	31.20	<i>Orange.</i>		
" 2,.....	23	27.60	No. 1,.....	41	49.20
" 3,.....	36	43.20	" 2,.....	28	33.60
" 4,.....	27	32.40	" 3,.....	48	57.60
" 5, No school,.....			" 4,.....	20	24.00
" 6,.....	19	22.80	West,.....	37	44.40
	131	157.20	North,.....	85	102.00
<i>Milford.</i>			Union,.....	190	228.00
No. 1,.....	82	98.40		449	538.80
" 2,.....	62	74.40	<i>Oxford.</i>		
" 3,.....	58	63.60	No. 1,.....	41	49.20
" 4,.....	33	39.60	" 2,.....	17	20.40
" 5,.....	97	116.40	" 3,.....	18	21.60
" 6,.....	21	25.20	" 4,.....	10	12.00
" 7,.....	62	74.40	" 5,.....	16	19.20
" 8,.....	37	44.40	" 6,.....	33	39.60
" 9,.....	52	62.40	" 7,.....	21	25.20
" 10,.....	22	26.40	" 8,.....	11	13.20
" 11,.....	51	61.20	" 9,.....	20	24.00
" 12,.....	72	86.40	" 10,.....	26	31.20
	644	772.80	" 11,.....	13	15.60
<i>Naugatuck.</i>			" 12,.....	30	36.00
Middle,.....	41	49.20	" 13,.....	18	21.60
Millville,.....	59	70.80		274	328.80
Union,.....	380	456.00	<i>Prospect.</i>		
Hill,.....	27	32.40	Center,.....	37	44.40
Stratsville,.....	25	30.00	East,.....	50	60.00
City,.....	116	139.20	South East,.....	29	34.80
	648	777.60	South West,.....	12	14.40
<i>North Branford.</i>			West,.....	20	24.00
No. 1,.....	18	21.60		148	177.60
" 2,.....	70	84.00			
" 3,.....	31	37.20			
" 4,.....	45	54.00			
" 5,.....	22	26.40			
" 6,.....	49	58.80			
" 7,.....	31	37.20			
	266	319.20			

<i>Seymour.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Waterbury.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No. 1, Great Hill,.....	43	\$51.60	Center,.....	2408	\$2,889.60
" 2, Shrub Oak,.....	110	132.00	Town Platt,.....	87	104.40
" 3, Bunga,.....	51	61.20	Hopville,.....	30	36.00
" 4,.....	59	70.80	Bunks Hill,.....	22	26.40
" 5,.....	90	108.00	Bunker Hill,.....	57	68.40
" 6,.....	63	75.60	East Mountain,.....	17	20.40
	416	499.20	Waterville,.....	108	129.60
<i>Southbury.</i>			East Farms,.....	27	32.40
Center,.....	48	57.60	Sawmill Plain,.....	39	46.80
Purchase,.....	36	43.20	Clark, no school,.....		
Hollow,.....	38	45.60	Middlebury,.....	9	10.80
No. 1,.....	18	21.60		2804	3,364.00
" 2,.....	35	42.00	<i>Woodbridge.</i>		
" 3,.....	41	49.20	South West,.....	53	63.60
" 4,.....	17	20.40	North,.....	33	39.60
Wapping,.....	22	26.40	North East,.....	13	15.60
Stonytown,.....	4	4.80	Middle,.....	44	52.80
Puttatauck,.....	2	2.40	South,.....	38	45.60
	261	313.20		181	217.20
<i>Wallingford.</i>			<i>Wolcott.</i>		
No. 1,.....	28	33.60	Center,.....	29	34.80
" 2,.....	42	50.40	North,.....	10	12.00
" 3,.....	129	154.80	North East,.....	18	21.60
" 4,.....	43	51.60	South,.....	20	24.00
" 5,.....	130	156.00	South West,.....	30	36.00
" 6,.....	241	289.20	West,.....	21	25.20
" 7,.....	23	27.60		128	153.60
" 8,.....	46	55.20			
" 9,.....	22	26.40			
" 10,.....	14	16.80			
	718	861.60			

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

<i>New London.</i>			<i>East Lyme, continued.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No. 1,.....	363	\$435.60	No. 5,.....	44	\$52.80
" 2,.....	433	519.60	" 6,.....	32	38.40
" 3,.....	552	662.40	" 7,.....	47	56.40
" 4,.....	466	559.20	" 8,.....	72	86.40
" 5,.....	451	541.20	" 9,.....	17	20.40
" 6,.....	60	72.00			
" 7,.....	72	86.40			
	2397	2,876.40		385	462.00
<i>Bozrah.</i>			<i>Franklin.</i>		
No. 1,.....	40	48.00	No. 1,.....	13	15.60
" 2,.....	32	38.40	" 2,.....	17	20.40
" 3,.....	43	51.60	" 3,.....	26	31.20
" 4,.....	15	18.00	" 4,.....	31	37.20
" 5,.....	44	52.80	" 5,.....	48	57.60
" 6,.....	48	57.60	" 6,.....	20	24.00
" 7,.....	26	31.20	" 7,.....	18	21.60
	248	297.60	" 8,.....	32	38.40
<i>Colchester.</i>				205	246.00
No. 1,.....	301	361.20	<i>Griswold.</i>		
" 2,.....	22	26.40	No. 1,.....	24	28.80
" 3,.....	55	66.00	" 2,.....	28	33.60
" 4,.....	33	39.60	" 3,.....	67	80.40
" 5,.....	6	7.20	" 4,.....	27	32.40
" 6,.....	30	36.00	" 5,.....	31	37.20
" 7,.....	32	38.40	" 6,.....	27	32.40
" 8,.....	64	76.80	" 7,.....	33	39.60
" 9,.....	22	26.40	" 8,.....	19	22.80
" 10,.....	12	14.40	" 9,.....	20	24.00
Center,.....	40	48.00	" 10,.....	25	30.00
North West,.....	25	30.00	" 11,.....	23	27.60
North East,.....	25	30.00	" 12,.....	169	202.80
South West,.....	20	24.00	" 13,.....	19	22.80
South East,.....	18	21.60	" 14,.....	24	28.80
	705	846.00		536	643.20
<i>East Lyme.</i>			<i>Groton.</i>		
No. 1,.....	31	37.20	No. 1,.....	179	214.80
" 2,.....	47	56.40	" 2,.....	72	86.40
" 3,.....	35	42.00	" 3,.....	47	56.40
" 4,.....	60	72.00	" 4,.....	94	112.80
			" 5,.....	338	405.60
			" 6,.....	68	81.60

<i>Groton, continued.</i>			<i>Lyme.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No. 7,.....	107	\$128.40	No. 1,.....	61	\$73.20
" 8,.....	38	45.60	" 2,.....	45	54.00
" 9,.....	32	38.40	" 3,.....	69	82.80
" 10,.....	124	148.80	" 4,.....	28	33.60
" 11,.....	156	187.20	" 5,.....	19	22.80
	1255	1,506.00	" 6,.....	44	52.80
			Hadlyme,.....	57	68.40
				323	387.60
<i>Ledyard.</i>			<i>Montville.</i>		
No. 1,.....	24	28.80	No. 1,.....	30	36.00
" 2,.....	25	30.00	" 2,.....	11	13.20
" 3,.....	43	51.60	" 3,.....	39	46.80
" 4,.....	19	22.80	" 4,.....	142	170.40
" 5,.....	26	31.20	" 5,.....	35	42.00
" 6,.....	22	26.40	" 6,.....	17	20.40
" 7,.....	20	24.00	" 7,.....	7	8.40
" 8,.....	20	24.00	" 8,.....	22	26.40
" 9,.....	21	25.20	" 9,.....	45	54.00
" 10,.....	17	20.40	" 10,.....	102	122.40
" 11,.....	50	60.00	" 11,.....	27	32.40
" 12,.....	22	26.40	" 12,.....	60	72.00
" 13,.....	31	37.20	" 13,.....	15	18.00
" 14,.....	38	45.60		552	662.40
	378	453.60	<i>Norwich.</i>		
			West Chelsea,.....	644	772.80
			West Town Street,....	133	159.60
			Mill,.....	61	73.20
			Falls,.....	384	460.80
			Greenville,.....	677	812.40
			Waurecus Hill,.....	27	32.40
			Center,.....	1152	1,382.40
			Town Street,.....	247	296.40
			Plain Hill,.....	13	15.60
			Scotland Road,.....	24	28.80
			East Great Plain,.....	69	82.80
			Wequannoc,.....	44	52.80
				3475	4,170.00
<i>Lebanon.</i>			<i>North Stonington.</i>		
No. 1,.....	41	49.20	No. 1,.....	23	27.60
" 2,.....	33	39.60	" 2,.....	60	72.00
" 3,.....	26	31.20	" 3,.....	43	51.60
" 4,.....	45	54.00	" 4,.....	52	62.40
" 5,.....	33	39.60	" 5,.....	30	36.00
" 6,.....	43	51.60	" 6,.....	24	28.80
" 7,.....	29	34.80	" 7,.....	21	25.20
" 8,.....	19	22.80	" 8,.....	14	16.80
" 9,.....	39	46.80	" 9,.....	17	20.40
" 10,.....	29	34.80			
" 11,.....	16	19.20			
" 12,.....	27	32.40			
" 13,.....	20	24.00			
" 14,.....	18	21.60			
" 15,.....	23	27.60			
" 16,.....	14	16.80			
	455	546.00			
<i>Lisbon,</i>					
No. 1,.....	27	32.40			
" 2,.....	20	24.00			
" 3,.....	14	16.80			
" 4,.....	15	18.00			
" 5,.....	28	33.60			
" 6,.....	22	26.40			
" 7,.....	13	15.60			
	139	166.80			

<i>No. Stonington, continued.</i>			<i>Sprague.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No. 10,.....	36	\$43.20	No. 1,.....	396	\$475.20
" 11,.....	18	21.60	" 2,.....	11	13.20
" 12,.....	24	28.80	" 3,.....	65	78.00
" 13,.....	31	37.20	" 4,.....	83	99.60
" 14,.....	31	37.20			
" 15,.....	17	20.40		555	666.00
	441	529.20			
<i>Old Lyme.</i>			<i>Stonington.</i>		
No. 1,.....	63	75.60	No. 1,.....	31	37.20
" 2,.....	29	34.80	" 2,.....	62	74.40
" 3,.....	43	51.60	" 3,.....	270	324.00
" 4,.....	53	63.60	" 4,.....	12	14.40
" 5,.....	51	61.20	" 6,.....	142	170.40
" 6,.....	35	42.00	" 7,.....	17	20.40
" 7,.....	52	62.40	" 8,.....	21	25.20
" 8,.....	26	31.20	" 9,.....	474	568.80
	352	422.40	" 10,.....	48	57.60
<i>Preston.</i>			" 11,.....	48	57.60
No. 1,.....	63	75.60	" 12,.....	63	75.60
" 2,.....	148	177.60	" 13,.....	30	36.00
" 3,.....	21	25.20	" 14,.....	13	15.60
" 4,.....	52	62.40	" 15,.....	18	21.60
" 5,.....	20	24.00	" 16,.....	106	127.20
" 6,.....	29	34.80	" 18,.....	109	130.80
" 7,.....	50	60.00	" 19,.....	26	31.20
" 8,.....	17	20.40		1490	1,788.00
" 9,.....	15	18.00			
" 10,.....	29	34.80	<i>Waterford.</i>		
" 11,.....	20	24.00	No. 1,.....	76	91.20
" 12,.....	40	48.00	" 2,.....	68	81.60
	504	604.80	" 3,.....	88	105.60
<i>Salem.</i>			" 4,.....	59	70.80
No. 1,.....	9	10.80	" 5,.....	133	159.60
" 2,.....	26	31.20	" 6,.....	65	78.00
" 3,.....	26	31.20	" 7,.....	21	25.20
" 4,.....	25	30.00	" 8,.....	44	52.80
" 5,.....	18	21.60	" 9,.....	64	76.80
" 6,.....	23	27.60	" 10,.....	46	55.20
" 7,.....	31	37.20	" 11,.....	30	36.00
" 8,.....	33	39.60		694	832.80
	191	229.20			

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

<i>Fairfield.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Bridgeport.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
Middle,	191	\$229.20	Bridgeport,	1050	\$1,260.00
Mill Plain,	98	117.60	Golden Hill,	409	490.80
Division,	164	196.80	Washington,	339	406.80
Black Rock,	72	86.40	Shelton,	258	309.60
Old South,	129	154.80	Ireland Brook,	56	67.20
North,	47	56.40	Pequonnock,	102	122.40
Holland Hill,	55	66.00	Barnum,	263	315.60
Tolisome,	64	76.80	Waltonville,	389	466.80
Banks South,	29	34.80	East Bridgeport,	154	184.80
Banks North,	24	28.80	Pembroke,	122	146.40
Burrs,	45	54.00			
Center,	54	64.80		3142	3,770.40
Haydens Hill,	29	34.80			
Bulkleys,	27	32.40	<i>Danbury.</i>		
Deerfield,	24	28.80			
Southport,	188	225.60	Middle Center and North,	1027	1,232.40
Jenning Woods,	38	45.60	“ “ South,	318	381.60
	1278	1,533.60	Grassy Plain,	136	163.20
			Mill Plain,	61	73.20
<i>Bethel.</i>			Great Plain,	48	57.60
Center,	184	220.80	Mirey Brook,	56	67.20
Wild Cat,	58	69.60	Boggs,	35	42.00
Plumb Trees,	44	52.80	Middle River,	54	64.80
Wolf Pitts,	37	44.40	Starrs Plains,	18	21.60
Stony Hill,	27	32.40	King Street,	32	38.40
	350	420.00	Beaver Brook,	65	78.00
			Long Ridge,	21	25.20
<i>Brookfield.</i>			Pembroke,	19	22.80
Center,	42	50.40		1890	2,268.00
West Iron Works,	53	63.60	<i>Darien.</i>		
East Iron Works,	40	48.00	Norton,	122	146.40
Whortlebury Hill,	26	31.20	Ox Ridge,	122	146.40
Wisconcre,	24	28.80	Center,	102	122.40
Obtuse,	27	32.40	Holmes,	81	97.20
Long Meadow,	23	27.60		427	512.40
Bound Swamp,	8	9.60			
North Mountain,	14	16.80	<i>Easton.</i>		
	257	308.40	No. 1,	45	54.00

<i>Easton, continued.</i>			<i>Monroe, continued.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No. 3,.....	25	\$30.00	Birdsey Plain,.....	48	\$57.60
" 4,.....	48	57.60	Stepney,.....	34	40.80
" 5,.....	48	57.60	Elm Street,.....	22	26.40
" 6,.....	26	31.20	Cutler's Farm,.....	44	52.80
" 7,.....	21	25.20			
" 9,.....	32	38.40		267	320.40
" 10,.....	40	48.00	<i>New Canaan.</i>		
	285	342.00	No. 1,.....	248	297.60
<i>Greenwich.</i>			" 2,.....	61	73.20
Greenwich East,.....	90	108.00	" 3,.....	39	46.80
Peck's Land,.....	32	38.40	" 4,.....	53	63.60
Palmer Hill,.....	44	52.80	" 5,.....	37	44.40
Lower Coscob,.....	128	153.60	" 6,.....	35	42.00
Steep Hollow,.....	99	118.80	" 7,.....	41	49.20
Factory Glenville,.....	69	82.80	" 8,.....	52	62.40
Lower King St.,.....	47	56.40	" 9,.....	59	70.80
Round Hill,.....	116	139.20	" 10,.....	35	42.00
Upper King St.,.....	48	57.60	" 11,.....	28	33.60
Meeting House Greenw'h,.....	385	462.00		688	825.60
Byrum,.....	91	109.20	<i>New Fairfield.</i>		
East Port Chester,.....	166	199.20	Wood Creek,.....	11	13.20
Miamis,.....	91	109.20	Eastern Center,.....	65	78.00
Riverville,.....	50	60.00	Western,.....	33	39.60
North Greenwich,.....	52	62.40	Pondville,.....	26	31.20
North Coscob,.....	71	85.20	Great Hollow,.....	19	22.80
Lower Stanwich,.....	91	109.20	Centerville,.....	24	28.80
Upper ".....	49	58.80	Great Meadow,.....	39	46.80
North Street,.....	34	40.80			
Banksville,.....	38	45.60		217	260.40
	1791	2,149.20	<i>Newtown.</i>		
<i>Huntington.</i>			Sandy Hook,.....	95	114.00
Center,.....	26	31.20	North Center,.....	80	96.00
Booth's Hill,.....	20	24.00	South Center,.....	38	45.60
Ising Glass,.....	19	22.80	Middle Center,.....	79	94.80
Trapp's Fall,.....	10	12.00	Poohtatuck,.....	81	97.20
Mill,.....	21	25.20	Zoar,.....	49	58.80
Long Hill,.....	23	27.60	Gray's Plain,.....	35	42.00
Coram,.....	7	8.40	Toddy Hill,.....	35	42.00
Ferry,.....	67	80.40	Middle Grate,.....	27	32.40
French,.....	14	16.80	Half Way River,.....	19	22.80
Lower White Hills,.....	21	25.20	Tannton,.....	61	73.20
Upper White Hills,.....	41	49.20	Land's End,.....	35	42.00
Walnut Tree Hill,.....	25	30.00	Lake George,.....	18	21.60
	294	352.80	Hanover,.....	37	42.00
<i>Monroe.</i>			Palestine,.....	34	40.80
Center,.....	47	56.40	Gregory's Orchard,.....	39	46.80
Eastern,.....	39	46.80	Huntington,.....	25	30.00
Walker's Farm,.....	33	39.60	Flat Swamp,.....	28	27.60
			Hopewell,.....	12	14.40
			Head of Meadow,.....	25	27.60
				845	1,111.60

<i>Norwalk.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Stamford.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
Center School District, ..	374	\$448.80	Graded Center,	661	\$793.20
South Norwalk Union, ..	529	634.80	Green, No. 2,	362	434.40
Over River,	322	386.40	No. Stamford,	24	28.80
Down Town,	148	177.60	High Ridge,	65	78.00
North Center,	103	123.60	Roxbury,	73	87.60
South five Mile River, ...	54	64.80	Farms,	45	54.00
Middle " " ..	74	88.80	Bangall,	47	56.40
North,	81	97.20	Long Ridge,	59	70.80
North East,	37	44.40	Turn of River,	41	49.20
North West,	119	142.80	Hunting Ridge,	40	55.20
Broad River,	56	67.20	Schofield Town,	31	37.20
	1897	2,276.40	Simsbury,	35	42.00
<i>Redding.</i>			Cove,	56	67.20
No. 1, Center,	63	75.60	Peter Hentz,	61	73.20
" 2, Redding Ridge, ..	63	75.60	West Stamford,	247	296.40
" 3, Couch's Hill,	29	34.80		1853	2,223.60
" 4, Diamond Hill,	30	36.00	<i>Stratford.</i>		
" 5, Boston,	46	55.20	Oranoke,	22	26.40
" 6, Hall,	35	42.00	Putney,	42	50.40
" 7, Umpsauage,	30	36.00	New North,	79	94.80
" 8, Zone Town,	29	34.80	Union,	41	49.20
" 9, Picket's Ridge, ...	18	21.60	Old North,	74	88.80
" 10, Foundry,	33	39.60	South Middle,	94	112.80
	376	451.20	Old South,	99	118.80
<i>Ridgefield.</i>			Newfield,	39	46.80
No. 1,	37	44.40		490	588.00
" 2,	29	34.80	<i>Trumbull.</i>		
" 3,	22	26.40	Long Hill,	73	87.60
" 4,	54	64.80	Nichols Farms,	86	103.20
" 5,	45	54.00	White Plains,	24	28.80
" 6,	85	102.00	Chestnut Hill,	40	48.00
" 7,	33	39.60	Daniel's Farms,	40	48.00
" 8,	17	20.40	Tashua,	22	26.40
" 9,	33	39.60	Lakeville,	7	8.40
" 10,	38	45.60		292	350.40
" 11,	24	28.80	<i>Weston.</i>		
" 12,	16	19.20	No. 1,	28	33.60
" 13,	34	40.80	" 2,	38	45.60
" 14,	41	49.20	" 3,	24	28.80
" 15,	18	21.60	" 4,	56	67.20
	526	631.20	" 5,	67	80.40
<i>Sherman.</i>			" 6,	51	61.20
No. 1,	22	26.40	" 7,	23	27.60
" 2,	31	37.20		287	344.40
" 3,	65	78.00			
" 4,	29	34.80			
" 5,	36	44.40			
" 6,	52	62.40			
	236	283.20			

<i>Westport.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Wilton.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
East Saugatuck,.....	166	\$199.20	No. 1,.....	33	\$39.60
West ".....	107	128.40	" 2,.....	51	61.20
South ".....	169	130.80	" 3,.....	51	61.20
North District,.....	46	55.20	" 4,.....	65	78.00
Compo,.....	77	92.40	" 5,.....	44	52.80
Cross Highway,.....	116	139.20	" 6,.....	99	118.80
Poplar Plain,.....	32	38.40	" 7,.....	72	86.40
Green's Farms,.....	68	81.60	" 8,.....	11	13.20
West Long Lots,.....	36	43.20	" 9,.....	27	32.40
E. Long Lots Fairfield,...	50	60.00	" 10,.....	70	84.00
			Dis. No. 8, New Canaan,	13	15.60
	807	968.40		536	643.20

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

<i>Litchfield.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Litchfield, continued.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
Litchfield,.....	133	\$159.60	Gilbert,.....	19	\$22.80
North Street,.....	42	50.40	Northfield Center,.....	46	55.20
Fluteville,.....	12	14.40	Guernsey Hill,.....	23	27.60
Harris Plain,.....	31	37.20	Newbury,.....	33	39.60
Bantam,.....	36	43.20			
Bradleyville,.....	20	24.00		710	852.00
Marsh,.....	9	10.80			
Mount Tom,.....	18	21.60			
Beach Street,.....	14	16.80	<i>Barkhamsted.</i>		
South Plain,.....	42	50.40	No. 1,.....	24	28.80
Chestnut Hill,.....	55	66.00	" 2,.....	24	28.80
East Chestnut Hill,....	36	43.20	" 3,.....	13	15.60
Mattatuck,.....	11	13.20	" 4,.....	12	14.40
12. Goshen,.....	17	20.40	" 5,.....	12	14.40
North Farms,.....	29	34.80	" 6,.....	25	30.00
Milton,.....	44	52.80	" 7,.....	16	19.20
Head Quarters,.....	14	16.80	" 8,.....	26	31.20
Prospect,.....	26	31.20			

<i>Barkhamsted, continued.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Cornwall.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No. 9,.....	63	\$75.60	No. 1,.....	42	\$50.40		
" 10,.....	33	39.60	" 2,.....	37	44.40		
" 11,.....	5	6.00	" 3,.....	44	52.80		
" 12,.....	6	7.20	" 4,.....	30	36.00		
	259	310.80	" 5,.....	29	34.80		
<i>Bethlem.</i>			" 6,.....	29	34.80		
No. 1,.....	66	79.20	" 7,.....	39	46.80		
" 2,.....	14	16.80	" 8,.....	98	117.60		
" 3,.....	28	33.60	" 9,.....	14	16.80		
" 4,.....	14	16.80	" 10,.....	18	21.60		
" 5,.....	28	33.60	" 11,.....	23	25.60		
" 6,.....	17	20.40	" 12,.....	12	14.40		
" 7,.....	6	7.20	" 13,.....	25	30.00		
" 8,.....	23	27.60	" 14,.....	16	19.20		
	196	235.20	" 15,.....	62	74.40		
<i>Bridgewater.</i>			" 16,.....	34	40.80		
No. 1,.....	137	164.40	" 17,.....	31	37.20		
" 2,.....	52	62.40		583	699.60		
" 3,.....	34	40.80	<i>Goshen.</i>				
" 4,.....	32	38.40	No. 1,.....	92	110.40		
" 5,.....	37	44.40	" 2,.....	40	48.00		
	291	349.20	" 3,.....	10	12.00		
<i>Canaan.</i>			" 4,.....	26	31.20		
No. 1,.....	66	79.20	" 5,.....	15	18.00		
" 2,.....	66	79.20	" 6,.....	19	22.80		
" 3,.....	45	54.00	" 7,.....	63	75.60		
" 4,.....	33	39.60	" 8,.....	17	20.40		
" 5,.....	15	18.00	" 9,.....	12	14.40		
" 6,.....	32	38.40	" 10,.....	5	6.00		
" 7,.....	20	24.00	" 10,.....	3	3.60		
" 8,.....	26	31.20	" 12,.....	10	12.00		
" 9,.....	37	44.40	" 16,.....	13	15.60		
" 10,.....	67	80.40		338	405.60		
	407	488.40	<i>Harwinton.</i>				
<i>Colebrook.</i>			No. 1,.....	23	27.60		
Center,.....	24	28.80	" 2,.....	23	27.60		
South,.....	29	34.80	" 3,.....	29	34.80		
South West,.....	16	19.20	" 4,.....	23	27.60		
West,.....	17	20.40	" 5,.....	26	31.20		
Rock,.....	25	30.00	" 6,.....	26	31.20		
North,.....	37	44.40	" 7,.....	30	36.00		
Beach Hill,.....	16	19.20	" 8,.....	26	31.20		
Sandy Brook,.....	46	55.20	" 9,.....	11	13.20		
River,.....	75	90.00	" 10,.....	18	21.60		
Forge,.....	53	63.60	" 11,.....	37	44.40		
	338	405.60	" 12,.....	12	14.40		
				284	340.80		

<i>Kent.</i>			<i>New Milford, continued.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No. 1,.....	67	\$80.40	No. 8,.....	53	\$63.60
" 2,.....	47	56.40	" 9,.....	51	61.20
" 3,.....	32	38.40	" 10,.....	60	72.00
" 4,.....	46	55.20	" 11,.....	60	72.00
" 5,.....	51	61.20	" 12,.....	30	36.00
" 6,.....	29	34.80	" 13,.....	15	18.00
" 7,.....	16	19.20	" 14,.....	40	48.00
" 8,.....	20	24.00	" 15,.....	64	76.80
" 9,.....	32	38.40	" 16,.....	27	32.40
" 10,.....	32	38.40	" 19,.....	62	74.40
" 12,.....	37	44.40	" 20,.....	22	26.40
" 13,.....	13	15.60			
" 14,.....	30	36.00			
<i>Morris.</i>	452	542.40	<i>Norfolk.</i>	884	1,060.80
No. 1,.....	38	45.60	East Pond,.....	5	6.00
" 2,.....	23	27.60	South Center,.....	16	19.20
" 3,.....	51	61.20	Norton,.....	21	25.20
" 4,.....	41	49.20	South Norfolk,.....	30	36.00
" 5,.....	18	21.60	West Norfolk,.....	65	78.00
" 6,.....	16	19.20	West Center,.....	28	33.60
	187	224.40	Center,.....	128	153.60
<i>New Hartford.</i>			East Middle,.....	29	34.80
North End,.....	75	90.00	Pond,.....	18	21.60
Pine Meadow,.....	154	184.80	North Norfolk,.....	30	36.00
North East,.....	124	148.80	North Middle,.....	15	18.00
West Hill,.....	24	28.80	Crissey,.....	4	4.80
Furnace,.....	23	27.60			
Bakerville,.....	68	81.60	<i>Plymouth.</i>	389	466.80
Merrills,.....	47	56.40	No. 1,.....	113	135.60
Town Hill,.....	33	39.60	" 2,.....	214	256.80
South East Middle,.....	32	38.40	" 3,.....	29	34.80
South East,.....	23	27.60	" 4,.....	56	67.20
	603	723.60	" 5,.....	26	31.20
<i>North Canaan.</i>			" 6,.....	16	19.20
No. 1,.....	119	142.80	" 7,.....	19	22.80
" 2,.....	111	133.20	" 8,.....	12	14.40
" 3,.....	38	45.60	" 9,.....	46	55.20
" 4,.....	34	40.80	" 10,.....	204	244.80
" 5,.....	69	82.80	" 11,.....	47	56.40
	371	445.20	" 12,.....	31	37.20
<i>New Milford.</i>			" 14,.....	50	60.00
No. 1,.....	178	213.60	<i>Roxbury.</i>	863	1,035.60
" 2,.....	57	68.40	No. 1,.....	66	79.20
" 3,.....	58	69.60	" 2,.....	14	16.80
" 4,.....	31	37.20	" 3,.....	15	18.00
" 5,.....	22	26.40	" 4,.....	17	20.40
" 6,.....	37	44.40	" 5,.....	41	49.20
" 7,.....	17	20.40	" 7,.....	31	37.20
			" 8,.....	50	60.00
				234	280.80

<i>Salisbury.</i>			<i>Warren.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20. pro rata.
No. 1,.....	33	\$39.60	Center,.....	46	\$55.20
" 2,.....	130	156.00	North River,.....	9	10.80
" 3,.....	31	37.20	North East,.....	18	21.60
" 4,.....	80	96.00	Pond,.....	19	22.80
" 5,.....	23	27.60	West,.....	28	33.60
" 6,.....	24	28.80	North,.....	32	38.40
" 7,.....	139	166.80	College Farms,.....	23	27.60
" 8,.....	104	124.80	South River,.....	18	21.60
" 9,.....	24	28.80			
" 10,.....	98	117.60		193	231.60
" 11,.....	66	79.20			
" 12,.....	38	45.60	<i>Washington.</i>		
" 13,.....	23	27.60	No. 1,.....	37	44.40
" 14,.....	31	37.20	" 2,.....	49	58.80
	844	1,012.80	" 3,.....	18	21.60
			" 4,.....	29	34.80
<i>Sharon.</i>			" 5,.....	23	27.60
No. 1,.....	26	31.20	" 6,.....	12	14.40
" 2,.....	52	62.40	" 7,.....	12	14.40
" 3,.....	27	32.40	" 8,.....	34	40.80
" 4,.....	55	66.00	" 9,.....	39	46.80
" 5,.....	46	55.20	" 10,.....	64	76.80
" 6,.....	68	81.60	" 11,.....	27	32.40
" 7,.....	31	37.20	" 12,.....	35	42.00
" 8,.....	19	22.80		379	454.80
" 9,.....	29	34.80	<i>Watertown.</i>		
" 10,.....	80	96.00	Center,.....	148	177.60
" 11,.....	25	30.00	Polk,.....	21	25.20
" 12,.....	23	27.60	French Mountain,.....	18	21.60
" 13,.....	39	46.80	Gurnesey Town,.....	23	27.60
" 14,.....	32	38.40	Oakville,.....	64	76.80
" 15,.....	17	20.40	Nova Scotia,.....	26	31.20
" 16,.....	14	16.80	East Side,.....	19	22.80
" 17,.....	32	38.40	Poverty Street,.....	36	43.20
" 18,.....	64	76.80	Linkfield,.....	12	14.40
	679	814.80		367	440.40
<i>Torrington.</i>			<i>Winchester.</i>		
North Torrington,.....	33	39.60	No. 1,.....	129	154.80
Center,.....	42	50.40	" 2,.....	90	108.00
South,.....	30	36.00	" 3,.....	25	30.00
First, Torrington,.....	33	39.60	" 4,.....	398	477.60
Second,.....	46	55.20	" 5,.....	18	21.60
Third,.....	44	52.80	" 6,.....	32	38.40
Fourth,.....	25	30.00	" 7,.....	29	34.80
Fifth,.....	7	8.40	" 8,.....	2	2.40
Sixth,.....	24	28.80	" 9,.....	31	37.20
Wolcottville, No. 1,.....	289	346.80	" 10,.....	9	10.80
" " 2,.....	11	13.20			
	584	700.80		763	915.60

<i>Woodbury.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Woodbury, continued.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No.				No.			
No. 1,	.....	34	\$40.80	No. 9,	.....	26	\$31.20
" 2,	.....	61	73.20	" 10,	.....	72	86.40
" 3,	.....	64	76.80	" 11, No school,	.....	00	00.00
" 4,	.....	32	38.40	" 12,	.....	10	12.00
" 5,	.....	11	13.20	" 13,	.....	25	30.00
" 6,	.....	36	43.20	" 14,	.....	57	68.40
" 7,	.....	26	31.20				
" 8,	.....	14	19.20			470	564.00

WINDHAM COUNTY.

<i>Brooklyn.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Canterbury.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No.				No.			
No. 1,	.....	135	\$162.00	No. 1,	.....	38	\$45.60
" 2,	.....	29	34.80	" 2,	.....	18	21.60
" 3,	.....	18	21.60	" 3,	.....	49	58.80
" 4,	.....	17	20.40	" 4,	.....	63	75.60
" 5,	.....	21	25.20	" 5,	.....	32	38.40
" 6,	.....	40	48.00	" 6,	.....	44	52.80
" 7,	.....	17	20.40	" 7,	.....	51	61.20
" 8,	.....	30	36.00	" 8,	.....	12	14.40
" 9,	.....	133	159.60	" 9,	.....	21	25.20
		440	528.00	" 10,	.....	20	24.00
				" 11,	.....	37	44.40
				" 12,	.....	57	68.40
						442	530.40
<i>Ashford.</i>				<i>Chaplin.</i>			
No. 1, Westford Society,	.....	22	26.40	No. 1,	.....	31	37.20
" 2,	.....	38	45.60	" 2,	.....	21	25.20
" 3,	.....	16	19.20	" 3,	.....	26	31.20
" 4,	.....	69	82.80	" 4,	.....	14	16.80
" 1, Old Society,	.....	43	51.60	" 5,	.....	20	24.00
" 2,	.....	19	22.80	" 6,	.....	31	37.20
" 3,	.....	39	46.80	" 7,	.....	25	30.00
" 4,	.....	33	39.60				
" 5,	.....	38	45.60				
" 6, Westford,	.....	16	19.20				
		337	404.40			168	201.60

<i>Eastford.</i>			<i>Plainfield, continued.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No. 1,.....	78	\$93.60	No. 10, Goshen,.....	31	\$37.20
" 2,.....	39	46.80	" 11, Almyville,.....	86	103.20
" 3,.....	48	57.60	" 12, Pond Hill,.....	39	46.80
" 4,.....	34	40.80	" 13, Green Hollow,...	21	25.20
" 5,.....	27	32.40	" 14, Shepard Hill,...	233	279.60
" 6,.....	37	44.40	"		
" 7,.....	22	26.40	"	845	1,014.00
" 8,.....	21	25.20			
	306	367.20	<i>Pomfret.</i>		
<i>Hampton.</i>			No. 1,.....	43	57.60
Center,.....	31	37.20	" 2,.....	39	46.80
South Bigelow,.....	28	33.60	" 3,.....	34	40.80
North, ".....	30	36.00	" 4,.....	24	28.80
Assaguag,.....	17	20.40	" 5,.....	10	12.00
Goshen,.....	37	44.40	" 6,.....	49	58.80
Union,.....	30	36.00	" 7,.....	35	42.00
South,.....	30	36.00	" 8,.....	30	36.00
	203	243.60	" 9,.....	53	63.60
			" 10,.....	22	26.40
<i>Killingly.</i>				339	406.80
No. 1,.....	147	176.40	<i>Putnam.</i>		
" 2,.....	141	169.20	No. 1,.....	37	44.40
" 3,.....	15	18.00	" 2,.....	28	33.60
" 4,.....	75	90.00	" 3,.....	35	42.00
" 5,.....	50	60.00	" 4,.....	34	40.80
" 6,.....	80	96.00	" 5,.....	231	277.20
" 7,.....	119	142.80	" 6,.....	321	385.20
" 8,.....	101	121.20	" 7,.....	30	36.00
" 9,.....	48	57.60		716	859.20
" 10,.....	16	19.20	<i>Scotland.</i>		
" 11,.....	16	19.20	No. 1,.....	43	51.60
" 12,.....	165	198.00	" 2,.....	32	38.40
" 13,.....	64	76.80	" 3,.....	22	26.40
" 14,.....	20	24.00	" 4,.....	32	38.40
" 15,.....	37	44.40	" 5,.....	26	31.20
" 16,.....	24	28.80		155	186.00
" 17,.....	21	25.20	<i>Sterling.</i>		
" 18,.....	38	45.60	No. 1,.....	23	27.60
	1177	1,412.40	" 2,.....	31	37.20
<i>Plainfield.</i>			" 3,.....	36	43.20
No. 1, Middle,.....	73	87.60	" 4,.....	63	75.60
" 2, Stone Hill,.....	13	15.60	" 5,.....	49	58.80
" 3, Flat Rock,.....	24	28.80	" 6,.....	23	27.60
" 4, South,.....	25	30.00	" 7,.....	29	24.00
" 5, White Hall,.....	32	38.40	" 8,.....	16	19.20
" 6, Black Hill,.....	27	32.40	" 9,.....	19	22.80
" 7, Kennedy,.....	65	78.00		280	336.00
" 8, Central,.....	85	102.00			
" 9, Moosup,.....	91	109.20			

<i>Thompson.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Windham, continued.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No. 3,.....	71		\$85.20	No. 3,.....	13		\$15.60
" 4,.....	104		124.80	" 4,.....	34		40.80
" 5,.....	74		88.80	" 5,.....	69		82.80
" 6,.....	42		50.40	" 6,.....	77		92.40
" 7,.....	107		128.40	" 7,.....	21		25.20
" 8,.....	51		61.20	" 8,.....	84		100.80
" 9,.....	26		31.20	" 9,.....	30		36.00
" 10,.....	75		90.00	" 10,.....	19		22.80
" 11,.....	84		100.80	" 11,.....	38		45.60
" 12,.....	31		37.20				
" 13,.....	49		58.80		1156		1,387.20
" 15,.....	25		30.00				
" 16,.....	73		87.60				
	812		974.40				
<i>Voluntown.</i>				<i>Woodstock.</i>			
No. 1,.....	15		18.00	No. 1,.....	54		64.80
" 2,.....	18		21.60	" 2,.....	76		91.20
" 3,.....	30		36.00	" 3,.....	28		33.60
" 4,.....	137		164.40	" 4,.....	52		62.40
" 5,.....	32		38.40	" 5,.....	76		91.20
" 6,.....	12		14.40	" 6,.....	36		43.20
" 7,.....	24		28.80	" 7,.....	56		67.20
" 8,.....	17		20.40	" 8,.....	24		28.80
" 9,.....	31		37.20	" 9,.....	65		78.00
" 10,.....	38		45.60	" 10,.....	18		21.60
	354		424.80	" 11,.....	47		56.40
<i>Windham.</i>				" 12,.....	12		14.40
No. 1,.....	441		529.20	" 13,.....	22		26.40
" 2,.....	330		396.00	" 14,.....	76		91.20
				" 15,.....	29		34.80
				" 16,.....	30		36.00
				" 17,.....	80		96.00
					781		937.20

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

<i>Middletown.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Chatham.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
First or Westfield,.....	45	\$ 54.00	East, Middle Haddam,...	17	\$20.40
Second,.....	42	50.40	Pine Brook,.....	22	26.40
Third,.....	37	44.40	North West,.....	110	132.00
Fourth,.....	33	39.60	Center,.....	79	94.80
South Staddle Hill,.....	53	13.60	Chestnut Hill,.....	16	19.20
North " ".....	43	51.60	North Center,.....	35	42.00
Newfield,.....	27	32.40	West,.....	61	73.20
Hubbard,.....	41	49.20	Clark's Hill,.....	31	37.20
Farm Hill,.....	73	87.60	North,.....	35	42.00
Bow Lane,.....	35	42.00	East or Flanders,.....	20	24.00
Johnson's Lane,.....	18	21.60	Middle,.....	21	25.20
Haddam Road,.....	25	30.00	South East,.....	20	24.00
Moramus,.....	50	60.00			
South Middlefield,.....	64	76.80		467	560.40
North " ".....	49	58.80			
East " ".....	43	51.60	<i>Chester.</i>		
Falls,.....	40	48.00	North,.....	61	73.20
West Long Hill,.....	57	68.40	South,.....	90	108.00
East " ".....	49	58.80	Center,.....	41	49.20
City,.....	1384	1,660.80	West,.....	42	50.40
Miller's Farms,.....	152	182.40			
	2360	2,832.00		234	280.80
<i>Cromwell.</i>			<i>Clinton.</i>		
North,.....	101	121.20	West,.....	84	100.80
South,.....	92	110.40	Center,.....	58	69.60
West,.....	71	85.20	East,.....	81	97.20
Center,.....	82	98.40	Cow Hill,.....	50	60.00
North West,.....	87	104.40	Mill,.....	57	68.40
	433	519.60	North,.....	18	21.60
<i>Durham.</i>				348	417.60
North,.....	55	66.00	<i>Essex.</i>		
Quarry,.....	88	145.60	No. 1,.....	60	72.00
Center,.....	60	72.00	" 2,.....	67	80.40
South,.....	30	36.00	" 3,.....	80	96.00
West Side,.....	21	25.20	" 4,.....	47	56.40
South West,.....	16	19.20	" 5,.....	55	66.00
	270	324.00	" 6,.....	52	62.40
				361	433.20

<i>East Haddam.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Killingworth, continued.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No. 1,	43	51.60		South West,	35	42.00	
" 2,	117	144.40		Black Rock,	12	14.40	
" 3,	46	55.20		Stone House,	17	20.40	
" 4,	58	69.60		Nettleton,	12	14.40	
" 5,	31	37.20			214	256.80	
" 6,	18	21.60		<i>Old Saybrook.</i>			
" 7,	22	26.40		No. 1, Point,	62	74.40	
" 8,	33	39.60		" 2, Oyster River, ...	59	70.80	
" 9,	122	146.40		" 3, Ferry,	83	99.60	
" 10,	27	32.40		" 4, Center,	62	74.40	
" 11,	39	46.80			266	319.20	
" 12,	23	27.60		<i>Portland.</i>			
" 13,	21	25.20		No. 1,	159	190.80	
" 14,	23	27.60		" 2,	540	648.00	
" 15,	13	15.60		" 3,	61	73.20	
" 16,	14	16.80		" 4,	50	60.00	
" 17,	77	92.40		" 5,	44	52.80	
	727	872.40		" 6,	120	144.00	
<i>Haddam.</i>				" 7,	19	22.80	
No. 1,	86	103.20			993	1,191.60	
" 2,	72	86.40		<i>Saybrook.</i>			
" 3,	48	57.60		No. 1, Deep River, ...	73	87.60	
" 4,	47	56.40		" 2, South do.	67	80.40	
" 5,	18	21.60		" 3, North do.	72	86.40	
" 6,	27	32.40		" 4,	42	50.40	
" 7,	21	25.20			254	304.80	
" 8,	23	27.60		<i>Westbrook.</i>			
" 9,	25	30.00		No. 1,	57	68.40	
" 10,	18	21.60		" 2,	25	30.00	
" 11,	12	14.40		" 3,	23	27.60	
" 12,	35	42.00		" 4,	37	44.40	
" 13,	23	27.60		" 5,	28	33.60	
" 14,	50	60.00		" 6,	52	62.40	
	505	606.00		" 7,	23	27.60	
<i>Killingworth.</i>					245	294.00	
Lane,	34	40.80					
Center,	38	45.60					
Chestnut Hill,	24	28.80					
Union,	42	50.40					

TOLLAND COUNTY.

<i>Tolland.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	<i>Columbia.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.
No. 1,	80	96.00	North,	23	27.60
" 2,	35	42.00	West,	26	31.20
" 3,	18	21.60	South West,	17	20.40
" 4,	15	18.00	Chestnut Hill,	29	34.80
" 5,	20	24.00	Hop River,	45	54.00
" 6,	17	20.40	Pine Street,	37	44.40
" 7 & 9,	31	37.20	Center,	40	48.00
" 8,	34	40.80			
" 10,	33	39.60		217	260.40
" 11,	19	22.80	<i>Ellington.</i>		
" 12,	6	7.20	No. 1,	42	50.40
" 13,	24	28.80	" 2,	49	58.80
	332	398.40	" 3,	52	62.40
<i>Andover.</i>			" 4,	14	16.80
North West,	26	31.20	" 5,	38	45.60
North East,	37	44.40	" 6,	79	94.80
South East,	33	39.60	" 7,	9	10.80
South West,	30	36.00	" 8,	32	38.40
			" 9,	28	33.60
	126	151.20		343	411.60
<i>Bolton.</i>			<i>Hebron.</i>		
Center,	54	64.80	No. 1,	44	52.80
South,	30	36.00	" 2,	22	26.40
North,	45	54.00	" 3,	17	20.40
South West,	22	26.40	" 4,	40	48.00
North West,	20	24.00	" 5,	29	34.80
	171	205.20	" 6,	16	19.20
<i>Coventry.</i>			" 7,	24	28.80
No. 1,	96	115.20	" 8,	45	54.00
" 2,	41	49.20	" 9,	26	31.20
" 3,	90	108.00	" 10,	34	40.80
" 4,	28	33.60	" 11,	26	31.20
" 5,	33	39.60		323	387.60
" 6,	46	55.20	<i>Mansfield.</i>		
" 7,	35	42.00	No. 1,	39	46.80
" 8,	32	38.40	" 2,	40	48.00
" 9,	33	39.60	" 3,	26	31.20
" 10,	29	34.80	" 4,	29	34.80
	463	555.60	" 5,	21	25.20

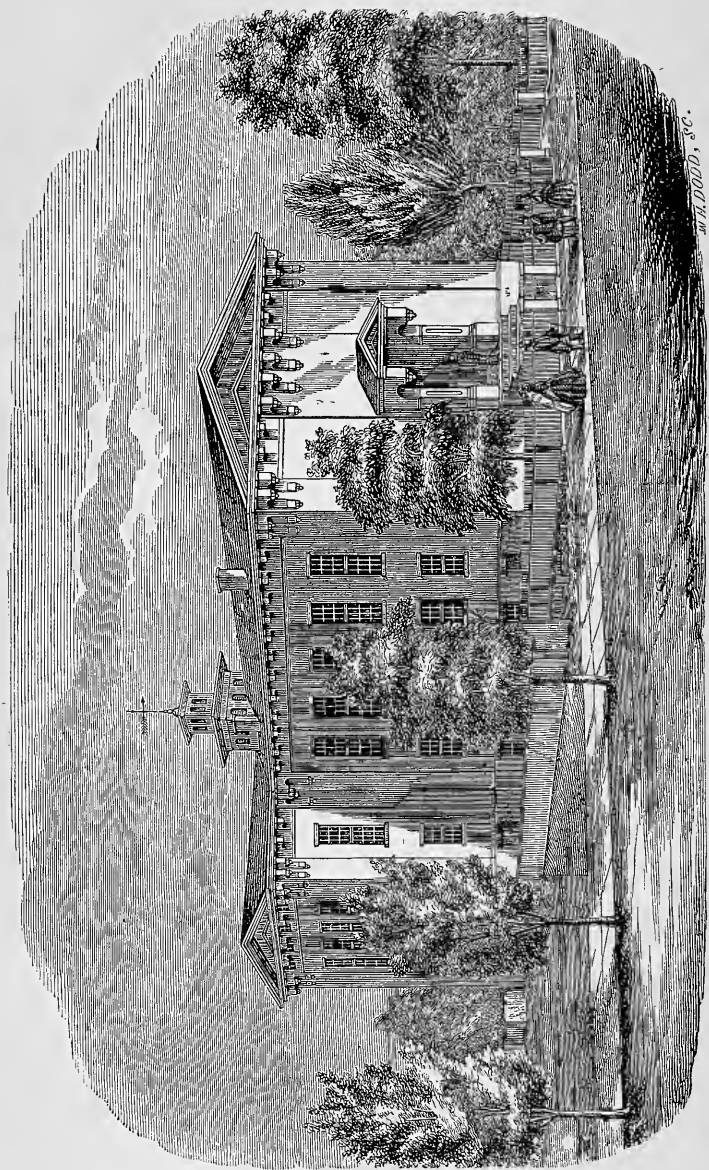
SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Number of Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.20 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford County,.....	27	250	21,826	\$26,191.20	746	394
New Haven County,.....	24	212	23,118	27,741.60	1,063	127
New London County,....	20	215	15,258	18,309.60	407	232
Fairfield County,.....	23	244	19,011	22,813.20	269	344
Litchfield County,.....	25	292	11,667	14,000.40	130	211
Windham County,.....	16	167	8,511	10,213.20	294	187
Middlesex County,.....	14	121	7,677	9,212.40	251	128
Tolland County,.....	13	125	5,030	6,036.00	129	59
	162	1,626	112,098	\$134,517.60	3,289	1,682

Whole number returned in 1863, . . . 110,491

“ “ “ 1864, . . . 112,098

Increase of children in one year, . . . 1,607



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1864.

WITH A CATALOGUE OF THE SCHOOL.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:

J. M. SCOFIELD & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

1864.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY
JAMES CLAYTON
OF THE
MIDDLE TEMPLE
ESQ.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. STURGEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.
1764.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JAMES CLAYTON

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

FOR 1863-64.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	COUNTY.
FRANCIS GILLETTE,	HARTFORD,	Hartford.
TERM EXPIRES,.....		1865.
JAMES F. BABCOCK,	NEW HAVEN,	New Haven.
TERM EXPIRES,.....		1864.
HENRY P. HAVEN,	NEW LONDON,	New London.
TERM EXPIRES,.....		1866.
ROGER S. AVERILL,	DANBURY,	Fairfield.
TERM EXPIRES,.....		1866.
LEWIS WILLIAMS,	POMFRET,	Windham.
TERM EXPIRES,.....		1867.
JOSIAH G. BECKWITH,	LITCHFIELD,	Litchfield.
TERM EXPIRES,.....		1865.
ALFRED HALL,	PORTLAND,	Middlesex.
TERM EXPIRES,.....		1864.
JOHN S. YEOMANS,	COLUMBIA,	Tolland.
TERM EXPIRES,.....		1867.

FRANCIS GILLETTE, PRESIDENT.

DAVID N. CAMP, SECRETARY.

THE

LIBRARY

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

REPORT.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT :

THE number in attendance at the Normal School during the past year has exceeded that of any preceding year, since the change was made, requiring all who enter the school to remain, at least, one whole term.

At the last anniversary nineteen graduates received the diploma of the school, and, with but two or three exceptions, entered forthwith upon the work of instruction in the Common Schools of the State. Had the number of graduates been very much larger than it was they would all have been needed to supply the demand. More than sixty applications were made to the Principal of the school for normal teachers within a short time after the anniversary. This, together with many other analogous facts, affords pleasing evidence of the constant advance which the school is making in the public confidence and appreciation. Of the one hundred and sixty-eight pupils who were connected with the school during the year which ended in July last, one hundred have since taught in the schools of the State, sixty-two have continued their connection with the school, and two or more have joined the army.

The total sum expended by the Trustees in conducting the school, during the year, amounts to \$4,749.76. The several disbursements follow :

For Salaries,	\$3,683.33
Repairs,	212.80
Fuel,	202.64
Printing and Stationery,	179.04
Library,	159.83
Janitor,	125.00
Insurance,	48.25
Trustees' Expenses,	39.86
Postage and Expressage,	50.37
Water rent,	8.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,749.76

The balance on hand at the end of the year is, \$3,116.68

At the close of the winter term, Mr. Henry B. Buckham, the Associate Principal of the school since 1859, and Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of Natural Philosophy since 1856, resigned his position. At the same time Miss Jane A. Bartholomew, Teacher of Geography and History, who had been connected with the school, first as a pupil, and then as a teacher ever since its establishment, also tendered her resignation. The loss of two such teachers, so earnest and accomplished, at one and the same time, is a cause of deep regret to the trustees and all the other friends of the institution. While thankful to them for their good and long continued services, to which the school has been so much indebted for its prosperity, we wish them abundant usefulness and happiness in the new fields which they may enter.

In their endeavors to manage the financial concerns of the school on the principles of the strictest economy, the Trustees are conscious of having paid much smaller salaries than have been received for like services in other States. The salaries of our Normal School Teachers have been less, by several hundred dollars, than those paid to the teachers of many of our city schools. Even its Principal and *ex officio*, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the State, who derives his

salary, in part from the Normal School appropriation, but chiefly from the civil list, as Superintendent, actually receives less from both sources than fourteen hundred dollars annually, while the Principals in several of our city schools are paid eighteen hundred or two thousand dollars. When we take into consideration the ability and diligence with which he discharges the onerous duties of his two-fold appointment, and the unquestionable value of his labors to the cause of education and the interests of the State, a sense of justice and a becoming state pride, alike require a liberal and fair compensation for the important services rendered.

At the present exorbitant prices of the necessities of life, the teachers of our Normal School find it exceedingly difficult to live on their stinted salaries; and in justice to them and for the good reputation of the State, the Trustees feel it to be their duty to ask the Legislature for a sum sufficiently large to enable them to increase their pay. Without greater compensation others still may be under the necessity of leaving and accepting more lucrative places in other States.

Owing to the great change arising from a depreciated currency, the Trustees believe an appropriation of six thousand dollars annually, to be necessary for the support and efficiency of the school; and they therefore ask for this sum as the annual appropriation.

The vacancies occurring in the Board of Trustees, to be filled by the appointment of the Legislature, are in New Haven and Middlesex Counties.

Certain persons holding seats in the Legislatures of the two preceding years, were pleased to make sundry allegations against the school—its officers, instructors, pupils, and even against their predecessors, who had established and fostered the institution. Fortunately for the school and the persons aspersed, those sweeping and inconsiderate charges were shown by a Committee of the last Legislature, after a most thorough and candid investigation, to have no foundation in truth. The constantly increasing patronage and prosperity of the school, during these two years, show the view which

the public take of these strange attempts to destroy the institution, and place Connecticut by the side of South Carolina, the only State, that, having established a Normal School, has had the fatuity to abolish it. As an offset to these calumnies and a vindication of the character of the school, there will be found appended to this Report an unsolicited article by Dr. Hart, of Philadelphia, on "the State Normal School of Connecticut." This gentleman is extensively known as one of the most practical and accomplished educators of the country, whose opinions command universal respect. This article is selected from many others of a similar nature, all testifying to the excellence and efficiency of the school in "the training of teachers in the art of instructing and governing the common schools of this State."

This Report is respectfully submitted in behalf of the Trustees, by

FRANCIS GILLETTE,
President.

HARTFORD, April 27th, 1864.

Letter of Professor Hart, to the Sunday School Times, on the Normal Schools of Connecticut, August, 1863.

“My visit was to the State Normal School of Connecticut, at New Britain. I had the good fortune to be present at a considerable portion of the annual examination and at its anniversary exercises. These were in the main similar to what are witnessed in every good Normal School, and need not be described. One peculiarity which impressed me most favorably was the extent to which the Normal pupils had realized the idea of practical teaching. They had studied the theory of teaching under the Principal, Prof. Camp, and their examination in that branch was the most satisfactory I have ever heard. There was evinced in the answers a fullness of information, and a freedom of thought, as far removed as possible from the state of mind produced by the cramming system, and showing unmistakably a sound and rational method of study. But, in addition to this examination on the theory of teaching, each of the Normal pupils in turn brought forward a class of small children from the primary department of the institution, and gave an actual lesson in presence of the spectators on some assigned topic. One, for instance, gave a lesson on some point in grammar, one in arithmetic, one in reading, one in the elements of drawing, and so on, each, after giving the lesson, explaining the method, and explaining why he or she proceeded in this way rather than in some other. I noticed also in the examination on Mental and Moral Science, that this branch, like all the others, was studied not merely to gain knowledge of the faculties of the human mind, but to learn how to train and develop each faculty. In speaking, for instance, of the Memory, or the Conscience, or the Imagination, the inquiry was, not merely what were the attributes of these faculties, but how, and at what age each was to be cultivated, what studies and what mode of studying and teaching were best

suited to give development to each. Thus the true idea of a Normal school, as a school specifically for training teachers, rather than for teaching higher branches, seems to be practically realized in the institution at New Britain.

Another feature of the school with which I was not a little pleased, and for which I was perhaps not quite so fully prepared, was the sober and conservative character of the professional views which I found to prevail. While all the exercises and examinations showed that the pupils had been made familiar with the newest *isms* in the theory of teaching, that they and their professors were well posted in regard to what is going on in the educational world, they yet wisely "held fast" to what has been approved to be good. In a word, I did not find a disposition to abandon unadvisedly the old ways, or to seize with avidity any theory of education merely because it was new. The teachers, in my opinion, are pursuing a just medium between old foggism and that blind desire for progress which mistakes haste for speed, and novelty for improvement.

But nothing pleased me more than the truly religious spirit which marked all that I saw or heard. Even where the subject was one that did not admit of any distinct religious inculcation, it was evident that religion had been quietly assumed as the basis and starting point of all right teaching. On one of the evenings, during the week of the public exercises, Prof. Camp made an address to the graduating class. In this address he brought before his pupils; with great plainness and force, the necessity of their cultivating a truly religious spirit, if they would become really successful teachers. This point he enforced by a great variety of illustrations."

*The Reports of the Visiting Committees of the Normal School for
the year ending in March, 1864.*

TO HON. FRANCIS GILLETTE,

Chairman of Trustees Normal School.

Having been appointed by the Board of Trustees to visit the Normal School during its Fall Session, I have to report that I attended to that duty, on the 19th and 20th days of November last.

I found the school not as large as formerly and learned on inquiry that the demand for Teachers was so great, that fifteen who had entered for the Fall term, had left to teach. Ten of these were gentlemen, and the Principal informed me that since the civil war in our country commenced, the number of male pupils in regular attendance at the Institution had greatly diminished. This is, as we should expect, when we remember how nobly our State has responded to the calls of her country. Our common schools are now, to a much greater extent than formerly, under the charge of females, and while the labor of the other sex is in such continued demand, it is meet and proper that such should be the case.

I listened during my examination of the school to the following recitations:

First Junior class in Grammar,	Prof. Buckham.
Senior " Arithmetic,	" Ripley.
Second Junior " Grammar,	" Buckham.
Middle " English History,	Miss Bartholomew.
First Junior " Algebra,	Prof. Ripley.
Senior " Rhetoric,	" Buckham.
Second Junior " Arithmetic,	" Ripley.
" " " Geography,	Miss Bartholomew.
" " " U. S. History,	" "

In these nine different recitations under the Associate Principal and Assistant Teachers, I had a favorable opportunity of witnessing their methods of teaching, and all the pupils of the Institution came before me in the different classes to which they belonged.

If faithfulness in imparting instruction, and diligence in study, united with quiet and well ordered personal deportment, constitute the leading elements of a good school, my examination led me to be satisfied with the State Normal School of Connecticut.

I believe that the pupils I saw were mainly there for the purpose of seeking knowledge, that their object in attending the Institution was to increase their information and general intelligence, that thereby they might be better prepared for the duty of teaching others.

The Instructors of the Normal School appear to be well fitted for the special work they have undertaken, and I think any intelligent and unprejudiced person will be convinced of this, if he will spend one or two days in the building and witness the daily routine of exercises.

I visited the District Schools of New Britain, which are in the same building with the Normal School and to some extent under the supervision of its Teachers. The pupils of the Normal School are detailed to take charge of classes in the different departments of the Town Schools, and thus have peculiar advantages for acquiring both the *theory* and *practice* of teaching. I was present in company with Prof. Camp in several of the recitation rooms where classes were being instructed by Normal pupils, and I cannot forbear to speak in the highest terms of the advantage to be obtained by any member of the school, in thus being *taught how to teach*.

My long acquaintance of more than twelve years with the Normal School, has led me to value very highly the influence it exerts upon those Teachers who receive the full benefit of its course of study, and also upon our whole system of common-school education. I always find my visits pleasant and instructive to myself, and I fully believe that the friends of the Institution would love and respect it more, if they could oftener favor it with their presence and see for themselves its excellent work; and I am sure that its enemies (if any it has) would become its fast friends, could they calmly examine its interior life and look upon the faithfulness and assiduity of its present corps of Teachers.

HENRY P. HAVEN.

NEW LONDON, January 20, 1864.

To the President of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with a vote of the Trustees of said school at their annual meeting in July last, we visited the school on the 3d and 4th days of March last.

We found the Principal, Prof. Camp, at the school performing all the varied and multiform duties of Principal of the Normal School and Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State, and as we noticed his genial and lucid method of imparting instruction, securing as by a spell the undivided attention and interest of the entire class, we felt that he is doing much for the State, and it should be grateful to him in return. He is doing much for the young teachers and Normal scholars who have had the benefit of his counsel and instruction. They will never forget him.

On the Assistant Principal, Prof. Buckham, assisted by Prof. Ripley and Miss Bartholomew, rests the principal amount of the daily labors of the school and the instruction of the Normal scholars.

They all seemed to me to be the right persons in the right places. They have had much experience in teaching and seemed to sympathize and co-operate with the pupils in their efforts to qualify themselves for the Teacher's Profession.

The whole number of students enrolled for the winter term, was one hundred and twelve.

Of these, one hundred and five were ladies and only seven gentlemen. During our visit, we heard the recitations of classes as follows:

Senior Class. English Literature, Paley's Natural Theology and Methods of Teaching.

Middle Class. Natural Philosophy, Geometry and Astronomy.

First Junior Class. United States History, Algebra and Grammar.

Second Junior Class. Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

The whole school had regular exercises in spelling, reading, drawing, vocal music and gymnastics.

The Model Schools of New Britain are in the Normal School building, and thirty of the Normal scholars were practicing daily in these schools. We were present in many of the graded classes in these schools which were taught by the Normal students, in reading

spelling, arithmetic, geography and object lessons, and were well pleased with the manner of conducting the recitations.

Thirty-eight of the students of the winter term had taught in the Common Schools of the State before entering this term.

We gave to the school a more careful and thorough examination than usual, as the last Legislature of the State had appointed a committee to visit the school and ascertain facts, in consequence of reports which had gone out unfavorable to the school.

We could not see why the school was not doing as well as it had been at any time since its organization, and we still believe that the State would consult its best interests by securing to the Normal School an annual appropriation sufficient for its continued support.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. YEOMANS.

COLUMBIA, April 11th, 1864.

To the President and Board of Trustees of the State Normal School:

The Board of Trustees having appointed the Hon. J. S. Yeomans and myself, Visitors of the State Normal School during the late Winter Term, we designed to act together in this service, but through a misunderstanding, we made separate examinations. I proceed, in the discharge of the duties of my appointment, to report briefly the condition of the school as it appeared near the close of the term. The following classes were examined.

The SENIOR CLASS in English Literature, Methods of Teaching and Natural Theology.

The MIDDLE CLASS in Geometry, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, American History and Astronomy.

The FIRST JUNIOR CLASS in United States History, Algebra and Grammatical Analysis.

The SECOND JUNIOR CLASS in Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

There were other exercises, such as Reading, Spelling, Drawing, Singing, and Physical Training by the Modern Methods.

Presuming that the Trustees will not expect the undersigned to extend this report to a critical review of all the above exercises, I shall confine my comments to a general statement of the impressions received while witnessing the various performances of the pupils. The exercises were not new to me. Your committee had often before witnessed similar efforts in the same school; but never with more gratification than he experienced during his last visit. One fault only was noticed, and that was in the low, and in some instances, inaudible tones which the responses were made. Whether this deficiency of voice was owing to any natural infirmity—to excessive diffidence, or to a careless habit, your Visitor will not attempt to decide; but he does maintain, that such soft manners are not infallible evidence of real modesty or true gentility. The most diffident and delicate lady, who is truly educated, becomes self-possessed and unfaltering in the discharge of incumbent duty, and to this extent she adds dignity and grace to other accomplishments.

The preponderating sentiment of your committee, while examin-

ing this school, was that of pride, that such an Institution exists in our State, and surprise and regret that it should have any opposers. Its utility was apparent at every step, and its importance to our whole school system so evident, that it seemed to your committee that an abandonment of the Institution would be equivalent to an abandonment of our whole public school system—a system, however, which has not until recently afforded the people the benefits which they had a right to expect from so expensive an organization. It is not easy to believe that any candid, intelligent mind could witness the exercises above named, and not be satisfied of the essential importance of just such knowledge to every person, aspiring to be a teacher. As the men and the women thus educated go forth to their mission, their influence will soon put an end to the wretched pretensions of a class of unqualified persons who have taken up the business of teaching from no better motive than that of bettering their financial affairs, until they can further improve their circumstances in some way more congenial to their tastes and aspirations.

The importance of a well regulated Normal School being conceded by a multitude of the best minds of the State, the great question to be solved by those who support the Connecticut school is this: Whether it is a “well regulated” institution, and worth its pecuniary costs? As, however, this question has not, in this distinct form, been submitted to the consideration of your Visiting Committee, he will not remark further upon it than to say that he was never more satisfied, than during his recent visit to the school, that accomplished teachers are very rare, who have not learned their art, either in a Normal School or from a more extended and costly experience. That experience can not be afforded by a tenth part of those who desire to follow this important profession. At the Normal School, however, may be obtained the combined and varied experiences in teaching of thousands, and all may be learned in a period of months instead of years.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES F. BABCOCK, *Visitor*.

NEW HAVEN, April, 1864.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

DAVID N. CAMP, A. M.,

Principal of Normal School, Superintendent of Common Schools, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

HENRY B. BUCKHAM, A. M.,

Associate Principal, and Professor of the English Language and Literature, and Natural Philosophy.

ERASTUS RIPLEY, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics and Teacher of Latin.

B. N. COMINGS, M. D.,

Professor of Physiology, Chemistry, and Natural History.

LOUIS BAIL,

Professor of Drawing.

JANE A. BARTHOLOMEW,*

HARRIET N. MARSHALL,†

Teacher of Geography and History.

RALPH G. HIBBARD,

Teacher of Reading.

C. W. HUNTINGTON,

Teacher of Vocal Music.

C. W. HUNTINGTON,

Teacher of Piano and Melodeon.

* Resigned. † Appointed, 1864.

MODEL SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL,

J. N. BARTLETT.

PERMANENT TEACHERS.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT,

CAROLINE A. STICKNEY.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT,

SUSAN M. MARTYN.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT,

MARTHA G. LEWIS.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,

LUCY A. TRACY.

GRADUATES.

LADIES.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
THERESA R. BARTHOLOMEW, - - -	Granby.
EDDA BELDEN, - - - - -	Hartford.
KATE BUTTS, - - - - -	New Britain.
ELLEN R. CAMP, - - - - -	New Britain.
ANNIE L. COWLES, - - - - -	New Haven.
ISABEL L. ELY, - - - - -	Lyme.
HANNAH H. GROSVENOR, - - -	Canterbury.
LOUISE S. HOTCHKISS, - - -	Robertsville.
MARGARETT M. MANN, - - - -	Hebron.
SARAH E. MILLER, - - - - -	Middletown.
ELLEN M. PADDOCK, - - - - -	Cromwell.
GEORGIANA SANFORD, - - - - -	Redding Ridge.
SOPHIA T. STODDARD, - - - - -	Westville.

GENTLEMEN.

SAMUEL M. HOTCHKISS, - - - -	Kensington.
JAMES L. JOHNSON, - - - - -	Jewett City.
HENRY B. MOORE, JR., - - - - -	Rainbow.
LYMAN PAYNE, - - - - -	Portland.
HERBERT R. PRATT, - - - - -	Deep River.
OSCAR SCOFIELD, - - - - -	Darien Depot.
Graduates, - - - - -	- - - 19

SENIOR CLASS.

LADIES.

NAMES.					POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Sarah J. Arnold,	-	-	-	-	<i>Hartford.</i>
Sarah J. Avery,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Theresa R. Bartholomew,	-	-	-	-	<i>Granby.</i>
Edda Belden,	-	-	-	-	<i>Hartford.</i>
Kathleen Brockway,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Prudence M. Butler,	-	-	-	-	<i>Stonington.</i>
Kate Butts,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Ellen R. Camp,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Addie P. Campbell,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Carrie T. Carey,	-	-	-	-	<i>Scotland.</i>
Emma Catlin,	-	-	-	-	<i>Northfield.</i>
Mary J. Corbin,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Annie L. Cowles,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Haven.</i>
Carrie F. Dayton,	-	-	-	-	<i>Hartford.</i>
Isabel L. Ely,	-	-	-	-	<i>Hamburg.</i>
Olive D. Gallup,	-	-	-	-	<i>Collamer.</i>
Hannah H. Grosvenor,	-	-	-	-	<i>Canterbury.</i>
Sarah D. Hartson,	-	-	-	-	<i>Meriden.</i>
Louise S. Hotchkiss,	-	-	-	-	<i>Roberstville.</i>
Laura S. Mallory,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Haven.</i>
Maggie M. Mann,	-	-	-	-	<i>Hebron.</i>
Sarah E. Miller,	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown.</i>
Ellen M. Paddock,	-	-	-	-	<i>Cromwell.</i>
Georgiana Sanford,	-	-	-	-	<i>Redding Ridge.</i>
Julia E. Steele,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Susan A. Steele,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Hartford.</i>
Sophia T. Stoddard,	-	-	-	-	<i>Westville.</i>
Celia I. Stuart,	-	-	-	-	<i>Central Village.</i>
Laura Stone,	-	-	-	-	<i>Plainfield.</i>

GENTLEMEN.

Henry S. Chittenden,	-	-	-	-	<i>North Guilford.</i>
James A. Hill,	-	-	-	-	<i>Rainbow.</i>
Samuel M. Hotchkiss,	-	-	-	-	<i>Kensington.</i>
James L. Johnson,	-	-	-	-	<i>Jewett City.</i>

NAMES.					POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Lyman Payne,	-	-	-	-	<i>Portland.</i>
Gilbert W. Phelps,	-	-	-	-	<i>Enfield.</i>
Herbert R. Pratt,	-	-	-	-	<i>Deep River.</i>
Daniel W. Rossiter,	-	-	-	-	<i>North Guilford.</i>
Oscar Scofield,	-	-	-	-	<i>Darien Depot.</i>
Christopher Seymour,	-	-	-	-	<i>North Wilton.</i>
SENIOR CLASS,	-	-	-	-	41

MIDDLE CLASS.

NAMES.					LADIES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Virginia V. Abell,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Franklin.</i>
Mary E. Allen,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Westminster.</i>
Fanny W. Banning,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>North Lyme.</i>
Lucy H. Bishop,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Sprague.</i>
Fanny A. Blakeman,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Stratford.</i>
Mary J. Brown,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>North Haven.</i>
Lizzie A. Bugbee,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Staffordville.</i>
Lucy J. Clapp,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Poquonnock.</i>
Helen C. Cooley,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Granby.</i>
Helen W. Cristy,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Greenwich.</i>
Anna E. Crittenden,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Guilford.</i>
Emma J. Curtiss,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Stratford.</i>
Marion R. Ellis,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Mary A. Galvin,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Waterbury.</i>
Marion B. Harrison,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Lakeville.</i>
Susan A. Hastings,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>New Haven.</i>
Fanny Hotchkiss,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Kensington.</i>
Mary Lee,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>New Haven.</i>
Emma S. Lincoln,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Robertsville.</i>
Julia D. May,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>East Woodstock.</i>
Mary E. Merwin,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Sharon.</i>
Harriet Morey,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Ellsworth.</i>
Eliza A. Parsons,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Poquonnock.</i>
Lucy W. Patterson,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>New Haven.</i>

NAMES.					POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Eleanor M. Porter,	-	-	-	-	<i>Waterbury.</i>
Helen P. Porter,	-	-	-	-	<i>Cheshire.</i>
Rebecca H. Robinson,	-	-	-	-	<i>Branford.</i>
Emily T. Russell,	-	-	-	-	<i>Cromwell.</i>
Lavinia M. Sellew,	-	-	-	-	<i>Glastenbury.</i>
Emma J. Stone,	-	-	-	-	<i>Milford.</i>
Mary L. Studwell,	-	-	-	-	<i>Greenwich.</i>
Wealthy Talcott,	-	-	-	-	<i>West Butler, N. Y.</i>
Althea M. Terry,	-	-	-	-	<i>Ansonia.</i>
Maria L. Turner,	-	-	-	-	<i>Fair Haven.</i>
Francis M. Upson,	-	-	-	-	<i>Kensington.</i>
Nancy M. Upson,	-	-	-	-	<i>Southington.</i>
Lucy Welles,	-	-	-	-	<i>Glastenbury.</i>
Caroline E. Williams,	-	-	-	-	<i>Rocky Hill.</i>
Jenny E. Williams,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>

GENTLEMEN.

Herbert L. Andrews,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Edwin P. Augur,	-	-	-	-	<i>Middlefield.</i>
Truman H. Baldwin,	-	-	-	-	<i>Watertown.</i>
George C. Booth,	-	-	-	-	<i>Farmington.</i>
Clarence W. Colton,	-	-	-	-	<i>West Hartford.</i>
Joshua H. Emmons,	-	-	-	-	<i>East Haddam.</i>
Henry C. Percy,	-	-	-	-	<i>Watertown.</i>
Oliver M. Smith,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Haven.</i>
David C. Tyler,	-	-	-	-	<i>East Haddam.</i>
Frederick D. Winton,	-	-	-	-	<i>Colchester.</i>

MIDDLE CLASS, - - - 49

JUNIOR CLASS.

LADIES.

NAMES.					POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Mary J. Abbott,	-	-	-	-	<i>Plainville.</i>
Jenny L. Andrews,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Nellie A. Annis,	-	-	-	-	<i>Buckland.</i>
Sarah J. Atwater,	-	-	-	-	<i>Northfield.</i>
Lucy E. Augur,	-	-	-	-	<i>Middlefield.</i>
Sophronia A. Baird,	-	-	-	-	<i>Milford.</i>
Celia Baldwin,	-	-	-	-	<i>Naugatuck.</i>
E. Augusta Baldwin,	-	-	-	-	<i>Branford.</i>
Julia E. Bassett,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Elizabeth D. Bidwell,	-	-	-	-	<i>Rainbow.</i>
Jenny E. Bingham,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Laura M. Blair,	-	-	-	-	<i>Danbury.</i>
Ursula M. Brainerd,	-	-	-	-	<i>Thompsonville.</i>
Sarah A. Bronson,	-	-	-	-	<i>Litchfield.</i>
Sarah F. Buell,	-	-	-	-	<i>Southington.</i>
Charlotte D. Butler,	-	-	-	-	<i>Stonington.</i>
Emerette Campbell,	-	-	-	-	<i>North Manchester.</i>
Emma J. Chaffee,	-	-	-	-	<i>Windsor Locks.</i>
Mary A. Chase,	-	-	-	-	<i>Winchester.</i>
Luana A. Cotton,	-	-	-	-	<i>C'd Spring, Mass.</i>
Jenny A. Cowles,	-	-	-	-	<i>Southington.</i>
Hattie E. Day,	-	-	-	-	<i>Bristol.</i>
Mary H. Dewey,	-	-	-	-	<i>Granby.</i>
Allena L. Dibble,	-	-	-	-	<i>North Granby.</i>
Annie S. Dudley,	-	-	-	-	<i>North Guilford.</i>
Kate E. Finch,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Mary A. Frisbie,	-	-	-	-	<i>Wallingford.</i>
Mary E. Gaines,	-	-	-	-	<i>East Granby.</i>
Julia I. Goodwin,	-	-	-	-	<i>Sharon.</i>
Helen A. Gould,	-	-	-	-	<i>Pine Meadow.</i>
Jenny M. Gould,	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown.</i>
Harriet E. Goulden,	-	-	-	-	<i>Fairfield.</i>
Mary L. Griffin,	-	-	-	-	<i>Granby.</i>

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Alice J. Griswold, - - - -	<i>Poquonnock.</i>
Hannah Grosvenor, - - - -	<i>Pomfret.</i>
Jane C. Hall, - - - -	<i>Winchester.</i>
Rebecca F. Hanford, - - - -	<i>Norwalk.</i>
Ellen M. Harrison, - - - -	<i>Lakeville.</i>
Mary P. Hart, - - - -	<i>Plainville.</i>
Ellen M. Hathaway, - - - -	<i>Poquonnock.</i>
Ellice M. Heaton, - - - -	<i>Northfield.</i>
Ruth H. Hill, - - - -	<i>Glastenbury.</i>
Hattie A. Hotchkiss, - - - -	<i>Ansonia.</i>
Isabella A. Hotchkiss, - - - -	<i>Pine Meadow.</i>
Clara S. Hoyt, - - - -	<i>New Fairfield.</i>
Lucy L. Johnson, - - - -	<i>New Britain.</i>
Annie G. Kennedy, - - - -	<i>New Haven.</i>
Sarah A. Lake, - - - -	<i>Sharon.</i>
Alice M. Loomis, - - - -	<i>Hartford.</i>
Ellen C. Loomis, - - - -	<i>North Coventry.</i>
Alice E. Longley, - - - -	<i>Hartford.</i>
Ellen M. Ludington, - - - -	<i>East Haven.</i>
Ella L. Luther, - - - -	<i>New Britain.</i>
Hannah Lynch, - - - -	<i>New Britain.</i>
Jane Mallee, - - - -	<i>Newtown.</i>
Ellen E. Marshall, - - - -	<i>Poquonnock.</i>
Mary E. May, - - - -	<i>East Woodstock.</i>
Cornelia Merwin, - - - -	<i>Higganum.</i>
Julia L. Morris, - - - -	<i>East Haven.</i>
Frances M. Nettleton, - - - -	<i>Durham Center.</i>
Marianna Parmelee, - - - -	<i>Ansonia.</i>
Mattie F. Pease, - - - -	<i>New Britain.</i>
Sarah A. Peck, - - - -	<i>Woodbridge.</i>
Helen L. Perkins, - - - -	<i>Fair Haven.</i>
Jessie C. Perkins, - - - -	<i>Seymour.</i>
Lydia E. Phinney, - - - -	<i>Yantic.</i>
Libbie P. Pickett, - - - -	<i>Waterville.</i>
Mary A. Pierson, - - - -	<i>Bridgeport.</i>
Carrie W. Robbins, - - - -	<i>West Hartford.</i>
Laura S. Robbins, - - - -	<i>Rocky Hill.</i>
Alice J. Rowe, - - - -	<i>Fair Haven.</i>

NAMES.					POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Hattie D. Russell,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Haven.</i>
Mary A. Ryan,	-	-	-	-	<i>Terryville.</i>
Mary E. Scofield,	-	-	-	-	<i>Bridgeport.</i>
Lois L. Sears,	-	-	-	-	<i>Sharon.</i>
Mary A. Smith,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Elizabeth J. Stevens,	-	-	-	-	<i>Sprague.</i>
Julia A. Stevens,	-	-	-	-	<i>Hockanum.</i>
Alice E. Storrs,	-	-	-	-	<i>Seymour.</i>
Nettie Thompson,	-	-	-	-	<i>Broadalbin, N. Y.</i>
Mary A. Taintor,	-	-	-	-	<i>Clinton.</i>
Jane M. Trescott,	-	-	-	-	<i>East Canaan.</i>
Alice M. Turrell,	-	-	-	-	<i>West Granby.</i>
Anna E. Tuttle,	-	-	-	-	<i>Fair Haven.</i>
Elizabeth H. Upson,	-	-	-	-	<i>Southington.</i>
Louise M. Upson,	-	-	-	-	<i>Kensington.</i>
M. Adelia Viets,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Sarah R. P. Vining,	-	-	-	-	<i>Waterbury.</i>
Sarah J. Wadhams,	-	-	-	-	<i>Goshen.</i>
Kate L. Warren,	-	-	-	-	<i>New Britain.</i>
Anna S. Webster,	-	-	-	-	<i>Berlin.</i>
Fanny E. Webster,	-	-	-	-	<i>Berlin.</i>
Amelia S. Williams,	-	-	-	-	<i>South Woodstock.</i>
Abby B. Winsor,	-	-	-	-	<i>Greenwich.</i>
Hattie B. Wolcott,	-	-	-	-	<i>Wethersfield.</i>
Harriet M. Wolfe,	-	-	-	-	<i>Mystic River.</i>
Caroline Wood,	-	-	-	-	<i>Clinton.</i>
Harriet M. Woodhouse,	-	-	-	-	<i>Wethersfield.</i>

GENTLEMEN.

Henry R. Atwater,	-	-	-	-	<i>Bethany.</i>
Nelson A. Cowles,	-	-	-	-	<i>Kensington.</i>
Asa G. Hills,	-	-	-	-	<i>Glastenbury.</i>
Charles T. Jewett,	-	-	-	-	<i>Middlefield.</i>
JUNIOR CLASS,	-	-	-	-	102

SUMMARY.

GRADUATES,	-	-	-	-	19
SENIOR CLASS,	-	-	-	-	41
MIDDLE CLASS,	-	-	-	-	49
JUNIOR CLASS,	-	-	-	-	102
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Total,	-	-	-	-	192
Number of pupils in Summer Session,	-	-	-	-	91
Number of pupils in Autumn Session,	-	-	-	-	95
Number of pupils in Winter Session,	-	-	-	-	112
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Aggregate,	-	-	-	-	298

C I R C U L A R .

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION.

THE State Normal School or Seminary, for the training of teachers in the art of teaching and governing the Common Schools of Connecticut, was established by act of the Legislature, May Session, 1849.

The entire management of the Institution, as to the application of its funds, the location of the school, the regulation of the studies and exercises, and the granting of diplomas, is committed to a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Superintendent of Common Schools, *ex-officio*, and one member for each of the eight counties of the State. The Trustees are appointed by the Legislature, two in each year, and hold their office for the term of four years, without compensation for services. The Board must submit an annual report as to their own doings, and the progress and condition of the Seminary.

On the first of February, 1850, the Normal School was permanently located in New Britain.

This location was selected on account of its central position and its accessibility from every section of the State by railroads, and also in consideration of the liberal offer on the part of the citizens of the town to provide a suitable building, apparatus and library, for the use of the Normal School, and to place all the schools of the village under the management of the Principal of the Normal School, as schools of practice.

The school was opened for the reception of pupils, on Wednesday, the 15th of May, 1850, since which time, two thousand one hundred and forty-five pupils have been connected with the school.

OBJECT AND AIM.

The design of the Normal School, as set forth in the Act of Incorporation, is the training of teachers in the art of teaching and governing Common Schools. Its objects are distinct from those of Academies, High Schools and Colleges, and in its operations it aims to perform a work not secured or attempted by any other educational institution in the State. It bears the same relation to the all-important work of teaching that theological, law and medical schools do, to the clerical, legal and medical professions.

The demand for teachers trained in this institution has been steadily increasing, till a large number of the schools of the State are supplied directly from the Normal School.

It is the aim of the school to furnish the State with teachers of a high grade of qualifications, and the course of instruction has been laid out with reference to the wants of those persons who intend to engage permanently in the business of teaching, while, at the same time, it is designed to furnish important advantages to those teachers who can spend but one or two terms at the school.

CLASSIFICATION.

The course of study is designed to occupy three years, and the school is divided into three classes: Junior, Middle and Senior. Upon entering the school, pupils are examined in Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the United States, Reading, Writing and Spelling. The object of this examination is to ascertain whether the pupil needs to review those studies. For this purpose, printed questions on all the above subjects but Spelling, Reading and Writing, are given to the pupil, and he is required to answer them in writing.

If less than three-fourths of the questions be answered, or if the papers written show, in any way, a need of further review of those studies, the pupil is expected to remain at least one term in the Junior Class, otherwise he enters the Middle Class at once.

If any who have been admitted to the Middle Class desire to enter the Senior Class, they may do so by passing satisfactory examination, conducted in the same manner in the studies pursued by the Middle Class.

It will be obvious that it requires a much lower grade of qualifications to enter an advance class at the beginning of the school year than at any other time. Pupils entering the school the Winter or Summer Sessions should be acquainted with all which the class they join has passed over from the beginning of the Autumn Session.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction and training includes :

First. A general review of the studies required by law of Common School Teachers. This is not required of those who are found competent in these studies when they enter the school.

Second. A course of advanced studies, designed for mental discipline and as a preparation for High Schools and the higher departments of Graded Schools.

Third. Special instruction in Mental and Moral Science, with reference to lessons in the science of Education and the art of Teaching.

Fourth. Instruction in School Organization and Discipline, in the School Laws, and in the powers and duties of teachers and school officers.

Fifth. Lectures on the different branches of Natural Science and their application to the arts of life, and on the Philosophy of Education and Methods of Instruction.

Sixth. "Teaching Exercises" given by the students, while the members of the Normal School are considered pupils,—or more generally with classes of children taken

from the Model School, and taught in the Normal Hall in the presence of the Normal School.

Seventh. Observation and practice in the Model and Experimental School. This school includes pupils in all stages of advancement from the Primary to the High School.

Tuition is free in all the regular classes and studies of the school. Pupils who desire it can receive lessons in instrumental music by paying the usual tuition.

STUDIES OF THE JUNIOR CLASS.

Reading, Orthography and Phonetic Analysis ; Geography and Map Drawing ; English Grammar and Composition ; Analysis ; Arithmetic, Oral and Written ; History of the United States ; Mechanics ; Algebra ; Drawing with Pencil and Crayon ; Vocal Music ; Declamation.

STUDIES OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

Rhetorical Reading, comprising Analysis of the Language, Grammar and style of the best English Authors, their errors and beauties ; Orthography, with Phonetic and Etymological Analysis ; English Grammar, with Analysis of Sentences ; Composition and Declamation ; Algebra ; Arithmetic reviewed ; Physical Geography ; Physiology and Hygiene ; History ; Natural Philosophy ; Astronomy, with the use of Globes ; Geometry ; Psychology ; Drawing continued ; Vocal Music.

STUDIES OF THE SENIOR CLASS.

Rhetorical Reading, Orthography, and Critical Phonetic and Etymological Analysis continued ; Composition and Declamation ; Logic, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, English Literature and Rhetoric ; Evidences of Revealed Religion and Natural Theology ; Geometry and Trigonometry ; Chemistry, Botany and Meteorology ; Rhetorical Analysis of "Paradise Lost ;" Drawing ; Art of Teaching ; Vocal Music.

Instruction is given, if desired, in the French, German, Latin and Greek languages. Pencil and Crayon Drawing is taught by an accomplished Professor, and also Vocal Music.

Lectures are given on Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Astronomy, Physiology, and the Science of Education.

Physical exercise is required as a regular school duty. During part of the year, all the pupils practice *Calisthenics*, under the direction of one of the teachers, with such instruments—dumb-bells, &c., &c., as can be used in the school-room; and during the remainder of the year may take their choice between these and out-door exercise.

PRACTICE IN THE ART OF TEACHING AND GOVERNING SCHOOLS.

The several schools of the First School District of New Britain are placed, by a vote of the District, under the instruction and discipline of the Principal, as Model Schools and schools of practice for the Normal School. These schools contain more than five hundred children, and are classified into four Primary and two Secondary Schools, one Grammar, and one High School.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The Library of Text-Books, belonging to the school, numbers upwards of four thousand volumes. At a small charge, the pupils are allowed the use of such Text-Books as they need, and are thus relieved from the necessity of purchasing.

APPARATUS.

The school is provided with globes, maps, charts, diagrams and collections of objects for the study of Natural History. It has also apparatus for the illustration of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. The pupil will be taught the use of Holbrook's Common School Apparatus.

LIBRARY.

The school is furnished with the best works on the theory and practice of education, which the Normal pupils are expected to read, and on some of which they are examined. The Library has recently been increased by the addition of the best standard works in English literature, and the members of the school have free access to the best dictionaries and encyclopedias in the language.

The Reading Room is supplied with most of the educational periodicals published in this country, and is open at certain hours of the day to all the members of the school.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Pupils are admitted only at the beginning of a term, and they are required to remain through the term upon which they commence, except in the Autumn term, when pupils who are to teach in the Winter will be excused to leave before the expiration of the term.

The highest number of pupils which can be received in any one term is two hundred and twenty.

Each town is entitled to have one pupil in the school. Until, however, the whole number of pupils in actual attendance shall reach the highest number fixed by law, the Principal is authorized to receive all applicants who may present themselves duly recommended by the School Visitors of their respective towns.

Any person, either male or female, may apply to the School Visitors of any town for admission to the school, by making a written declaration that "his [or her] object in so applying is to qualify himself [or herself] for the employment of a common school teacher; and that it is his [or her] intention to engage in that employment in this State."

FORM OF APPLICATION.

[Date.]

To the School Visitors of

I hereby respectfully signify my desire to procure a Certificate of Recommendation for admission to the State Normal School.

And I hereby declare that my object in seeking admission to the school is to qualify myself for the employment of a Common School Teacher, and that it is my intention to engage in that employment in this State.

[Signature.]

The School Visitors are authorized to grant a Certificate of Admission to the school to any person who shall have been found, on examination by them, possessed of the qualifications required of teachers of Common Schools in this State, and suitable in respect to age, character, talents and attainments, to be received as a pupil in the Normal School.

As the usefulness of the school depends in a great measure upon the character and qualifications of the persons recommended, the School Visitors are particularly requested to select, as far as possible, candidates who possess strength of moral and religious character, good health, cheerful spirits, and agreeable manners—who have a love for the occupations of the school-room, and who can sympathize with children, and engage earnestly in the work of education.

CERTIFICATE OF RECOMMENDATION.

The following is the form of Certificate which should be given by the School Visitors to the Candidates whom they recommend for admission.

[Date.]

This is to certify, That
has been examined by the School Visitors of
and approved as possessed of the qualifications
required of teachers of Common Schools in this State, and
that he [or she] is hereby recommended by the said Visitors

to the Trustees of the State Normal School, as a suitable person, by his [or her] age, character, talents and attainments, to be received as a pupil in that Institution.

[Signed by the Chairman or Acting Visitor.]

Applicants duly recommended by the said Visitors, can forward their Certificate directly to the Principal of the Normal school at New Britain, who will inform them of the time when they must report themselves, to be admitted to any vacant place in the school.

All persons once regularly admitted to the school, can remain connected with the same for three years, and will not lose their places by temporary absence in teaching Common Schools in this State—such experience, in connection with the instruction of the Institution, being considered a desirable part of a teacher's training.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

There are three Terms in each year. The first, or Autumn Term, commences on the third Wednesday of September, and continues till the last school-day before the 25th of December.

The second, or Winter Term, commences on the second school-day in January, and continues till the last Tuesday in March.

The third, or Spring Term, commences on the Wednesday following the third Tuesday in April, and continues till the Wednesday preceding the last Thursday but one in July.

Next Anniversary, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

BOARD.

Pupils must board in such families and be subject to such regulations in their boarding-places as the faculty may direct. Arrangements are made for pupils to live with private families exclusively. Suitable accommodations will be provided for those who desire it on their making application for the

same at least ten days before the beginning of a term. The price of board is from \$ to \$ a week, including washing and lights. As the work of school is sufficient to occupy the pupil's time fully, it is generally not best that anything else should engage his attention ; but, to a limited extent, when circumstances make it necessary, arrangements can be made for pupils boarding themselves, or for part payment of board by work.

TEACHERS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

School Committees desiring to secure competent teachers, and who wish to employ those trained in the Normal School, are requested to address the Principal, stating the terms to be offered and the qualifications required. No pains will be spared to secure for any post designated a competent teacher.

As applications for teachers are numerous in Spring and Autumn, it is desirable that such applications be made, when convenient, sometime before the teacher is needed.

The Board of Trustees, or the Faculty of the School, can not be held responsible for the success of those teachers who are employed upon the mere representation that they have been Normal Pupils.

Contributions of books, pamphlets and papers for the Library and Reading Room, and of minerals, shells and other specimens of natural history, and objects of interest for the Cabinet and Museum, will be gratefully received.

The Terms and Vacations of the High School Department correspond with those of the Normal School. Pupils are received from any section of the country.

Tuition, forty cents a week.

1899

Chapter 1. General Principles

Section 1.1. Introduction

Section 1.2. Scope and Objectives

Section 1.3. Definitions

Section 1.4. Methodology

Section 1.5. Results and Discussion

Section 1.6. Conclusions

REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Common Schools,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1864.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:

J. M. SCOFIELD & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

1864.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
PASSED ON THE 14TH MARCH 1864

AND TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE
PASSED ON THE 10TH APRIL 1864

IN RELATION TO THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE
CROWN IN THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND

BY
THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN THE YEAR 1864

PRINTED BY
H. J. COOPER, AT THE
LAND OFFICE, WELLINGTON.
1864

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

IN compliance with the requirements of the law, I herewith respectfully submit to your Honorable body the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

No material change has been made the past year in the administration of the school system. Blank forms for the use of school visitors and district committees, were issued from this office in January, 1863, and sent to the school visitors of each town in the state. From most of the towns reports and returns have been received in conformity to law, but the failure of a few towns to make their reports in time, or the incompleteness of some reports, has increased the labor in this office, and made it necessary to take a few of the statistics from the reports of a former year. Full statistical tables and extracts from the statements of school visitors are included in the appendix.

CONDITION OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The reports of school visitors, and personal observation in every county, have served to confirm the opinion before given, that the common schools are steadily improving. Better school-houses and other accommodations are provided; teachers are better qualified; the establishment of school libraries is aiding to cultivate a taste for reading; the schools are continued open for a longer time, and are more frequently visited by parents and those interested in education.

While these statements express the relative condition of a majority of the schools of Connecticut, there are localities in which there has been little or no progress, and, in a few instances, the schools have retrograded. The difference between the better class of schools and the poorer class is increasing every year. The former are becoming more and more efficient by the introduction of better methods of teaching, securing more regular attendance, and providing more fully, all the necessary appliances for the education of all classes in common schools. In the districts where the latter or poorer class of schools is found, the attempt is generally made to support these schools with the avails of public funds, for the minimum time required by law; as a consequence, cheap and unqualified teachers are often employed; the schools are badly organized and taught; parents and citizens most directly interested, become dissatisfied; those who have the means remove their children from the common school and send to private schools, and the influence and coöperation of the intelligent and wealthy, are withdrawn from the common school. This school then becomes a school for the poorer classes, continued barely long enough to secure the public money another year, with no real efficiency, and with little benefit.

The distribution per capita from the school fund and the town deposit fund is constantly diminishing, for these funds have a permanent principal which is not subject to much increase under the present law, and though the aggregate dividends may be maintained at the present amount, the annual increase of the number of children diminishes the per capita dividend, and consequently, the amount which can be appropriated to each school of a fixed number of pupils. But the additional cost of living and the increased value of labor unavoidably cause an increase in school expenses. Thus those districts which depend on public funds alone for the support of their schools, are gradually starving these schools, or consenting to a constant decrease in their efficiency.

Many districts which have made their schools free by a tax sufficient to meet all expenses over and above the public funds, are contributing still more liberally for the support of these

schools. They have, in many cases the past year, secured permanent well qualified teachers at increased salaries, and they are reaping the reward of their efforts, in excellent schools from which youth are annually graduating, who have been trained to habits of thought and action, which make them a blessing to their friends and to the state.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The number of new school-houses reported as completed last year is eleven, at a cost of 21,689 dollars. The amount expended for repairs was 11,847 dollars. Total expenditure for new houses and repairs, 33,536 dollars.

About four-fifths of the school-houses in the state are now in good condition. Improvement is also taking place in the school yards, out buildings, and various appliances of the school-house. The entire absence of shade trees, of any inclosure, or even screen which would render any part of the school grounds private and separate from the street or public highway, has long been noticed as a great defect in the arrangements for common schools. But a change in this respect may be observed, more marked or rapid in some parts of the state than others, but in all parts, in the right direction.

The number of school-houses with inclosed yards is now two hundred and fifty-two, an increase of thirty-three the last year, and seventy-five, or forty-two per cent, in two years.

One of the best located, most convenient and attractive school-houses in the state has been completed the past year, in Hazardville, in the town of Enfield. It is pleasantly situated on an inclosed lot, and in its interior arrangements and finish, as well as architectural taste, may be referred to as a "model school-house." The village of Hazardville and the state also, are much indebted to Col. A. G. Hazard for this convenient and excellent building.

More than half of the schools of the state are supplied with outline maps, nearly one-half with some articles of school apparatus besides a blackboard, and about one-third with a school library.

ATTENDANCE.

The number of pupils registered as attending common schools the winter term of 1862-63, was; boys, 40,965, increase over corresponding term the previous year, 888; girls, 35,242, increase, 656; total number registered in winter, 76,207; aggregate increase, 1544.

In the summer of 1863, the number registered was; boys, 32,233; decrease from corresponding term the previous year of 1071; girls, 36,573; increase, 1334, total number registered in summer, 68,806; aggregate increase, 263. The number of children between the ages of four and sixteen enumerated in January, 1863, was 1449 greater than in 1862. The proportion of attendance, to number of persons enumerated was greater in the winter and less in the summer than in the previous year. The falling off was entirely of boys who left school to engage in some kind of business in the workshops or on the farm, or to fill the places of men who were in the service of their country.

The demand for young men and even boys in offices and places of business is having a marked effect on our common schools. A less number of boys enter high schools and academies from the best grammar schools, and a larger proportion leave the school room for business at an early age. Unless the utmost vigilance is exercised by teachers, school visitors, and citizens, not only the common schools, but business arrangements and society itself, will suffer from this early removal of children from the school room and means of intellectual and moral training, to the responsibilities and temptations of active life.

TEACHERS.

An important fact to be noticed with regard to teachers is the change which is gradually taking place in the employment of young women in the place of young men in a large proportion of the district schools. The custom in these schools was for a time almost universal to employ male teachers in the winter terms and female teachers in the summer.

As graded schools were organized, all the departments except the highest were usually placed in the charge of young women and some degree of permanency was given to the work of teaching in these schools; but in the ordinary mixed district school change was still made twice a year. The practice of employing young women in these schools for the whole year is now becoming common. The change in this respect has been greater for the last three years than ever before, and especially for the last year.

In the winter of 1861-62, there were 983 male teachers engaged in teaching in common schools. In the winter of 1862-63, there were but 818, or a decrease of 165. In the former year, there were 927 female teachers in the winter, and in the latter year, 1236, or an increase of 309.

In the summer of 1862, there were 243 male teachers in the common schools; in the summer of 1863, but 137, or a decrease of 106. There were 1790 female teachers, in the summer of 1862, and 1900 in 1863, or an increase of 110. The larger proportionate increase of female teachers in the winter term is partially in consequence of the re-organization of schools which had been closed for a time on account of the state of the country.

There has never been any doubt in this state in regard to the policy of placing female teachers in the lower departments of graded schools, but it has been supposed by many, that women could not properly manage or instruct ordinary district schools in the winter term.

During the last year sixty per cent. of the teachers of common schools in winter, and ninety-three per cent in summer, were women.

It has been clearly demonstrated that well qualified female teachers can control and instruct the ordinary mixed district schools quite as successfully as the young men often employed in these schools in the winter. The practice of engaging young women for the winter schools affords an opportunity to continue the same teacher in these schools through the year, and thus avoid that frequent change of teachers, which has been a great evil in country schools.

We regret to be obliged to say that in a number of instances, inexperienced and unqualified teachers have been employed, and the schools have utterly failed to accomplish the work for which they were organized. It would have been better for the pupils attending such schools and for the state, to have had the school-house closed for the term or even for a whole year, and the children and the community saved from the consequences of inefficiency and ignorance which could result in no good.

District committees too often neglect to make the effort necessary to secure good teachers, or employ their own relatives or the relatives of friends, not on account of any fitness for the position, but simply to gratify some personal wish.

There were employed in the common schools of the state the past year, five hundred and twenty-three teachers who had never taught before. In the admission to the school-room, of so many young teachers, every year, great caution and constant vigilance are necessary, that the schools and society do not ultimately suffer from this inexperience. The demand for intelligent young men and women in other departments of labor which is more remunerative than teaching, is constantly withdrawing skillful and well qualified teachers from the common schools. The wages paid teachers are less in Connecticut than in many other states, and the inducements for experienced teachers to leave teaching in this state are great. The remedy for this condition of things is to be found partly in a just increase of wages, especially of female teachers; by encouraging talented young men and women to prepare themselves specially and thoroughly for teaching, and by making the most efficient arrangements for the education and training of such to an acquaintance with the best methods of school-organization and instruction.

Though the number of male teachers in common schools is gradually decreasing it is nevertheless true that a larger number of those engaged in this work are making it a vocation to which they are giving their time and talents as to a life work, and the result is that there is an increase in the "esprit de corps" of the profession which must tend to ele-

vate it, and command the respect of those in other professions. The union of these teachers in the State Teachers' Association and in local associations, and their presence at Teachers' Institutes and educational meetings, help to give a better tone to public sentiment, and to improve the common schools of the state.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

In accordance with the provisions of the statutes, Teachers' Institutes have been held the past year as follows :

Counties.	Held at.	Time.	No present.
HARTFORD,	Southington,	April, 21-24,	48
LITCHFIELD,	Winsted,	Sept. 8-11,	110
WINDHAM,	Eastford,	" 28-Oct. 2,	75
MIDDLESEX,	Durham,	Oct. 5-9,	31
NEW LONDON,	Salem,	" 19-21,	34
"	Norwich,	" 22-23,	136
TOLLAND,	Hebron,	" 26-29,	42
NEW HAVEN,	Guilford,	Nov. 3-6,	47
			<hr/> 523

The attendance at the different institutes has been much affected by the state of the country, and the degree of excitement which prevailed at the time of holding the meetings. A large number of male teachers have been in the army, and the urgent calls for young men in business positions has withdrawn some others from the work of teaching. But the interest and attendance of female teachers has not diminished, and in some counties it has increased. The evening lectures and discussions, with one or two exceptions, have been fully attended by interested and attentive audiences.

In every place, with the exception of Norwich, the teachers were gratuitously entertained, at the houses of the citizens, and abundant provision was usually made for larger numbers than those actually present.

The local committees were in most places indefatigable in

their efforts to make such arrangements as would contribute most effectually to the success of the institutes.

These committees, the various school visitors and others who added to the interest of the meetings, and the citizens who so generously entertained the members of the institutes, well deserved, as they certainly received, the thanks of those who had charge of the exercises.

The following gentlemen were employed to assist in conducting the institutes:—Rev. B. G. Northrop, and Prof. Sanborn Tenney of Mass., Hon. Henry Barnard and Prof. R. G. Hibbard of Hartford, Mrs. P. C. Case of the training school, Beverly, New Jersey, Rev. L. Burleigh of Plainfield, Prof. Louis Bail of New Haven, N. C. Pond, Esq., of Ansonia, and Rev. F. T. Russell, Charles Northend, Esq., B. N. Comings, M. D., Prof. H. B. Buckham, and Prof. E. Ripley of New Britain.

The influence of Teachers' Institutes can not be measured in its immediate results, like some material work, still it is believed that the observing school officer or citizen, will be able to trace the effects in the schools taught by teachers who have attended, and to some extent in the educational improvements which have taken place in the towns in which the institutes were held.

Fifteen years have now elapsed since Teachers' Institutes in this state, were first held under the authority of the General Assembly. During this time one hundred and sixty of these associations have been convened, in one hundred and eleven different localities, and in one hundred and three different towns.

There are few successful teachers in the state, in public schools, who have not attended one or more of these meetings, comparing their views with others, and listening to the suggestions of experience. Many teachers of private schools have also been present, contributing by their own suggestions and questions, to the beneficial influence of the institutes.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The whole number of students connected with the Normal School the last year was one hundred and ninety-two. The importance of special and thorough preparation for the work of teaching is apparently becoming more deeply impressed upon the minds of young teachers and their friends, as well as upon school officers. The applications for admission to the school have been greater in number the past year than for several previous years, and there is a growing desire among thoughtful teachers for more knowledge upon methods of instruction, and upon principles of school organization and school government. The demand for teachers educated at the Normal School is also increasing beyond the ability of the school to supply.

Some changes have been made in the faculty of the institution, by the resignation of two of its experienced and much esteemed teachers. But a more particular account of the present condition and wants of the school will be given by the trustees in their annual report.

The future condition and success of the school will, in a great degree, depend upon the action of the present General Assembly. No person acquainted with the condition and wants of common schools, who understands the objects and work of the Normal School can doubt the importance of such an institution. If our common schools are to be made efficient,—to become truly nurseries of intelligence and good morals, they must be provided with well qualified, skillful teachers. Other states and countries have found special institutions for the preparation of teachers indispensable to a complete system of public education. The benefits of the Connecticut Normal School to common schools, and its influence upon the cause of general education have been repeatedly referred to by school visitors and other friends of education.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

There has been a slight increase the past year in the number of applications for library money. The whole number of orders drawn has been seventy-four. Of these twenty-six were for the first installment of ten dollars each; fourteen were for the second, seven for the third, ten for the fourth, nine for the fifth, three for the sixth, four for the seventh installments, and one for the eighth installment, each five dollars for districts which had before received installments. The following catalogue comprises the districts for which,

Library certificates have been issued between March 31st, 1863, and March 31st, 1864.

FIRST INSTALLMENT,—\$10 each.

BETHEL, Center.

BRIDGEWATER, No. 1.

BROOKLYN, No. 9, East.

DANBURY, Great Plains, King St.

DERBY, No. 6.

FARMINGTON, South, East Farms.

KENT, No. 1.

NEW HARTFORD, So. East.

NEW MILFORD, No. 2.

NORWALK, Center.

NORWICH, Greeneville.

RIDGEFIELD, No. 4.

SEYMOUR, Stone School-house, Bunga.

SPRAGUE, Hanover.

STAFFORD, No. 1, (East.)

SUFFIELD, South.

TORRINGTON, North.

WATERBURY, Town Plat.

WATERTOWN, Center, Linkfield.

WESTPORT, Compo.
 WETHERSFIELD, No. 3.
 WOODSTOCK, No. 4.

SECOND INSTALLMENT,—\$5 each.

BERLIN, No. 9.
 BRANFORD, Western.
 DANBURY, Middle River.
 GLASTENBURY, No. 2.
 GRANBY, No. 8.
 PLYMOUTH, No. 2, No. 10.
 SEYMOUR, Bell.
 STAFFORD, No. 3.
 TORRINGTON, Wolcottville.
 WALLINGFORD, No. 8.
 WATERFORD, Durfee Hill.
 WINDSOR, No. 8.
 WOODSTOCK, No. 17.

THIRD INSTALLMENT,—\$5 each.

FAIRFIELD, Southport.
 HARTFORD, West Middle.
 MIDDLETOWN, City.
 NEW FAIRFIELD, Western Center.
 TORRINGTON, Wolcottville, No. 1.
 VERNON, West, Rockville West.

FOURTH INSTALLMENT,—\$5 each.

CHESTER, South.
 DERBY, No. 4.
 GREENWICH, Mianus.
 MADISON, No. 4.
 MORRIS, No. 3.
 NEW LONDON, No. 1.
 NORTH HAVEN, No. 2.

SOUTHINGTON, Plantsville.
 SOUTH WINDSOR, No.
 VERNON, Rockville (East.)

FIFTH INSTALLMENT,—\$5 each.

EAST HAVEN, South.
 LITCHFIELD, Harris Plains.
 MADISON, East River.
 MIDDLETOWN, Middlefield (South.)
 NEW MILFORD, No. 9.
 SIMSBURY, East Weatogue.
 SOUTH WINDSOR, No. 8.
 STAFFORD, No. 5 (East.)
 SUFFIELD, West Center.

SIXTH INSTALLMENT, —\$5 each.

NEW BRITAIN, Center.
 NEW LONDON, No. 2.
 SUFFIELD, West Center.

SEVENTH INSTALLMENT,—\$5 each.

HARTFORD, West Center.
 NEW MILFORD, No. 1.
 SUFFIELD, South East.
 WATERBURY, Saw Mill Plains.

EIGHTH INSTALLMENT,—\$5.

BRIDGEPORT, Bridgeport.

CONNECTICUT COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL.

This periodical is still published under the direction of the State Teachers' Association. It is taken by a large proportion of the active teachers of the state and by some school officers and parents, and a copy is sent to the acting school

visitors of each town. It is devoted exclusively to education and especially to the improvement of common schools. It is made the organ of the superintendent, and the medium by which successful teachers may communicate the result of their experiments.

It might become still more useful, if it were received and read by every teacher, and by parents and citizens, more generally.

LECTURES AND VISITING SCHOOLS.

The number of lectures on education delivered in the different towns for the last two years, has been less than in some previous years. The efforts made in many places to raise recruits for the army, the almost constant excitement in others, on account of the state of the country, led to a condition of things in many communities, unfavorable to the calm and earnest consideration of topics relating to common schools. During the last winter, however, the prospect of good by public lectures and addresses, has seemed more favorable, and a number of towns have been visited, and audiences addressed on subjects directly relating to public education.

In addition to the more public lectures given by Charles Northend, Esq., Rev. Lucien Burleigh and others, a large number of schools have been visited, parents and children have been addressed, teachers have been advised, and suggestions have been made, which it is believed will be of great benefit to common schools.

Important aid has been furnished to school officers and districts, in preparing plans for new school-houses, in obtaining apparatus for schools, and books for school libraries, and in various ways, leading different communities to a more full apprehension of their duties and relations to common schools.

SCHOOL LAWS.

The school system of Connecticut is not so much a well arranged and well organized whole, with all its parts symmetrical and mutually related, formed with reference to the

demands of the state and society now, as it is the result of action to meet the wants of different communities, all more or less impressed with a desire to secure the means of education for the rising generation, but still acting in different circumstances, and with different plans and methods.

The value of education and the importance of good schools have been recognized, but legislation, though intended to be public and general, has too often been induced by the supposed wants of particular localities whose representatives were most ready to propose, and most earnest to shape, new enactments, and as a consequence, the school laws of the state, while expressing the great purpose of the people for good common schools, are nevertheless to some extent imperfect, and wanting in harmony.

The importance of definite and specific provisions in laws which are the guide to more than three thousand school officers in the performance of their duties, and the fact that a revision of the statutes will probably soon be necessary, have led me to present in connection with this annual report, the provisions of the laws relating to common schools, with such explanations and suggestions as seem required to exhibit more fully the operation of each act. I have also hoped that the publication of these notes would enable school officers and teachers to understand better the provisions of the law and lead to a more uniform and successful administration of our common school system.

References are made to the constitution, to the statutes of Connecticut, compilation of 1854, to the revised school laws of 1856, to the compilation of school laws of 1860, and to subsequent enactments and alterations.

General Statutes.

TITLE VII.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE EDUCATION AND GOVERNMENT OF CHILDREN.

SECTION.

22. Children to be instructed.

23. If neglected, selectmen may bind out to be educated.

25. Children under the age of fifteen years not

SECTION.

to be employed in labor unless instructed at school.

26. Certificate of instructor to be received in evidence.

—Duty of school visitors.

2. SECTION 22. All parents, and those who have the care of children, shall bring them up in some honest and lawful calling or employment, and shall instruct them, or cause them to be instructed, in reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and the elements of arithmetic.

3. SEC. 23. The selectmen, in their respective towns, shall inspect the conduct of the heads of families, and if they find any who neglect the education of the children under their care, they may admonish them to attend to their duty; and if they continue to be negligent, whereby the children grow rude, stubborn and unruly, they shall, with the advice of a justice of the peace, take such children from their parents, or those who have the charge of them, and bind them out to some proper master—males till twenty-one and females till eighteen years of age—that they may be properly educated and brought up in some lawful calling or employment.

The 22d Section declares in brief but explicit language, the duty of parents and guardians in the education of the children and youth of the state. The history of the original colonies of which the state was formed, as well as the action of the General Assembly after the union of these colonies, clearly

establishes the fact, that a good common school education has ever been considered the birthright of every child of the state.

In 1641, a free school was ordered to be set up in New Haven, and "the pastor, Mr. Davenport, together with the magistrates was directed to consider what allowance should be paid to it out of the common stock."

In the re-enactment of this order in 1644, the reasons for its provisions were given as follows: "For the better training up of youth, that through God's blessing they may be fitted for public service hereafter either in church or commonwealth, it is ordered that a free school be set up, and the magistrates with the teaching elders are instructed to consider what rules and orders are meet to be observed and what allowance may be convenient for the schoolmaster's care and pains which shall be paid out of the town stock." This act of the New Haven colony was passed three years before the date of the free school system of the state of Massachusetts. In some form, the duty of educating the whole community has been recognized in the state ever since.

The 23d Section makes it obligatory for the selectmen to inspect the conduct of parents and guardians, and if they find that the education of their children and wards is neglected, they may admonish them to attend to their duty, and if they continue to be negligent, the selectmen must then proceed to place the children in a position where they will be properly educated and brought up.

The law thus recognizes the right and duty of the state to say that each incoming generation shall be educated and prepared for the duties and privileges of citizenship. If this was necessary when various conditions and restrictions attended the exercise of the elective franchise, it becomes much more important, when these restrictions have been removed.

The provisions of this section have sometimes been enforced, but facts are too abundant to admit of a doubt, that there are many children in the state, whose education is neglected in open violation of the laws. Were there some milder penalty than removal from the home of the parents, it is believed that the law would be more strictly enforced.

5. SEC. 25. No child under the age of fifteen years, shall be employed to labor in any manufacturing establishment, or in any other business in this state, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school, where instruction is given by a teacher qualified to instruct in orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, at least three months of the twelve next preceding any and every year in which such child shall be so employed; and the owner, agent or superintendent of any manufacturing establishment, who shall employ any child in such establishment, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay, for each offense, a penalty of twenty-five dollars to the treasurer of the state.

6. SEC. 26. A certificate signed and sworn to by the instructor of the school where any child may have attended, that such child has received the instruction aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient evidence of that fact; and it shall be the duty of the school visitors of the several school societies, personally, or by a committee by them appointed annually, and as often as they shall think proper, to examine into the situation of the children employed in the several manufacturing establishments in their respective societies, and to ascertain whether the foregoing requirements are duly observed, and to report all violations thereof to some informing officer, to the intent that prosecutions may be instituted therefor; and it shall be the duty of all informing officers to prosecute for all such violations.

These sections are intended to guard against that cupidity which would place mere children in shops or mills, before they have the elements of an ordinary common school education. Several towns have enforced this act, and the public schools have had largely increased attendance in consequence. I believe it would be more generally enforced were the age fixed at fourteen years instead of fifteen.

SCHOOL LAWS—COMPILATION OF 1860.

The General Assembly May session, 1855, appointed a committee to revise the laws relating to common schools. This committee reported a bill which after some modifications by the Assembly became a law, and most of the previous laws pertaining to common schools were repealed. A compilation of the school laws was again ordered and published in 1860. The chapters and sections given hereafter will refer to the last compilation of 1860, unless otherwise noted. The figures preceding the number of sections refer to the numbering of paragraphs in that compilation.

CHAPTER, I.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF TOWNS.

SECTION.

1. Towns to provide for support of schools.
2. School districts to remain as in school societies.
3. Powers and duties of school societies to cease. Debts to remain in force.
4. Powers relating to burying grounds.
5. Records of school societies to be deposited with town records.
6. School officers to remain in office.
7. Town to hold local school fund.
8. Society funds how divided between towns.
9. Superior court to adjust indebtedness.
10. Certain school societies to become school districts.

SECTION.

11. Privilege of school societies where districts have been abolished.
12. Funds of school societies to remain as heretofore.

IN ADDITION, 1857.

1. Board of education may be elected in Sept.
- IN ADDITION, 1858.

1. Powers and duties of board of education.
2. Returns to be made.
3. May appoint acting school visitor.
4. Authority restricted.
5. Comptroller to draw orders for public money.

8. SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the several towns within this state to provide for the support of common schools within their respective limits.

This section announces in broad and unequivocal terms, the duty of towns to make provision for the education of children and youth by providing for the support of common schools. In subsequent sections, the provisions for town action are given more in detail, but there can be no reasonable doubt, that towns have all the powers necessary to establish and maintain common schools of any kind or grade. There is needed a new act or an amendment, which shall authorize towns to use the public money in the same manner as districts, and also giving power to towns to appoint committees in certain cases.

14. SEC. 7. All the funds, buildings, and property of every kind, now held for school purposes by the school societies, shall vest in the towns within which such school societies are situated, to be held by such towns for the purposes for which the same were held by the school societies.

By this section, all the property held for school purposes by the school societies as they existed previous to 1856, was transferred to towns to be held for the same purpose.

The remaining sections of this chapter, with the exception of those relating to districts specially organized, refer to the

transfer of the duties and powers of school societies, to towns, and are of no practical application in the future and are not given except by subject matter of each.

17. SEC. 10. School societies heretofore organized under the act of 1855, entitled "An act in addition to and in alteration of an Act concerning Education," which are not coëxtensive with the towns within which they are situated, shall become school districts of said towns, with all the powers and duties of school districts as specified in this act, with the following exceptions, viz.: Such school districts shall annually choose in the month of October,* instead of a district committee, a board of education, consisting of three, six, or nine persons, in the manner prescribed in the first and second sections of chapter II of this act, for the election of school visitors; and said board of education shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties imposed on the district committees; and in addition thereto shall have the general charge and superintendence of the common schools within their district, and the care and the management of the property and funds of the district; they shall lodge all bonds, leases, notes, and other securities with the treasurer of said district, unless the same have been entrusted to others by the donor or grantors, or by the general assembly; they shall pay into the treasury of the district all moneys which they may receive for the support of schools; they may annually appoint a committee, to visit schools and examine candidates for teachers, and to give to those candidates, with whose moral character, literary attainments and ability to teach, they are satisfied, a certificate, setting forth the qualifications of such teachers, and shall annul the certificates of those teachers who may be found unqualified, and who shall not conform to the provisions of this act, and to the regulations by them adopted; they shall determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school; shall supply the requisite number of qualified teachers; shall prescribe rules and regulations for the management, studies, books, classification and discipline of the schools in their district; shall, annually during the first two weeks of the month of September, ascertain the expense of supporting and maintaining the schools under their superintendence, during the year ending the 31st day of August previous, and report the same, together with the amount of moneys received towards the payment thereof, to the district, at a meeting to be held on the third Monday in September in each year; and shall at the same time make a full report of their doings and the condition of the schools under their superintendence, and all important matters concerning the same to the district, and shall perform all lawful acts which may be required of them by the district, and which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers and duties granted by this act.

The following districts are organized under the provisions

*See alteration 1857, page 22.

of this section, or under special acts of incorporation with similar powers and duties to those expressed above.

New Haven City, Fair Haven, Waterbury City, Middletown City, Norwich Central, Norwich Town Street, and West Chelsea.

18. SEC. 11. All existing school societies, in which school districts have been abolished, may avail themselves the privileges specified in the preceding sections.

19. SEC. 12. The funds, buildings and all other property of the school societies, specified in the two preceding sections, shall not be affected by this act, but shall remain, as heretofore, under the care and management of said school societies.

(IN ADDITION—1857.)

20. The school districts organized under the tenth section of the "Act (passed in 1856) in addition to and alteration of said act," are hereby authorized to elect the members of their board of education according to the provisions of said act, at their meetings to be held on the third Monday of September in each year.

(IN ADDITION—1858.)

21. SEC. 1. That in all school districts which shall have been organized under and in accordance with the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the first chapter of the act in addition to and in alteration of "An Act concerning Education," approved, July 1, 1856, the board of education, appointed by such districts, shall possess all the powers, and be subject to all the duties within said districts, which are possessed by the board of school visitors, and to which they are subject in the several towns, and shall make their returns and certificates directly to the comptroller.

22. SEC. 2. That all the returns by law required to be made by the district committee or clerk of such districts, shall hereafter be made to said board of education.

23. SEC. 3. Said board of education shall have full power to appoint an acting school visitor in said district, who shall possess within said district all the powers, and be subject to all the duties by law possessed by and imposed upon similar officers appointed by the board of school visitors of the several towns.

24. SEC. 4. That the authority of the board of school visitors of the town in which said district is situated, shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town, and their returns and certificates shall include only the children in such remaining portion.

25. SEC. 5. That the comptroller of public accounts, on the application of the board of education of such district, shall draw an order in favor of such district on the treasurer for the proportionate amount to which such district may be entitled, of all moneys appro-

priated by law for the benefit, support and encouragement of common schools, as is provided in respect to towns; and the town in which said district is situated, shall be entitled to receive only its proportionate amount of such public money for the children in the remaining portion of said town.

These special districts appoint officers that have at the same time the powers and duties of district committees and of school visitors, and these officers report directly to the comptroller and to the superintendent of common schools.

This plan of organization has advantages for city districts, but there is danger that if continued it will tend to withdraw the interest and influence of the more populous from the smaller districts and leave the latter weaker than before. I believe it would be usually better policy to bring all the districts of a town under one board.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF TOWNS,—Continued.

SECTION.

1. Board of school visitors to be elected annually.
2. Vacancies, how filled.
3. School fund treasurer to have care of permanent funds.

SECTION.

4. Power of towns to establish schools.
5. School business to be transacted as other town business.
6. Selectmen to have care and management of property pertaining to schools.

26. SEC. 1. A board of school visitors shall be elected, by ballot, in every town, at the next annual meeting after the passage of this act, which shall consist of three, six, or nine members, of whom the first third elected shall hold office for three years, the next third for two years, and the last third for one year, and until others are chosen in their places.

27. SEC. 2. At every annual meeting thereafter, all vacancies in the board of school visitors shall be filled by an election of the necessary members thereto by ballot; any member elected to fill an irregular vacancy, to hold office only for the unexpired term of his predecessor, and no person shall be ineligible on account of his having held the office the preceding year. In case of any vacancy occurring by death, resignation or otherwise, the remaining members of the board may fill such vacancy until the next annual meeting of the town.

The duties devolving upon the board of school visitors of a town are very important. Under the old law these duties were

divided between the school society's committee and school visitors, but the office of the former was abolished in 1856.

The school visitors of the towns have power in certain cases to locate school-houses, they must approve of plans for new school-houses, determine as to the fitness of old ones, examine all teachers of common schools, prescribe text-books, make rules and regulations, visit the schools, dismiss unqualified teachers, make returns to the comptroller, report to the town and to the state superintendent, and draw orders for the receipts and distribution of the public money. The number of school visitors is fixed at three or a multiple of three; each member holds office for three years, and one-third are elected annually. This arrangement gives to each town the opportunity, every year, to express an opinion upon the acts of the board, but at the same time prevents a sudden change of policy by the removal of a majority of the members of the board. The success and efficiency of common schools in any town depends in a great degree on the intelligence, interest and faithfulness of school visitors. The office is one which should be filled by men whose education, good judgment and character will command the respect of the community, and secure prompt and wise action for the highest good of common schools.

28. SEC. 3. In case any town shall have received any permanent fund or funds from any school society or societies within its limits, such town shall annually elect by ballot a school fund treasurer, who shall have the charge of such fund or funds, and keep a separate account of the same, and make an annual report to the town of the condition of said funds and of his disbursements of the same, and who shall give bond, with surety, to the satisfaction of the selectmen of the town, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

The permanent funds received from school societies by several towns, were derived principally from legacies, donations or from the sale of public lands. These funds are to be kept distinct from the common town funds and to be managed by a school fund treasurer appointed by the town.

29. SEC. 4. The towns shall have power to establish and maintain common schools of different grades within their limits; to pur-

chase, receive and hold any real and personal property for school purposes, and to convey the same; to build and repair school-houses; to lay taxes and to make all lawful contracts and adopt all lawful regulations and measures for the education of the children of the town.

30. SEC. 5. The business of the towns relating to schools shall be transacted, at regular and special town meetings, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as other town business.

31. SEC. 6. The selectmen shall have the care and management of any property or funds appertaining to schools and belonging to the town, and shall lodge all bonds, leases, notes and other securities with the treasurer, except so far as the same shall have been or shall be entrusted to others by the donor or grantor, or by the general assembly, or by the town; they shall pay to the treasurer all money which they may collect and receive for the use of schools; they shall settle and describe the boundary lines of any new school district, or of any existing district or parts of a district within their limits, where the lines are not now settled, and described, when applied to by the district, and shall cause the same to be entered on the records of the town; they shall designate the time, place and object of holding the first meeting in any new district, and perform all other lawful acts which may be required of them by the town, or which may be necessary to carry into full effect the powers of towns with regard to schools.

By section fourth, towns have full power to perform all acts necessary for the establishment, and maintenance of common schools, and these schools may be organized and continued as town schools without any reference to district organization. These sections are a complement to sec. 1, of chap. 1, providing for the performance of the duty enjoined in that section.

In the management of property and funds pertaining to schools and belonging to the town, the selectmen have that same powers and duties as the school society's committee under the old law. The selectmen are also required to settle and describe boundary lines of school districts, but they have no power to alter boundary lines already fixed and described, except in the case of new districts. They have also the same general powers, with the exception of the distribution of the public money, as the school committee under the old law.

CHAPTER, III.

OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

SECTION.

1. Towns may form, alter, and dissolve school districts.
2. Notice to be given of change of taxable property from one district to another.
3. School districts formed from two or more towns to belong to town where school house is situated.
4. Property in such district, where taxed.
5. Disposal of property when districts are consolidated or divided.
6. How divided when property consists of real estate.
7. Associations under statute of 1841, how continued.
8. Annual and special school district meetings.
9. Where district meetings shall be held.
10. Notice of meetings, how given and by whom.
11. Who may vote in district meetings.
12. Name, number, &c., of districts to be recorded.
13. Concerning settlement of boundary lines.
14. Corporate powers of school districts.
15. Officers who, when and where chosen—penalty for neglect to perform duty.

SECTION.

16. District failing to appoint officers, school visitors to appoint.
17. Duties of district committee.
18. Powers and duties of clerk, treasurer and collector.
19. Treasurer and collector to give bonds if required.
20. Concerning change of site of school-house.
21. Whenever a district fails to support a school, school moneys may be paid to districts where children attend school.
22. How school district may take land for site of a school-house.
23. Proviso.
24. Committee making assessment to be paid by school district.
25. How school district to proceed when superior court is not in session.
26. Powers and duties of committee.
27. How new school-house shall be built.
28. School districts not to receive money from school fund, unless provided with suitable school-house.

32. SEC. 1. Each town shall have power to form, alter and dissolve school districts within its limits, and any two or more towns may form school districts of adjoining portions of their several towns, and may alter and dissolve the same: *provided*, that no new district shall be formed which shall contain less than forty persons between the ages of four and sixteen years; and the jurisdiction of towns for such purposes shall extend to districts specially incorporated by act of the general assembly, in the same manner as to others.

33. SEC. 2. Whenever it shall be proposed to remove persons or taxable property from one district and annex the same to another district, the district from which such persons or property are to be removed shall be notified of such proposed alteration, by having a copy of the same lodged with the clerk of the district, at least fifteen days before the town is called to act upon said alteration.

The authority to alter district lines, to form new districts or to dissolve existing ones is vested in the towns alone.

For many years, the tendency of town action was to multiply school districts, and it was often the case that whenever a school became too large for one teacher, instead of grading the school by opening another room, the district was divided, a new house built, and another mixed school was added to the number already suffering for want of proper classification.

This evil had become so evident that the law was altered previous to 1850, so as to provide that no existing district by the formation of a new one should be reduced so as to contain less than forty persons between the ages of four and sixteen. The law has since been amended several times. The present act passed in 1860 is intended to prevent the forming of small districts and the alteration of district lines without proper notice given to the district affected by the alteration.

Some towns are already discussing the question of abolishing all the districts and having the schools managed by town officers alone. But one town in this state has yet adopted this plan.

In the state of Massachusetts, the town organization and the district organization have existed side by side for many years. The first secretary of the Board of Education in that state, Hon. Horace Mann, said that he considered the law authorizing towns to divide themselves into districts, "the most unfortunate law on the subject of common schools ever enacted in this state."

Gov. Boutwell, late Secretary of the Board for five years, and now representative in Congress, says in his last report, (*Mass. report of Secretary of Board of Education, 1861, page 113.*) that he "agrees with Mr. Mann in this statement, and that he trusts that the day will again and speedily be seen when every town will in its municipal capacity manage its schools, and equalize the expenses of education," and again in the same report, "I am so well convinced of the wisdom of abolishing the district system that I confidently expect its gradual abandonment."

In this state, the schools were managed by towns for more than a hundred years before school districts were recognized. The law allowing towns and school societies to be divided into school districts was passed in 1766, but districts were not fully incorporated with power to lay taxes and build school-houses till 1794. The schools in many of the towns of the state would be more efficiently managed under the town organization, still, the practice of providing for them under the

district system has continued so long, it can not be expected that a large number of the districts would at once acquiesce in a change.

But wherever the subject of education is freely discussed and the majority of voters are accustomed to look at the matter intelligently, with reference to the good of the greatest number, it is believed that action will soon be taken to consolidate districts, lessen the number of school officers, and add to the efficiency of common schools, by establishing town schools, or in other ways providing for a more efficient and uniform system of education in all parts of a town.

To meet the wants of towns ready to take such action, I would recommend an amendment to existing laws, which will permit towns which have established districts, to appoint a school committee of three, or six persons, one-third to be elected annually, which committee shall have all the powers in relation to town schools as are now exercised by district committees in regard to district schools.

35. SEC. 3. Every school district heretofore formed from parts of two or more towns, shall, for all school purposes, belong to the town within which the school-house of said district is now situated, unless such towns shall make some other agreement with regard to the jurisdiction over such district, and in all cases where any district shall hereafter be so formed, the towns from which the same are so formed, shall, in the formation of such district, agree as to the particular town to which such district shall belong: *provided*, that the inhabitants of such district shall have no right to vote in any other town than that within which they reside.

36. SEC. 4. The property of the inhabitants of a district formed from two or more towns may be taxed for school purposes in the town to which such district, under the provisions of the last preceding section, pertains; but for all other purposes shall be taxable in the town in which such inhabitants reside.

The provisions of the law in relation to joint districts seem to be explicit, yet much difficulty has arisen between towns in which such districts are situated. The difficulty is partly obviated by the law of 1861, for distributing the increase from the town deposit fund and the proceeds of the town school tax, but still exists, wherever the towns from which a joint district is formed vote different rates of tax for school purposes. No difficulty however need be experienced, if both

towns are willing to comply with the express provisions of the law.

37. SEC. 5. When any two or more districts shall be consolidated into one, the new district shall own all the corporate property of the several districts; and when a district shall be divided, the funds and property, or the income and proceeds thereof, belonging to such district, shall be distributed among the several parts in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen in each; and in case the distribution shall not be made before the district is divided, and the several parts can not agree, the selectmen of the town shall distribute the same.

38. SEC. 6. Whenever, on any such division of any such school district, the only or principal property of said district shall consist of a school-house and real estate therewith connected, which can not be divided between the several parts of said district without great inconvenience, the selectmen of the town, instead of dividing such school-house and real estate, shall set such school-house and real estate to one part, and award that the other part or parts shall receive from the part to which such school-house and real estate are set, such sum of money as shall, in the judgment of such selectmen, be just and right, and such award shall be binding upon the several parts of such district.

I would recommend an amendment to the fifth section, which will authorize town officers, in cases where two or more districts are consolidated into one, to make an equitable adjustment of the property and debts of the old districts to the different parts of the new district.

It sometimes occurs that the interests of education require two districts to be consolidated, when one has a good school-house or other property for which the district has been taxed, while the other district has none, and the difficulty of an equitable adjustment under the present law, has prevented the consolidation, to the great detriment of the interests of education. Were a law passed which would require all the school property to be appraised at its actual value to the new district, or sold and the avails credited to the tax payers of the district to which it originally belonged, in proportion to their tax bills, it would afford an opportunity for an equitable adjustment of property and debts, satisfactory to all, and would remove a serious objection to consolidation.

39. SEC. 7. All associations under the statute of 1841, allowing any two or more adjoining school districts to associate together, and form a union district, entered into before the repeal of said statute, shall continue to be managed and regulated according to the provisions of the statute of 1841, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The act relating to union districts, passed in 1841, was repealed in 1842, and the object of this section was to permit such districts to continue their organization, but subsequent acts and special laws have rendered this section nearly or quite inoperative.

40. SEC. 8. Every school district shall hold an annual meeting on such day in the months of August or September in each year, as the committee or clerk of the district, in the notice thereof, may designate, for the choice of officers and for the transaction of any other business relating to schools in said district; and shall also hold a special meeting whenever the same shall be duly called; and the district committee may call a special meeting whenever such committee shall think necessary or proper, and shall call a special meeting on the written request of five residents therein qualified to vote, which request shall state the object of calling the same.

41. SEC. 9. District meetings shall be held at the district school-house; if there be no suitable school-house, the committee shall determine the place of meeting; if there be no committee, the clerk shall determine the same; if there be no committee and no clerk, the selectmen of the town to which such district belongs shall determine the place of meeting, which shall in all cases be within the limits of the district.

42. SEC. 10. Notice of the time, place and object of every annual and special meeting of the district, shall be given at least five days, inclusive, previous to holding the same. The district committee, or, if there be no such committee, the clerk, or, if there be no committee and no clerk, then the selectmen of the town shall give notice of a district meeting, either by publishing the same in a newspaper printed in the district, or by putting notice on the district school-house, or on the sign-post within the district, or in some other mode previously designated by the district; but if there be no such newspaper, school-house, or sign-post, or other mode so designated, then the selectmen of the town to which said district belongs shall determine how and where the notice shall be given.

43. SEC. 11. Every person residing in the district, qualified to vote in town meeting, may vote in district meetings; and every meeting may choose its own moderator, and may adjourn from time to time to meet at the same or some other place. If any person or persons shall vote illegally in any school district meeting, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of seventeen dollars to the

treasurer of the county where the offense is committed; and it shall be the duty of attorneys for the state in the several counties, and grand jurors in the several towns, to make presentment of every such offense.

Much unpleasant feeling and several vexatious lawsuits have been caused by irregularities in calling and conducting school district meetings. The law is explicit in its provisions, and specifies in detail the several steps in order.

An annual meeting must be held in August or September; must be called by the committee, clerk, or selectmen of the town. Special meetings may be called whenever the district committee think necessary, and must be called on proper request being made. The general statutes, 1849, page 206, compilation of 1854, require that every warning of a district meeting should specify the objects of the meeting. Sec. 10 above provides that notice of the time, place and object of every annual and special meeting should be given at least five days, inclusive, previous to holding the same. The notice must be properly published or posted; the meeting must be held in the school-house, or in some place determined by the authority calling the meeting. The meeting should be opened within a reasonable time after the hour named in the notice, and its action should be confined to the objects specified in the notice.

44. SEC. 12. The name, or number, and limits of every school district shall be entered on the records of such district, and on the records of the town to which such district belongs.

45. SEC. 13. Whenever the boundary lines of any district are not clearly settled and defined, the selectmen of the town in which said district is situated shall settle and define the same; and whenever said selectmen can not agree in settling and defining such boundary lines, the town to which such district belongs may appoint three indifferent persons for that purpose, who shall have the same authority therein as is herein conferred upon said selectmen, and said boundary lines may, in either case, when necessary, be defined by an actual survey; and when parts of such districts lie in two or more towns, the selectmen of the towns in which any such part is situated, or in case of disagreement, indifferent persons appointed as aforesaid, shall settle and define the boundary lines of such part.

If the provisions of these sections were fully complied with,

much of the difficulty arising from the disputes as to the position of district lines, and the collection of taxes and enumeration of children, would be avoided.

In some towns the selectmen wait to be instructed by the town in relation to these lines, but the statute makes the action of the selectmen obligatory, without any vote of the town, unless the selectmen fail to agree in setting and defining such boundary lines.

46. SEC. 14. Every school district shall be a body corporate, and shall have power to sue and be sued, to purchase, receive, hold and convey real or personal property for school purposes; to build, purchase, hire, and repair school-houses, and to supply the same with fuel, furniture, and other appendages and accommodations; to establish schools of different grades; to purchase maps, globes, blackboards, and other school apparatus; to establish and maintain a school library; to employ one or more teachers, and shall be holden to pay the wages of any such teacher or teachers as are employed by the committee of such district in conformity to law; to lay taxes for all the foregoing purposes, and to make all lawful agreements and regulations for establishing and conducting schools, not inconsistent with the regulations of the town to which said district belongs.

For school purposes, each school district is a corporation having a legal character with certain powers and liabilities somewhat analogous to those of a town. A district in its corporate capacity has all the powers necessary to establish and maintain common schools of any grade; it can purchase, receive and hold any amount of property necessary for this purpose; can provide itself with school-houses and appendages, with maps, globes, blackboards, apparatus and a library; can employ one or more teachers, and make all agreements and regulations necessary for the highest efficiency of its schools, and lay taxes for all these purposes.

These powers are extensive, and need to be exercised with great wisdom, and yet with that liberality which should characterize every action which has reference to the education of future generations.

47. SEC. 15. Each school district shall choose, by ballot, at the annual meeting, a committee of not more than three residents of the district, a clerk, who shall be sworn, a treasurer and collector, who

shall hold their respective offices until the next annual meeting, and until others are chosen and appointed; and any person so chosen, who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties of the office, shall pay five dollars to the treasurer of the district, for the use of said district: *provided*, that any new district may choose their officers at their first, or at any subsequent meeting called by the selectmen of the town, who shall hold their offices till the annual meeting of such school district.

48. SEC. 16. In case any district, at the time for the annual meeting, shall fail or neglect to appoint all or any of the officers required by this act, or any of the vacancies shall occur by death, removal from the district, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the school visitors of the town to which such district belongs, to make such appointment and fill such vacancy, on receiving written notice thereof from any three members of the district, and to lodge the name or names of such officers so appointed with the district clerk.

Attention to the provisions of the 15th section would prevent much dispute and unpleasant feeling in regard to district officers.

A district can only appoint a district committee at the annual meeting held in August or September; the committee must be residents of the district, and be elected by ballot. The clerk must be sworn, though not necessarily at the meeting at which he was appointed; it is sufficient if he be sworn before making the record, which may be made after the meeting, from minutes taken at the meeting.

The general assembly has sometimes passed what is termed "a healing act," legalizing the acts of committees not legally chosen, and of districts which had not proceeded according to law. But as acts of the general assembly have usually no retrospective force on cases already pending, such act does not wholly remedy the evil, even if it were safe to depend on this action of the assembly. But there are every session some members of the assembly who doubt the propriety of annually legalizing the violations of law, and the time may arrive when a legislature will hesitate before passing an act which has so long been of questionable utility and morality.

If a district fail to appoint its officers legally, the board of school visitors are authorized to appoint such, when duly notified that a vacancy exists.

49. SEC. 17. The district committee shall give notice of all meetings of the district in the manner prescribed ; shall, unless otherwise directed by the district, employ one or more qualified teachers ; shall provide suitable school-rooms, and furnish the same with fuel properly prepared ; shall visit the schools, by one or more of their number, twice at least during each season of schooling ; shall, when the scholars are not properly supplied with books, and their parents or guardians are too poor to furnish them, provide the same at the expense of the district ; shall suspend, during pleasure, or expel from school during the current season, all pupils found guilty, on full hearing, of incorrigibly bad conduct, and shall give such information and assistance to the school visitors of the town as they may require, and perform all other lawful acts that may be necessary to carry into full effect the powers and duties of school districts.

50. SEC. 18. The clerk, treasurer, and collector of each school district, shall exercise the same powers and perform the same duties in their respective districts, as the clerk, treasurer and collector of towns do, in their respective towns.

51. SEC. 19. The inhabitants of each district, in lawful meeting, shall have power to require that the treasurer and collector shall respectively give bonds to the district for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, which bonds shall be approved of by the district committee, before the treasurer or collector shall enter on the duties of his office.

Whenever a district committee has been legally appointed, either by the district or the board of school visitors, he has certain powers conferred upon him and certain duties to perform independent of any action of the district. He shall, unless otherwise directed by the district, employ one or more qualified teachers : that is, if the district takes no action in relation to the details of a school, the committee is to proceed under the authority of the statute, to employ teachers, to provide suitable school-rooms, properly furnished, to visit the school, supply children of indigent parents with school books, suspend or expel all pupils guilty of incorrigibly bad conduct, and perform all acts necessary to carry into full effect the powers and duties of school districts.

This provision of the law is important to be noticed, for when compared with the requirements relating to the duties of parents and guardians, and of towns, it will be clearly seen that the intention of the legislature of the state has been, that every child should have the means of a common school education provided for him in the district or town in which he

resides, and should attend school long enough at least to acquire the rudiments of such an education. It is only when a town neglects to district its territory properly, or a district neglects to appoint its officers, or these officers neglect the performance of those duties which the statutes devolve upon them, that any child in Connecticut can be without an opportunity of education. It will be shown under another section that the poverty of the parent need form no barrier to the education of his children, so far as such education may be obtained in the common school; and that the schools of the state are essentially free, unless the district directly votes to tax the attendance.

Great care should be exercised by districts in the appointment of district committees, that men of intelligence, good judgment and active interest in the cause of common schools be appointed to this responsible office.

52. SEC. 20. The vote of two-thirds of any legal meeting shall be necessary to fix the site of a new school-house, or to change the site of an old one; but if such two-thirds vote can not be obtained in favor of any site, the school visitors of the town, or the school visitors of the towns, in which such district is located, on application of the district, shall fix the site and make return thereof to the clerk of the town in which such site shall be.

The object of this section is to prevent a bare majority of the voters at a district meeting fixing or changing the site of a school-house. While less than two-thirds can not determine the site, a majority can apply to the school visitors of the town, who can fix the site with more impartiality than a bare majority of the district.

53. SEC. 21. Whenever a school district, from inability or other cause, shall not support a school within the same, and the scholars belonging thereto shall attend the school of any other district, it shall be lawful for the town where the enumeration of the children is made and returned, to receive from the comptroller of public accounts, and to pay over to the district or districts where such children actually attend school, the proportion of school moneys which are drawn on the children so enumerated; and a certificate from the committee of the school district where such children have attended school, that the money is so appropriated, shall be presented to the selectmen of

the town to which such children belong, and shall be sufficient evidence that such money has been appropriated according to law.

There are a few districts in the state, which have supported no school for many years, and there are, every year, other districts which for various reasons do not have a legal school, and do not come under the provision of the law permitting the superintendent of common schools to give a certificate for the payment of the whole amount of public money forfeited. If children from such districts attend school in districts where a legal school is maintained, these latter districts can receive the public money divided on such children as actually attend school.

54. SEC. 22. Any school district may take land which has been fixed upon by them, as the site of a school-house for a common school, and which is necessary for that purpose, upon paying to the owner just compensation therefor. If the school district wishing to take land for the purpose aforesaid, can not agree with the owner, upon the compensation to be paid him therefor, they may prefer their petition to the superior court, to be held in the county in which the land lies, praying that such compensation may be ascertained and determined by said court. The said petition shall be accompanied by a summons signed by competent authority, notifying the owner of the land to be taken, to appear before the court to which the petition is returnable, and shall be served in the same manner as is provided by law for the service of bills or petitions in equity. And upon said petition, said court shall appoint a committee of three judicious and disinterested men, who, after being sworn, and after giving reasonable notice to the parties, shall examine the land proposed to be taken, and if they approve the site shall ascertain its value, assess such sum in favor of the owner as will justly compensate him therefor, and in case of non-approval of said site by said committee, they shall have power to fix another site and proceed as aforesaid, and make report of their doings to said superior court, and said court may reject the report of said committee, and set aside their doings for any irregular or improper conduct in the performance of their duties.

55. SEC. 23. If the report of said committee be rejected and their doings set aside, the court aforesaid shall appoint another committee, who shall proceed in the same manner as the first committee are required to proceed by the foregoing section. But if said report shall be accepted by said court, such acceptance shall have the effect of a judgment in favor of the owners of the land against the petitioners, for the amount of the assessment made by the committee, and execution may be issued therefor accordingly: *provided*, that said land shall not be used or inclosed by the school district for any pur-

pose whatever until the amount of said judgment shall be paid to the party to whom it is due, or deposited for his use with the treasurer of the county.

56. SEC. 24. The school district preferring the petition aforesaid, shall pay the committee for making said assessment, a reasonable compensation for their services, which shall be taxed by the court to which their report is made.

57. SEC. 25. Any school district wishing to take land, which has been fixed upon by them as the site of a school-house for a common school, and being unable to agree with the owner of such land upon the compensation to be paid him therefor, may at any time when the superior court is not in session in the county in which such land is situated, prefer their petition to either judge of the superior court praying for the appointment of a committee for the purposes specified in the twenty-second section of chapter III, of this act. Said petition shall be accompanied by a summons signed by competent authority, notifying the owner of the land proposed to be taken; to appear before the judge to whom such petition is brought, at a time and place specified in said summons, and shall be served in the same manner as is provided by law for the service of bills and petitions in equity, at least twelve days before the time specified in said summons.

58. SEC. 26. Any committee, so appointed, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties provided for committees appointed by the superior court in accordance with the twenty-second section of chapter III, of this act, and shall make report of their doings to the next term of the superior court holden in the county wherein such district may be, upon which said superior court shall proceed, in all respects, as provided for in said twenty-second section.

(IN ADDITION—1857.)

61. So much of the act to which this is an addition, passed in 1856, and embraced in the third chapter, and from the twenty-second to the twenty-sixth section of said act inclusive, and which authorizes school districts to take land for school-houses for common schools, and directs the manner of taking it, is so extended and applied as to authorize school districts to take land for necessary out-buildings and convenient accommodations for such schools, where school-houses have been heretofore erected, as well as when they shall be erected hereafter, and in the manner therein provided.

The common schools of the state are here again recognized as institutions for the public good, established not simply for the benefit of children who may attend school at any particular time, but for the good of the state. Being established for the public good, the right to take land for school-house sites and other accommodations is recognized, and the method of procedure given for obtaining such land.

59. SEC. 27. Whenever a district shall have voted to erect a new school-house, the same shall be built according to a plan approved by the board of school visitors, and by the building committee of such district, but such officers shall not have power to require such district to expend any larger sum therefor, than such district shall vote to appropriate.

60. SEC. 28. No district shall be entitled to receive any money from the school fund of the state, unless such district shall be supplied with a school-house and out-buildings pertaining thereto, which shall be satisfactory to the board of school visitors.

By the provisions of these two sections, the General Assembly have again declared the interest of the state in the proper education of her children and youth, by directing that new school-houses shall be built after an approved plan, and requiring every district receiving money from the school fund, to have a school-house and out-buildings satisfactory to the school visitors.

The condition of the school-houses and out-buildings, and their adaptation to the wants of the districts in which they are situated, will depend very much on the judicious action of school visitors under the provisions of these two sections. By another section of the law, it is made the duty of the school visitors to examine the school-house every season of school.

Whenever a school-house in any district becomes dilapidated and uncomfortable, or is too small to accommodate the persons who should attend school, or is inconveniently seated, or not properly ventilated, or is not provided with suitable out-buildings, it is the duty of the school visitors to notify the committee or clerk of the district. The law does not provide for any delay, or require any previous notice; still it is right and proper, in the case of a want of buildings, that seasonable notice be given to the district to repair or build, as the school visitors may advise. If, after such notice and reasonable time for the district to comply with the requirements of the law, a suitable school-house and out-buildings are not provided, the school visitors should notify the comptroller, and except such district in their certificate for drawing public money.

FROM THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

SEC. 2. The fund called the school fund shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public or common schools throughout the state, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof. * * * No law shall ever be made authorizing said fund to be diverted to any other use than the encouragement and support of public or common schools, among the several school societies, as justice and equity shall require.

The school fund originated in the sale of public lands belonging to Connecticut, and situated in that part of Ohio known as the Western Reserve. These lands were sold in September, 1795, for 1,200,000 dollars. The avails of the sale were constituted a fund, the annual income of which was appropriated to the support and encouragement of common schools throughout the state. This fund now amounts to \$2,049,426.77, of which \$1,750,538.05 is invested in contracts, bonds and mortgages, \$273,900 in bank stocks, \$21,602.76 in cultivated lands and buildings, and \$3,385.96 in cash in hands of treasurer and agents.

The fund was under a board of managers till 1810, since which time it has been under the direction and care of a commissioner.

The school fund has been so wisely arranged that there have been few losses; the principal is unimpaired, and mostly productive, and the income is anticipated with a good degree of certainty. The first dividend was made in 1797, and included all the income then accrued, which amounted to \$60,603.78. In the year ending March, 1800, the dividends were \$23,651.10. The dividends were first made to school societies according to the list of polls and ratable estate of such societies; but in 1825, the plan was changed, and the distri-

bution was made to school societies according to the number of persons enumerated between the ages of four and sixteen years. The rate of dividend to each person enumerated in 1826, was 85 cents, and remained the same for four years, when it was increased with the increasing income from the fund, till, in 1849, it amounted to \$1.50 for each person enumerated. This increase in the dividend *per capita* was possible from the fact that from 1826 to 1849 the increase in the productive amount of the fund was large, while the increase in the number of persons enumerated was small. The number of persons between four and sixteen years of age, returned in 1825, was 85,167. The number returned twenty years after, or in 1845, was only 85,275, or an increase of but 108. The amount of dividend in 1849 was \$133,366 on 86,984 persons returned in 1848. The number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen, enumerated in 1863, was 110,491, or an increase of 23,407 in fifteen years; and the amount of dividend for 1863, was \$132,589, or \$1.20 *per capita*. As no material increase can reasonably be expected in the capital or income of the fund, it is evident that, with the present rate of increase in the number of children, the dividend *per capita* must continue to diminish, unless some legislative provision is made for the increase of the fund.

The value of the school fund to the schools of the State can not be estimated by figures, and yet it is undoubtedly true that there have been instances where the income from the public funds has been the only means for the support of common schools, that much less interest has been manifested by the people than in places where the schools were supported in part by taxes. Many of the friends of education believe it would be better and more equitable to have the distribution made according to actual attendance.

CHAPTER IV.

OF STATE APPORTIONMENTS, TAXATION AND EXPENSES.

SECTION.

1. Income of school fund, how distributed.
2. District committee to return names of children.
3. If district committee fail, the clerk to make returns.
4. If committee and clerk fail, the school visitors to make returns.
5. Returns to be sworn to.
6. School visitors to examine and correct returns, and transmit to comptroller.
7. Returns lodged with town treasurer; comptroller to draw orders.
8. Districts not keeping legal schools to be excepted.
9. Towns may authorize school visitors to draw orders. No district to receive money in which a school has not been legally kept.
10. In cases of forfeiture, application to be made to superintendent of common schools.
11. School moneys misapplied, to be forfeited to the state.
12. Penalty for fraudulent certificate.

SECTION.

14. District tax, how levied; abatements, when made.
15. Real estate not entered separately may be re-assessed.

• AMENDMENTS, 1859.

1. Assessors may correct lists.
2. Real estate to be set in list of person owning it at time tax is laid.
3. Duty of assessors.
4. School districts may appoint constables collectors.

AMENDMENTS, 1863.

1. Interest of manufacturing and mechanical business to be taxed in school districts where carried on.

AMENDMENT, 1860.

1. Towns to lay annual tax for support of schools.
2. Forfeiture for neglect; no deduction or abatement to be made.

62. SEC. 1. The income of the school fund, after deducting all expenses attending its management, shall be divided by the comptroller of public accounts, with the advice of the commissioner of the school fund, and distributed among the several towns in proportion to the number of persons between four and sixteen years of age, as ascertained by the school visitors of such towns in conformity with the provisions of this act.

63. SEC. 2. The district committee shall annually, in the month of January, ascertain the name of every person over four and under sixteen years of age, who shall belong to such district on the first Monday of said month, and compose a part of the family of his parents, guardians or employers, together with the names of such parents, guardians or employers, and shall make return of the same to the school visitors of the town to which such district belongs, on or before the twentieth day of January in each year: *provided*, that in such return no persons shall be included who are residing in such districts to attend private school, or for other private purposes; but such persons shall be enumerated in the district where their parents or guardians reside.

64. SEC. 3. In case of the absence or inability of the district committee to make the enumeration and return above required, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district to do the same in the manner and within the time before described.

65. SEC. 4. Whenever the committee and clerk of any school district shall omit to return to the school visitors of the town the enumeration of the children in their respective districts, within the

time prescribed by law, it shall be the duty of one of the school visitors of such town to make such enumeration before the first day of February in each year, and to return the same to said school visitors; and for making such enumeration, such visitor shall be entitled to receive five cents for each child so enumerated, to be paid from the next dividend belonging to said district, which may thereafter be received from the town deposit fund.

Doubts have arisen in the minds of district committees and school visitors as to the proper place for enumerating persons who do not reside with their parents or guardians. It was evidently the intention of the legislature enacting this law, to make the child's residence the same as that of his parents, unless some express legal action had changed the relation, or transferred the obligation to support and educate to some other person. A mistaken judgment may sometimes have been caused by a misapprehension as to the true meaning and intent of the law, as some persons have supposed that the public money was divided to the children of a certain age for their sole benefit, or for the benefit of their parents or guardians. But it is believed that the constitutional provisions and legislative enactments appropriating the income from the school fund, have a broader signification and higher object in view. The fund was not established to lessen the obligation of the parent in the education of his child, or merely to relieve parents and citizens from the burthen of educational expense, but to improve the common schools, and provide a more thorough and comprehensive system of instruction for all the children and youth of the state. The income from the school fund, therefore, is not distributed to parents and guardians of children of a certain age, but to the towns and districts, to pay for the services of teachers of common schools; and no parent or child has a claim to peculiar privileges because the child is enumerated for the division of the public money, neither can a person of proper age and behavior be debarred from the privilege of attending a common school because his name was not included in the January enumeration.

66. SEC. 5. The return above required to be made to the school visitors shall be subscribed by the person making the same, and sworn to before a magistrate.

67. SEC. 6. The school visitors of the town shall examine and correct the returns made to them, so that no person shall be enumerated twice in different districts, or be improperly returned, and shall prepare and transmit to the comptroller of public accounts, on or before the fifth day of February, annually, a certificate, in which the number of persons shall be inserted at full length, which shall be sworn to according to the usual form.

The forms of certificates and returns are distributed annually by the comptroller. Provision is made by the above sections for exact returns.

68. SEC. 7. The school visitors shall lodge the returns made to them with the treasurer of the town.

The comptroller of public accounts, on the application of the school visitors of any town, shall draw an order on the treasurer for the amount which such town may be entitled to of all moneys appropriated by law for the benefit, support and encouragement of common schools, which may be in the treasury on the twenty-eighth day of February in each year: *provided*, that no order shall be drawn in favor of any town until the school visitors shall certify in writing, under their hands, in the words following, to wit:

"We, the school visitors of the town of _____ do certify that the schools in said town have been kept for at least six months in the year, ending the thirty-first day of August last, by teachers duly examined and approved, and have been visited according to law; and that the moneys drawn from the public treasury by said town for said year, appropriated to schooling, have been faithfully applied and expended in paying for the services of said teachers, and for no other purpose whatever.

"Dated at _____ the _____ day of _____ A. D. _____
 } School Visitors of the
 } Town of _____

"To the Comptroller of Public Accounts."

69. SEC. 8. Whenever the school in any school district shall not be kept according to law, the school visitors of the town to which such district belongs, shall, in their certificate or certificates to the comptroller for the year following, state such fact, and also the number of children enumerated in such district, and the comptroller, when application is made for the school moneys payable to such town for said year, shall deduct from the whole number of children enumerated in such town, the number contained in such district, and shall draw an order for the benefit of the remaining districts of such town.

These sections prescribe the conditions on which the income of the school fund shall be divided to the towns and districts which have supported legal common schools. The comptroller can draw orders in favor of those towns and parts of towns only, from which he has received a full and complete certificate. The school visitors have no authority to examine or judge as to the equity of a case of forfeiture with reference to obtaining the public money, but are to certify to the facts as they exist.

70. SEC. 9. Every town, in lawful meeting, may authorize the school visitors in said town to draw an order on the town treasurer in favor of such districts as have kept their schools in all respects according to law, for their proportion of all the public moneys received from the school fund for the use of schools, in the hands of the treasurer, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen in each district: *provided*, that no school district shall be entitled to any portion of the public money, unless the school in said district has been kept by a teacher or teachers duly qualified, for at least six months in the year, and visited twice during each season by the visitors of the town, nor until the district committee shall certify that the public money received by the district for the year previous, has been faithfully applied and expended in paying for the services of such teacher or teachers, and for no other purpose whatever.

This section provides for drawing orders on the town treasurer in favor of "such districts as have kept their schools *in all respects* according to law," but contains an additional condition requiring that before any order is drawn, the district committee shall certify that the money received the year previous, has been faithfully applied in paying for the services of teachers.

71. SEC. 10. In all cases of forfeiture of public money, under the two next preceding sections of this act, application shall be made to the superintendent of common schools, who shall examine the facts of each case, and decide, according to its equity, on the right of the applicants to receive the money so forfeited; and the same shall be paid, as if no forfeiture had occurred, on his certificate to the comptroller of public accounts in approbation of such payment.

The object of this section is to afford relief to towns and districts which have failed to comply with the provisions of

the law in some particular. The illness of a teacher, committee, or school visitor, the burning of a school-house, or some other unforeseen event, may have caused a forfeiture of the public money. In these and other cases of forfeiture, application should be made to the superintendent who will examine each case, decide upon the equity of the same, and authorize the payment of the public money, whenever the circumstances are such as to permit his certificate to be given.

72. SEC. 11. If any money appropriated to the use of schools, shall be applied by a town or a school district to any other purpose, the same shall be forfeited to the state, and it shall be the duty of the comptroller to sue for such money in behalf of the state, to be applied to the use of schools.

73. SEC. 12. If any school visitor or school visitors shall at any time fraudulently make a false certificate, by which money shall be drawn from the treasury of this state, each person so fraudulently making such certificate, shall forfeit the sum of sixty dollars to the state, to be recovered by action of debt on this statute, and it shall be the duty of the comptroller to bring a suit to recover the same.

The eleventh section provides for the return to the state treasury of public money misappropriated, and the twelfth fixes a penalty for a false certificate by which money shall be drawn from the treasury. It would tend still further to prevent frauds on the treasury, if some penalty were provided for the making of false certificates by district committees.

76. SEC. 14. Whenever a district shall impose a tax, the same shall be levied on all the real estate situated therein, and upon the polls and other ratable estate, except real estate situated without the limits of such district, of those persons who are residents therein at the time of laying such tax, and said real estate shall not be taxed by any school district, except the one in which the same is situated; and said tax shall be made out and signed by the district committee from the assessment list of the town or towns to which said district belongs, last completed or next to be completed, as said district shall direct, and no deduction or abatement shall be made on account of the indebtedness of the owner of any estate so taxed, [except in cases where the debtor and creditor both reside in the same district. 1860.]

By a previous section, (chap. III, sec. 14,) districts were empowered to lay taxes for all needful school purposes; the

property to be taxed is here specified. This section was amended by the law of 1860, so that the last clause is made to refer only to cases where the creditor does not reside in the same district as the debtor.

78. SEC. 15. Whenever real estate situated in one district is so assigned and entered in the grand list in common with other estate situated out of said district, that there is no distinct and separate value put by the assessors upon the part lying in said district, then said district wishing to lay a tax as aforesaid, may call on one or more of the assessors for the time being of the town in which said property is situated, to assess, and they shall on such application, assess the value of that part of said estate which lies in said district, and return the same to the clerk of said town, and notice of such assessment and of the meeting of the assessors and selectmen hereafter mentioned, shall be given by the district committee in the same way as a notice for school meetings, and at the end of fifteen days after said assessment has been returned as aforesaid, said assessors and selectmen shall meet in such place as said district committee shall designate in his notice aforesaid, and shall have the same power in relation to such list as the board of relief have in relation to such list of towns, and when such list shall be perfected by said assessors and selectmen, the same shall be lodged with the town clerk, and said assessment shall be the rule of taxation for said estate by said district for the year ensuing, and said assessors shall be paid by said district a reasonable compensation for their services.

(IN ADDITION—1859.)

79. SEC. 1. Whenever a district wishes to lay a tax, and there is real estate situated in said district, which has been neglected to be put into the assessment list of the town; or, where there are polls in said district, liable to taxation, which have not been entered in said assessment list, such district may call on one or more of the assessors, for the time being, of the town in which such neglect has occurred, who shall assess the value of such real estate, make a list of said polls, and add such property and polls to the list of the district wishing to lay said tax.

80. SEC. 2. Whenever a district wishes to lay a tax, and lays the same on the town list last completed, and any real estate has been sold and conveyed, or in any way changed ownership, between the time when said list was completed and the time of laying said tax, such district may call out one or more of the assessors, for the time being, of the town in which such sale, conveyance or change of property has occurred, who shall assess the value of said real estate, to the person owing the same at the time of laying said tax, and deduct the same from the list of the person in whose name it stood in the assessment list of the town.

81. SEC. 3. The assessors in performing the duties mentioned in the two preceding sections, shall proceed in the manner prescribed for assessing real estate, in the fifteenth section.

The object of these provisions is to allow the correction of tax lists, so that real estate shall be taxed in the district in which it is situated, and to the person in whose name it stands, at the time of laying the tax.

(IN ADDITION—1863.)

Whenever any school district shall impose a tax, the interest of all manufacturing and mechanical business now by law subject to taxation, whether carried on by corporations, copartnerships or individuals, except so far as the same may consist of real estate situated out of the district, shall be taxed in the school district where said business is located or carried on, whether the owner or owners reside therein or not, and said property shall not be taxed in any other school district.

The law relating to taxing manufacturing and mechanical business was passed in 1862, and then included mercantile business, but was amended in 1863, so as to omit the latter. Previous to the enactment of this law, there were many districts in which this kind of property, when owned by persons not residing in the districts where their property was situated, was not taxed at all by school districts. Much of this property was owned by persons residing out of the state and could not be taxed by districts under the old law. In other cases disputes had arisen as to the proper place in which such property should be taxed; the practice in different districts was entirely opposite, and yet in all cases, the districts were required to make provision for educating all the children of operatives residing in these districts, whose labor was for the benefit of the owners of this property.

82. SEC. 16. The several school districts in this state may appoint either of the constables of the town or towns in which such school district may be situated, to be collector of the taxes of such school district, whether such constable belongs to said district or not, and it shall be the duty of the constable appointed such collector, on receiving any rate, tax, or assessment bill from the committee of any such school district, forthwith to collect the same, and pay the amount

of such bill or bills into the treasury of such school district, and said constable shall be allowed such fees for collecting the same as are allowed to collectors of state taxes.

As each school district is required by law to have its own collector, this section is evidently designed to give districts additional power to appoint either of the constables of the town to be collector. By this arrangement, the district taxes may be collected at the same time as the town and state taxes, and with less trouble and expense, than when collected separately.

(IN ADDITION—1860.)

83. SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of each of the towns in this state, annually, on or before the first day of March, to raise by taxation such a sum of money as they may deem advisable, not less than three-tenths of a mill on the dollar, or three cents on the hundred dollars, on the grand list on said first of March last made and perfected, and cause the same to be paid into the treasury of the several towns, respectively, for the benefit, support, and encouragement of common schools; and the whole amount of money so raised shall be annually distributed to the several school districts within each town, under the direction of the selectmen and school visitors.

84. SEC. 2. If any town shall neglect to raise such sum of money, not less than three-tenths of a mill on the dollar, in the manner and within the time limited in the preceding section of this act, or shall fail to distribute the same according to the provisions of said section, such town shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of the state, a sum equal to the amount which it was the duty of such town to raise as aforesaid, to be recovered by said treasurer in an action upon the case, under the statute. No deduction or abatement shall be made in the amount to be paid into the treasury of the towns for the benefit, support, and encouragement of common schools.

The rate of tax fixed by law as the minimum is exceeded by many towns, and no town has ever been reported of failing to raise the amount of school tax required. Another section provides specifically for the distribution of this tax.

GENERAL STATUTES.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.—1855.

OF THE TOWN DEPOSIT FUND AND TOWN SCHOOL TAX.

SECTION.

1. Town deposit fund to be appropriated for benefit of common schools.

IN ADDITION.—1859.

1. Town deposit fund to be loaned at six per cent.; when not loaned, may be invested in bank stock.

SECTION.

2. Deposit fund loaned at less than six per cent., to be re-loaned.

IN ADDITION.—1861.

1. Town school tax and interest of town deposit fund to be distributed to school districts.
2. Enumeration in joint districts; how made.

89. SEC. 1. All the interest or income arising from moneys known as the town deposit fund, shall, in the several towns respectively, be annually appropriated for the benefit, support and encouragement of common schools.

90. SEC. 1. The town deposit fund in any town may be loaned by the agent or agents, manager or managers thereof, in such manner and upon such terms and security as said town may prescribe: *provided*, that the rate of interest on any such loan shall be six per cent.; and any town may authorize its agent or agents, manager or managers, to invest said fund, or any part thereof, when not loaned as aforesaid, in any bank stock in this state, or in the bonds of any city in this state.

91. SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any town that has heretofore loaned the town deposit fund in said town at a less rate of interest than six per cent., to re-loan the same, at said rate of interest, or in default thereof, to account and pay, for the use of schools, as now provided by law, an amount equal to the interest on said fund, at said rate of six per cent.; [and the fund and its income shall be wholly exempt from any charge or expense of its management, or for any expense of any kind relating to its concerns.] *

The town deposit fund consists of that portion of the surplus revenue which was received by this state in pursuance of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the deposits

* General statutes, 1854, title 36, chap. 2, sec. 7.

of the public money, approved June 23d, 1836." The whole amount deposited with the different towns was seven hundred and sixty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars. By an act of the general assembly, this money was "deposited with the several towns in this state in proportion to their respective populations," as ascertained by the census of 1830. The conditions on which the fund was deposited with the several towns were, that each town should keep and preserve the money as a deposit and in trust for the state; and that it should appropriate at least one-half of the entire income or interest, annually, for the promotion of education in the common schools of the state. This act was amended by the act of 1855, which provided that all the income or interest of the fund should be appropriated annually for the benefit, support and encouragement of common schools.

The law provides that "the fund and its income shall be wholly exempt from any charge or expense of its management, or for any expense of any kind relating to its concerns."

It was found that some towns had taken advantage of a clause in the act of 1836, and had directed the agent to loan the fund to the selectmen at a nominal rate of interest—in some instances, at one per cent., thus virtually depriving the common schools of the benefit of the larger portion of the legitimate income. The general assembly, therefore, in 1859, passed the act as given above, requiring the fund to be loaned at six per cent., or in default thereof, the town to account and pay, for the use of schools, an amount equal to six per cent. of said fund.

(IN ADDITION.—1861.)

CHAPTER LIII.

SEC. 1. The whole amount of money raised by the towns of this state, in accordance with the requirements of chapter thirty-first of the Public Acts of 1860, and all the interest or income arising from moneys known as the town deposit fund, shall, annually, on or before the fourth day of March, be distributed to the several school districts

within the limits of each town, under the direction of the selectmen and school visitors: *provided*, that whenever the public money derived from the school fund will not amount, according to the rule of distribution, to thirty-five dollars, for a district in any one year, it shall be the duty of the selectmen and school visitors to appropriate from said funds a sum sufficient to make the amount equal to thirty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. The committee of any school district formed from parts of two or more towns, shall, in their return of the names of the persons between four and sixteen years of age, to the school visitors of the town to which such district belongs, specify the towns to which each person thus enumerated belongs; and shall, under oath, make return to the school visitors in any other town which may compose a part of such district, the names of those persons thus enumerated whose legal residence shall be within the limits of said town, and who, for school purposes, are to be considered as belonging to said district.

Before the passage of this act, the school moneys were distributed by the towns to the several school districts of each, by three different boards of distribution. The income from the school fund was distributed by the school visitors; the income from the town school tax, by the selectmen and school visitors; and the income from the town deposit fund, by the selectmen and town treasurer. These funds were also distributed at different times in the year, and, in some instances, the distribution was delayed, to the great inconvenience of districts, if not to the injury of the schools.

By the act of 1861, the amount received from the town school tax, and the income from the town deposit fund, are to be distributed soon after the distribution by the comptroller of the income of the school fund.

The distribution from the state school fund must in all cases be made to all districts which have sustained a legal school, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen. If any district, by such distribution, receives less than thirty-five dollars, the deficiency must be made up from the town school tax and deposit fund.

This act requires separate and duplicate returns from the committees of all joint districts. These returns of persons in parts of districts are necessary for the selectmen and school visitors to make the distribution provided for in this act, but

are not to be sent to the state officers, and should not affect the distribution of the revenue from the school fund.

IN ADDITION—1862.

CHAPTER LXII.

OF RATE OR TUITION BILLS.

SECTION.

1. School districts may fix or authorize committee to fix rate of tuition; persons unable to pay to be exempt.
2. Rate of tuition limited.

SECTION.

3. Rate of tuition, when to be fixed and how assessed. No deduction for absence less than four weeks.
4. Tuition, how and by whom to be collected.

SEC. 1. Any school district, in lawful meeting, may fix or authorize its district committee to fix a rate of tuition to be paid by the persons attending school, or by their parents, guardians, or employers, towards the expenses of instruction, fuel, books, or other expenses, over and above the money received from the town or state appropriations; and the selectmen and board of visitors, as a board, shall, on application of the district committee, exempt therefrom all persons whom they consider unable to pay the same; and the selectmen shall draw an order on the treasurer of the town in which such district is located in favor of such district for the amount of such abatements.

SEC. 2. The rate of tuition fixed as aforesaid shall not exceed six dollars per scholar for each school year, or a proportionate sum for each term of schooling or part of a year, except in districts where different grades of common schools are established, where the rate for the higher grades shall not exceed twelve dollars per scholar for each school year.

SEC. 3. Such rate of tuition may be fixed by a district at any time during the school year, or within three weeks after the close thereof, and shall be assessed on all the persons who may attend or have attended the school of such district during said year, or upon their parents, guardians, or employers; and for any person attending school during any part of a term, the whole tuition fee for said term shall be paid, except in case of absence from school on account of sickness, death, removal from the district, or other good reason, when the district committee may make a reasonable deduction from the sum to be paid for such person; but in no case shall any deduction be made for any absence except for a continuous absence of not less than four weeks.

SEC. 4. Whenever a rate of tuition has been fixed by any school district in accordance with the provisions of this act, the rate bill or assessment of such tuition shall be made out and signed by the district committee, and may be delivered to the collector of the district,

or if there be no district collector, then to either constable of the town; and said collector or constable shall have the same power in the collection of the same, as is possessed by collectors of town taxes; and such constable shall be allowed the same fees for collecting as are allowed the collectors of state taxes.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed; and nothing in this act shall affect any suit now pending, or the collection of any rate bill, or assessment of tuition, heretofore legally made.

This chapter makes provision for the assessment and collection of tuition upon children attending common schools. It is not obligatory but permissive, and in all districts which omit or neglect to act under it, the schools are free to all persons residing within the district. No rate or tuition bill is legal unless voted at a district meeting called for that purpose and held before, or during the school year for which the tax is laid, or within three weeks of its close. The district committee have no authority to make out a school bill, without being authorized by a direct vote of the district. The tuition must not exceed six dollars, except in the higher departments of graded schools, and must be assessed upon all persons who attend school during the year, at the same rate. No bill is to be made out for less than an entire term, and no deduction is to be made for any absence less than four weeks, and then only on account of sickness, death, removal from the district or for other good reason. Under the old law, which was in force till 1856, school bills were made out upon the daily attendance, and thus a premium was offered to absence. There are a few districts, mostly in agricultural towns, which still make out a school bill in this manner, but there has been no legal authority for the collection of such bills for many years. The common schools in all the cities, in most of the larger manufacturing villages and in many agricultural districts are made free by a tax on property.

CHAPTER V.

OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

SECTION.

1. School visitors to prescribe rules, studies, &c., to examine teachers, visit schools, and make returns.
2. Board of visitors may annul certificates of unqualified teachers—must make report to the town—may appoint acting school visitors.

SECTION.

3. Acting school visitors to visit schools, to report to superintendent of schools, and to answer inquiries.
4. Compensation of acting school visitors.
5. High school to be subject to management of board of visitors.
6. Towns not to receive money unless report has been made to the superintendent of schools.

93. SEC. 1. The board of visitors shall prescribe rules and regulations for the management, studies, books, classification and discipline of the schools in the town; and shall themselves, or by a committee by them appointed for that purpose, examine all candidates for teachers in the common schools of such town, and shall give to those persons with whose moral character, and literary attainments, and ability to teach, they are satisfied, a certificate, setting forth the branches he or she is found capable of teaching: *provided*, that no certificate shall be given to any person not found qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar, thoroughly, and the rudiments of geography and history; shall visit all the common schools of said town twice at least during each season for schooling, once within four weeks after the opening, and again within four weeks preceding the close of the school, at which visit they shall examine the register of the teacher, and other matters touching the school-house, library, studies, discipline, mode of teaching, and improvement of the school; they shall make return of the number of persons over four and under sixteen years of age in said town, to the comptroller, and draw orders on the same for any portion of the public money due to said town as heretofore prescribed; and they shall draw all orders on the town treasurer, or school-fund treasurer, for all moneys due the common schools of said town.

The appointment of school visitors, and their duties in fixing the site and approving the plan of new school-houses, in examining into the condition and fixtures of those already built, in sending corrected returns and certificates to the comptroller, and in the distribution of school moneys, has been referred to in previous pages. This section specifies more in detail, the duties of school visitors in their more intimate connection with the school.

Wherever the board of school visitors have judiciously

adopted and enforced proper rules and regulations, and have taken cognizance of the studies, books, and classification of the schools of a town, more systematic study, a greater uniformity of text-books, and a better classification of schools have been secured.

The influence of a board of intelligent school visitors will be felt in all the schools of a town for good, but there are still too many instances where schools are maintained without any special regulations; the studies of children of the same capacity and attainments are entirely diverse, different series of text-books upon the same subject are found in the same class, and the schools are continued with little attempt at classification, and with little real benefit to the children or the state. The opposite mistake of constant interference with the plans of judicious teachers is perhaps a greater evil.

The provisions for the examination of teachers are plain and positive. The examining committee are to be satisfied with the moral character, literary attainments and ability to teach, of all candidates to whom a certificate is given; but they should in no case give a certificate to any person not found qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar thoroughly, and the elements, at least, of geography and history. The law leaves no discretion in giving the certificate, to be exercised by the examining committee, till the candidate is found to possess the minimum qualifications here required. The penuriousness or ignorance of district committees may lead to the employment of incompetent persons as teachers, but the school visitors have no authority, by law, to give certificates to such persons. On the contrary, they are under obligations to the schools, to the state, and to teachers, not to certify to a person's ability, or authorize his attempting to teach, till they are satisfied that he possesses the qualifications required by this section.

School visitors are also required to visit every common school twice, at least, during each season of schooling. At these visits, matters touching the school-house, library, studies, discipline, mode of teaching, and improvement of the school, are to receive special attention. The faithful discharge of the

duties enjoined by this section, will do much towards the improvement of common schools.]

94. SEC. 2. The board of visitors shall annul, by a major vote of the board, the certificates of such teachers as shall be found unqualified, or who will not conform to the law and the regulations adopted by the visitors, and shall submit to the town at their annual meeting, a written account of their own doings and of the condition of the several schools within their limits for the year preceding, and said board may appoint a committee of one or two persons to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of said visitors, subject to their rules and regulations, which committee shall be called the acting school visitor or visitors.

95. Whenever any town shall include ten or more school districts within its limits, the board of school visitors of such town may appoint a sub-committee of one or more persons of their number to visit the schools of any number of districts not less than five, in which case such committee shall be called acting school visitors.

[1861.] Whenever any town in this state shall have formerly embraced within its limits more than one school society, the board of school visitors of such town may, if they choose, appoint a sub-committee of one of their number, to visit the schools of such part of the town as is embraced in the limits of a former school society, in which case such sub-committee shall be called an acting school visitor.

The power to annul the certificates of unqualified teachers is an important one, and to be judiciously exercised. The feelings of a teacher and his friends should be justly considered; but when it is found that the teacher is evidently unqualified in moral character, or in ability to control and teach, the welfare of the school and the interests of education require that the school visitors should be prompt and decided in their action in this matter.

The board of visitors are empowered to appoint a committee of one or two persons to perform the duties of the board, in examining teachers and visiting schools, or they may appoint separate sub-committees to visit any number of schools not less than five, or to visit all the schools in any part of a town, formerly constituting a school society.

They have no power to appoint a committee to visit a less number of schools than five, except for all the schools in what was once a school society. If no sub-committee or acting school visitors are appointed, all the schools of a town should

be visited by a majority of the board of school visitors. The board have no authority to divide up the schools of a town between the different members of the board, one member visiting two or three schools, and so on in this manner through the town.

The board of visitors are required to submit to the town a written account of their own doings, and of the condition of schools within their limits.

96. SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the acting school visitor or visitors of every town, to visit every common school in said town, in company with one or more of the visitors, or of the district committee, if such attendance can be obtained; and such visits shall be made twice at least during each season of schooling, in conformity with the provisions of this act. It shall be their duty, unless otherwise directed by the visitors, to spend at least half a day in each school visit; it shall be his or their duty to make a full annual report of the condition of the common schools of said town, and of all the important facts concerning the same, to the superintendent of common schools, on or before the first day of October, annually, and to answer in writing all inquiries that may be propounded to him or them on the subject of common schools by said superintendent. He or they shall also prepare an abstract of such report, to be read at the annual meeting of said town.

The duties of acting school visitors in visiting schools are again enjoined in this section. They should notify other members of the board, or the district committee, and endeavor to obtain their attendance. The law evidently contemplates a thorough examination of the school. In many places, visits are made once a month, at all the principal schools, and the benefits of such visits are to be seen in the increased interest and improvement of the schools. Acting school visitors must make a full annual report of the condition of the schools of the town to the superintendent of common schools, and present an abstract of the same to be read at the annual meeting of the town. There is probably more diversity in the action of school visitors under this provision than under any other in the whole law. From some towns, full and detailed reports are received which enable the superintendent to understand the real condition of every school. With the facts

brought before him in these reports, and such as he has obtained from other sources, he is enabled to judge what are the wants of the schools, and to what extent they are accomplishing the work for which they were established. He is better able to render service to these institutions and to the State, and to aid in making the public money in the highest degree useful to the people of the state. Were the school visitors of every town as faithful and discriminating in their annual reports as is the case in some, many of the hindrances to the improvement of common schools would be speedily removed. Blank forms with inquiries to be answered, in addition to the facts communicated in the annual report, are sent out in January or February of each year, to the acting school visitor of each town. These blanks, if properly filled, furnish the data for the statistical tables annually presented to the general assembly.

97. SEC. 4. The acting school visitor or visitors of every town shall receive for the time actually employed in the performance of the duties prescribed in this act, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents each, per day, to be paid out of the treasury of the town in which the school-houses of the schools visited by him or them are situated: *provided*, that he or they shall make his or their annual report in the manner prescribed in the preceding sections: *and provided further*, that his or their account shall be approved by the visitors of the town.

The remuneration allowed acting school visitors is very small, and by no means sufficient to compensate them for the time and expense attending the performance of their duties. In many cities and towns it is increased by special appropriation. I would respectfully recommend that the compensation be increased by law.

98. SEC. 5. Whenever a common school of a higher grade, for the older and more advanced children of either sex, shall be established and maintained by any town, such school shall be subject to the management of the board of visitors, unless otherwise directed by the town, and shall receive such proportion of all money provided for the support of common schools in such town, as the number of scholars attending such high school shall bear to the whole number attending all the other common schools of the town.

This section, as in the case of districts not sustaining legal schools, provides for the payment of public money on the attendance. The management of town high schools is somewhat changed by the law of 1861, which follows :

99. SEC. 6. No town shall be entitled to receive its share of the public money from the treasury of the state, unless the report required by the third section of chapter V. of this act shall have been made by the school visitors to the superintendent of schools.

The neglect of the acting school visitor to make a full annual report to the superintendent of common schools deprives a town of its right to a share in the public money.

(IN ADDITION—1861.)

CHAPTER LVI.

OF TOWN HIGH SCHOOLS.

SECTION.

1. Board of school visitors may make regulations for schools of higher grade, examine teachers, &c.
2. Towns may choose a committee for schools

SECTION.

- of higher grade, with power of district committee.
3. When the town fails to elect, board of school visitors shall appoint the committee.

SEC. 1. Whenever any town shall maintain any school of a higher grade for the older and more advanced children of either sex, the board of school visitors of such town shall prescribe rules and regulations for the admission of scholars into such school, and for the studies, books and classification of the same, and shall examine all candidates for teachers in such school, and shall give to those persons with whose moral character, and literary attainments, and ability to teach, they are satisfied, a certificate setting forth the branches he or she is found capable of teaching ; and shall visit such school at least twice during each season for schooling, and may annul the certificate of any teacher in the manner and for the cause provided in the second section, chapter fifth, of the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 2. Such town may at its annual election, or at any meeting specially warned for that purpose, choose by ballot a committee of not more than five residents of the town, who shall have all the powers and discharge all the duties in relation to such school, as are by law imposed upon district committees in relation to district schools.

SEC. 3. Whenever any town shall fail to elect a committee as provided in the second section, the board of school visitors of such town shall appoint a committee who shall have the powers and discharge the duties provided in the second section.

No specific authority for establishing town high schools is granted by this section ; that has already been given in chapter II. These sections provide for the organization and supervision of such schools. The general supervision and direction of the classification, studies, and internal arrangements of these schools, is in the hands of school visitors, the same as in other public schools ; and if the towns fail to appoint a high school committee, the financial arrangements, such as providing rooms and hiring and paying teachers, are also to be made by the board of school visitors.

The laws in relation to establishing high schools are permissive, not obligatory, and but few towns in the state have established town high schools. There can hardly be a doubt that the organization of such schools is urgently demanded in many towns. In Massachusetts, every town of five hundred families is required to maintain a high school in which the higher English branches and Latin may be taught. In 1861, there were in that state one hundred and two high schools in which the Greek and Latin languages were taught, many others giving instruction in higher English studies and Latin.

CHAPTER VI.

OF DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

SECTION.

1. District committee to make report to school visitors. Subject of report.

SECTION.

2. No district to receive public money unless report shall have been made.

100. SEC. 1. The committee of every district shall, on or before the 15th day of September in each year, make a written report to the board of school visitors of the town, which shall state :

1. The whole term for which a school or schools in such district shall have been kept by a qualified teacher or teachers, during the year ending the thirty-first day of August, and how much of said term was winter school, and how much summer school.

2. The amount of money received from the school fund of the state, town deposit fund, local funds, town tax, district tax, rate bills, and all contributions, whether in board, fuel or otherwise, for the year ending the thirty-first day of August.

3. The whole number of children between the ages of four and sixteen, the number of each sex in the summer school and in the winter school, the average attendance both summer and winter of each sex, and the number of pupils attending school over sixteen years of age.

4. The number of male and female teachers employed, and for how long a time each.

5. The wages of male teachers per month, and of female teachers per week, including board, when received as a part of the teacher's compensation.

6. The amount expended during the year for school buildings, for apparatus and library, and for other school purposes.

7. The different branches taught in the schools, the number of pupils in each branch, the number of public examinations, lectures, visits, and by whom, and such other information as may be required by the board of visitors or by the superintendent.

101. SEC. 2. No district shall be entitled to receive its share of the public money from the state treasury, unless the report required by the next preceding section shall have been made by the committee of the district.

The law here requires a report from district committees, and specifies in detail certain facts which must be included in this report. Complaints are frequently made by school visitors that the reports of district committees are so imperfect that it is difficult to make any use of them, in collecting the statistics required by law. It is not surprising that of more than two thousand persons acting as district committee at the same time, some should be incompetent and others neglectful of duty. The frequent change in this office is probably one reason why the reports from some districts are not more full and promptly made. The committees should be reminded of their duty, if necessary, by the school visitors; but if, at last, they entirely fail to report, the district is by law cut off from its share of the public money, and notice should be sent to the comptroller and to the superintendent of common schools.

CHAPTER VII.

OF TEACHERS.

SECTION.

1. Teachers must receive certificate of examination and approbation from school visitors.

SECTION.

2. Teachers to keep register.
3. No teacher entitled to pay who neglects preceding section.
4. Examination of teachers ; how conducted.

102. SEC. 1. No teacher shall be employed in any school, supported by any portion of the public money, until he has received a certificate of examination and approbation signed by a majority of the board of visitors, or by all the committee by them appointed, nor shall any teacher be entitled to draw any portion of his wages, so far as the same is paid out of any public money appropriated by law to schools, unless he can produce such certificate, dated previous to the opening of his school : *provided*, that no new certificate shall be necessary when the teacher is continued in the same school more than one term, unless the visitors shall require it.

The law again attempts to guard the school-room from the influence of incompetent teachers, by excluding from common or public schools of every grade all persons who have not been legally examined, and have not received a certificate of qualifications signed by a majority of the board of visitors, or by all the committee by them appointed. A new certificate is unnecessary whenever a teacher continues in the same school, but there is no provision allowing a teacher to engage in a new school without a new certificate, though he may have been examined several times, and have received certificates from persons abundantly qualified to judge of his attainments.

The law can not well be too strict, or the school visitors too vigilant, against the employment of incompetent persons in common schools ; but it is believed by many that the intent of the law would be better secured by the appointment of a county or state board of examiners, whose certificate should qualify the holder to teach in any common school for five or ten years. Several states have already adopted the plan of issuing state certificates.

103. SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every teacher in any common district school, to enter in a book or a register to be provided by the clerk, at the expense of the district, the names of all the scholars attending school, their ages, the date when they commenced, the length of time they continued, and their daily attendance, together with the day of the month on which such school was visited by the school visitors of the town or committee by them appointed; which book or register shall be open at all times to the inspection of all persons interested, and be delivered over by the teacher at the close of the term, to the district clerk, together with a certified abstract showing the whole number of pupils enrolled, the number of males and females, and the average daily attendance.

It shall also be the duty of the teacher, so far as practicable, to furnish to the district committee such information with regard to matters appertaining to the school, as shall be by them required.

104. SEC. 3. No teachers shall be entitled to any pay for his services, who shall have neglected to perform the duties enjoined by the next preceding section.

105. SEC. 4. All examination of teachers under the first section of chapter fifth of this act, shall be conducted by a majority of the board of school visitors, or by all the committee by them appointed.

Provision is made in the second section for a record of the most important facts relating to the school. The school register and certified abstract for each term should be preserved with the records of the district. From these sources, the district committee will be enabled to obtain many of the facts required to be given in his report. Teachers are not entitled to any pay for their services unless they keep the record and make out the certified abstract as here required.

The fourth section specifies the method in which the examination of teachers shall be conducted. Taken in connection with other provisions of the law, there can hardly be a doubt of the intentions of the legislature in carefully guarding the common schools from the baneful influences of unworthy teachers.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

SECTION.

1. Duties of superintendent of common schools
To collect information and make report.
2. To hold conventions or institutes.

SECTION.

3. Compensation.
4. To give notice of time and place of convention.

106. SEC. 1. The principal of the state normal school shall be, *ex officio*, superintendent of common schools, whose duty it shall be to exercise a general supervision over the common schools of the state, to collect information from the school visitors in the manner provided in the third section of chapter fifth of this act, and from other sources, to prepare and submit an annual report to the general assembly containing a statement of the condition of common schools of the state, plans and suggestions for the improvement and better organization of the common school system, and all such matters relating to his office, and to the interests of education, as he shall deem expedient to communicate.

107. SEC. 2. The superintendent of common schools is hereby authorized and directed to hold, at one convenient place in each county of the state, schools or conventions of teachers, for the purpose of instructing in the best modes of governing and teaching common schools, and to employ suitable teachers and lecturers to assist him in conducting said schools, and for the purpose of defraying the expenses of each school or convention so held, the superintendent may draw upon the comptroller for a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty dollars, to be paid from the civil list funds of the state.

108. SEC. 3. The compensation of the superintendent shall be three dollars per day, in full for his services while actually employed in performing the duties required of him by law, and shall be allowed his necessary disbursements for traveling expenses, stationery, printing and clerk hire, in the business of said office, which compensation and disbursements shall be paid from the civil list funds of the state, after being taxed and allowed by the comptroller, who shall draw an order on the state treasurer therefor.

109. SEC. 4. The superintendent of common schools shall be, and he is hereby directed to give seasonable notice to each town, of the times and places of holding such schools or conventions, and such other notice to the teachers as he may deem expedient.

From 1838 to 1842, many of the duties now devolving upon the Superintendent of Common schools were discharged by the Secretary of the Board of Education. After the repeal of the act constituting the Board, the office of superintendent

was held by the commissioner of the school fund. But the duties of each office were so numerous and important that the commissioner then acting, the Hon. Seth P. Beers, prayed to be relieved from those pertaining to the superintendent's office, and recommended the appointment of a distinct officer for these duties, and a separate department was constituted in 1849.

Imperfect returns of the condition of common schools were made from a part of the towns to the Board of Education from 1839 to 1842, and certain facts were collected by Mr. Beers while acting as superintendent, but no complete returns were collected, from which a full tabular statement could be made till after a separate department was constituted.

Reports of the schools in each town are made to the superintendent, and he also visits different parts of the state, to observe the operations of the school system, to suggest improvements, to examine schools, to address public meetings, and in various ways, to contribute to the advancement of the interests of education.

The superintendent also makes arrangements for teachers' institutes, conducts the same with such help as may be required and he is able to obtain. He also meets with teachers in other associations, confers with committees and school visitors on the plans and location of new school-houses, and exercises a general supervision over the common schools of the state.

CHAPTER IX.

OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

SECTION.

1. Treasurer of state to pay library money on order of superintendent of schools.

SECTION.

2. Selection of books to be approved by school visitors.
3. Board of visitors to make regulations.

110. SEC. 1. The treasurer of the state, upon the order of the superintendent of schools, is hereby authorized and directed to pay over the sum of ten dollars, out of any moneys that may be in the public treasury, to every school district which shall raise by tax or subscription a like sum for the same purpose, to establish within such

district a school library, and to procure philosophical and chemical apparatus; and the further sum of five dollars annually, upon a like order, to the said districts, upon condition that they shall have raised a like sum for such year, for the purposes aforesaid.

111. SEC. 2. The selection of books for such libraries shall be approved by the board of visitors of each town.

112. SEC. 3. The board of visitors of each town shall make proper rules and regulations for the management, use and safe keeping of such libraries.

The library law was passed in 1856, but few districts applied for money under the law till the beginning of 1857. Since that time one thousand and fifty certificates have been received and as many orders have been issued for library money. More than one-third of the districts have complied with the requirements of this chapter, and have received the appropriation from the state.

The beneficial results of this act have been seen in the interest which has been awakened in schools and districts, where libraries have been purchased, and in the great advantages secured to the schools, which have thus been supplied with reference books, maps, and apparatus.

OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

SECTION.

1. Establishment of school. Its object.
2. Trustees.
3. Expenses, how defrayed.

SECTION.

4. Duties of board of trustees
5. Number of pupils and mode of selection.
6. Trustees may establish a model school.

118. SEC. 1. There shall be established, as hereinafter provided, one normal school, or seminary, for the training of teachers in the art of instructing and governing the common schools of this state; the object of which normal school or seminary shall be, not to educate teachers in the studies now required by law, but to receive such as are found competent in these studies, in the manner hereinafter provided, and train them in the best methods of teaching and conducting common schools.

119. SEC. 2. There shall be appointed by the legislature eight trustees of said normal school, one from each county in the state; two of whom shall in the first instance hold their office for one year, two for two years, two for three years, and two for four years, the term of office to be by them determined, by lot or otherwise; the vacancies to be filled by appointment by the legislature, for the residue of the

term which shall so become vacant; and the superintendent of common schools, *ex officio*, shall also be a member of said board.

120. SEC. 3. The expenses necessarily incurred by said trustees, in the discharge of their duties, shall be defrayed out of the funds herein appropriated for the support of said school, and they shall receive no compensation for their services.

121. SEC. 4. To said board of trustees shall be committed the location of said school; the application of the funds for the support thereof; the appointment of teachers and the power of removing the same; the power to prescribe the studies and exercises of the school, rules for its management, and granting diplomas; and they shall report annually to the legislature their own doings and the progress and condition of the school; and the said trustees are hereby authorized to change the location of said normal school from time to time as they deem best for the interest of said school, and for the accommodation of the pupils in the different parts of the state, provided suitable buildings and fixtures are furnished without expense to the state.

122. SEC. 5. The number of pupils shall not exceed two hundred and twenty, and the visitors of each school society in the state shall be requested to forward to the superintendent of common schools, annually, the names of four persons, two of each sex, applicants for admission to said school, whom the said visitors shall certify they have examined and approved as possessed of the qualifications required of teachers of common schools in this state; which applicants shall have given to said visitors a written declaration, signed with their own hands, that their object in seeking admission to the school is to qualify themselves for the employment of common school teachers, and that it is their intention to engage in that employment in this state, which applicants the said visitors shall recommend to the trustees as suitable persons by their age, character, talents and attainments, to be received as pupils in the normal school. The trustees shall select by lot, from the whole number of applicants from each county, the proportion of pupils to which such county is entitled by its population, of male and female, each an equal number: *provided*, that not more than one shall be admitted from any school society, till each society, from which an application is made, shall have a pupil in the school. The trustees shall forward to each pupil, so appointed, a certificate of his appointment, returning also to the principal a list of pupils appointed to the school. If there shall not be a sufficient number of applicants from any county to fill the number of appointments allowed to such county, the trustees shall fill the vacancy by lot from among the whole number of remaining applicants. To all pupils so admitted to the school, the tuition and all the privileges of the school shall be gratuitous.

123. SEC. 6. The said trustees are authorized to make provisions for a *model primary school*, under a permanent teacher approved by them, in which the pupils of the normal school shall have opportunity to practice the modes of instruction and discipline inculcated in the normal school.

The state normal school was established by the above act in 1849, and went into operation the next year. The subject of a school or seminary for the education of teachers had been discussed by gentlemen of this state for more than thirty years, the project had been advocated by some of the wisest educators, and had been considered by the general assembly for several years before the above act was passed. The normal school was opened for the reception of pupils on the 15th of May, 1850, and the first class was graduated in October, 1851. The whole number of persons who have been received into the school is two thousand one hundred and forty-five.

The school is distinctly professional in its character, its objects being clearly stated in the first section of this act. The studies and lectures are arranged with reference to training and educating teachers for common schools. Each applicant for admission is required to bring a certificate of recommendation from some board of school visitors, and is then re-examined on entering the school. Every town in the state has been represented at the school, and its students have taught in nearly all parts of the state.

The trustees appointed by the legislature have the immediate charge of the school; they visit it every term, appoint its teachers, prescribe rules and regulations for its management, and report annually to the legislature.

OF THE INTERRUPTION OR DISTURBANCE OF SCHOOLS.

113. Every person who shall at any time willfully interrupt or disturb any district school, or any public, private, or select school, while the same is in session, shall pay a fine not exceeding seven dollars, nor less than one dollar, or shall suffer imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days, or shall suffer such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court.

The demand for this law had been evident by the disposition sometimes manifested in country districts, or places without police regulations, to disturb the school. This special enactment does not render any general law nugatory, but enables the prosecuting officer to reach more readily the cases mentioned in this act.

No amount of legislation without competent teachers, the cooperation of parents, and general interest in education, will secure good schools. But a school law which is simple, clear and exact in its provisions, harmonious in its requirements, and capable of being readily understood by the different officers who are appointed to administer it, becomes an important element of any school system ; and such a law will help much to secure unity of action and efficiency in the management of schools.

Connecticut is rapidly increasing in population and wealth ; but it must be remembered that no increase of numbers, and no amount of wealth, will of themselves give stability to government or peace and happiness to society. If this state is to maintain its past position, or become more glorious in its history, there must be a continuance and increase in the intelligence, virtue and good order of its citizens, and if these are to be secured, there must be increased attention to those instrumentalities which tend to produce these characteristics of society.

The demands of this commonwealth, and of our country, were never louder or more imperative than now, for thorough, comprehensive and universal education.

I commend the whole subject to the consideration of the General Assembly, believing that the legislation relating to schools, will be wise, liberal, and for the highest interests of the state.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS,

RELATING TO THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF CONNECTICUT, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31ST, 1863.

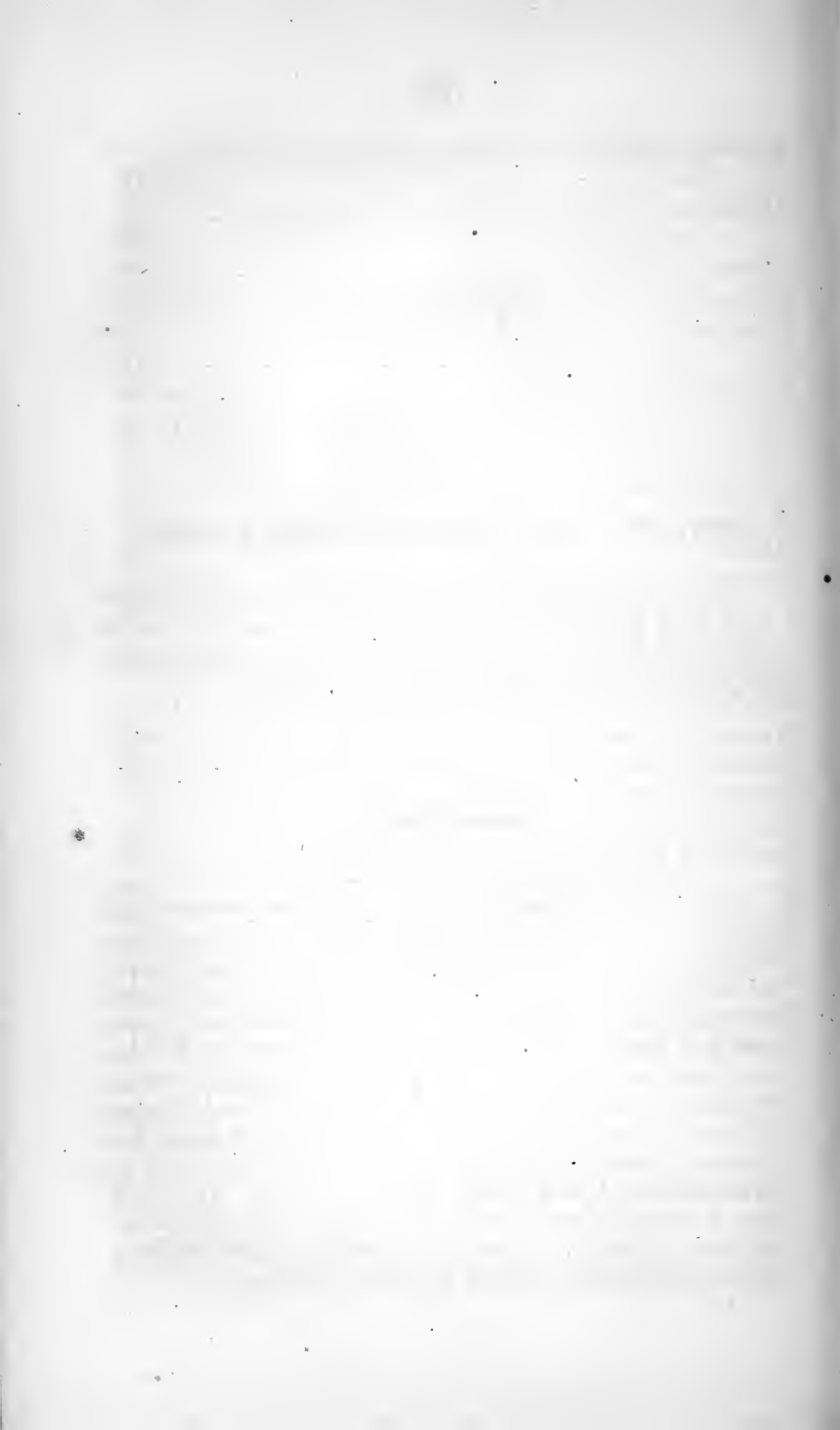
Number of towns in the state, - - -	162
Number of towns which have made no returns, -	0
Number of school districts in the state, - - -	1,626
Number of public or common schools, - - -	1,819
Number of children between the ages of four and sixteen years, 1st Jan., 1864, - - -	112,098
Increase over previous year, - - - -	1,607
Average number in each district between four and sixteen years of age, - - - -	69
Average length, in weeks, of winter schools, - -	18
Average length, in weeks, of summer schools, -	17
Number of boys registered in winter, - -	40,965
Number of girls registered in winter, - - -	35,242
Number of boys registered in summer, - -	32,233
Number of girls registered in summer, - - -	36,573
Whole number registered in winter, - - -	76,207
Whole number registered in summer, - - -	68,806
Average attendance of boys in winter, - -	29,560
Average attendance of girls in winter, - - -	24,908
Average attendance of boys in summer, - -	23,341
Average attendance of girls in summer, - - -	25,932
Total average attendance in winter, - - -	54,468
Total average attendance in summer, - - -	49,273
Number of male teachers in winter, - - -	818
Number of male teachers in summer, - - -	137
Number of female teachers in winter, - -	1,236
Number of female teachers in summer, - -	1,900
Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms, - -	937

Average wages per month of male teachers, including board, - - - - -	\$28.74
Average wages per month of female teachers, including board, - - - - -	16.82
Number of schools of two grades, - - - - -	123
Number of schools of three or more grades, - - - - -	66
Number of new school houses erected during the year, - - - - -	11
Capital of school fund, - - - - -	\$2,050,460.49
Revenue of school fund, year ending Feb. 28, 1864, - - - - -	134,517.60
Dividend per scholar from school fund, - - - - -	1.20
Capital of town deposit fund, - - - - -	763,661.83
Revenue of town deposit fund for school purposes, - - - - -	45,819.00
Amount raised by town tax for support of schools, - - - - -	75,213.00
Amount of revenue from district or other funds, - - - - -	10,403.00
Amount of district tax for support of schools, - - - - -	96,964.00
Amount of tuition from resident pupils, - - - - -	29,466.00
Amount expended for new school-houses and repairs, - - - - -	33,500.36
Number of school-houses reported in good condition, - - - - -	1,284
Number of school-houses reported in bad condition, - - - - -	301
Number of school-houses without out-buildings, - - - - -	396
Number of school-houses with enclosed yards, - - - - -	250
Number of districts which have outline maps, - - - - -	892
Number of districts which have school library, - - - - -	589
Number of pupils in reading, - - - - -	77,522
Number of pupils in spelling, - - - - -	76,830
Number of pupils in arithmetic, - - - - -	52,814
Number of pupils in grammar, - - - - -	14,141
Number of pupils in geography, - - - - -	38,076
Number of pupils in history, - - - - -	4,381

DAVID N. CAMP,

Superintendent of Common Schools.

NEW BRITAIN, April 2, 1864.



APPENDIX.

A.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

The following extracts from the reports of school visitors have been made with a view to represent the condition of schools, in different parts of the state, and the opinions of the local officers best acquainted with these schools.

Attendance.

CANTERBURY.

There has been an average absence from our winter schools of 34 per cent. and from our summer schools $63\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the children of the town. From these statements it is manifest that our schools are not accomplishing all that they ought. The evil is obvious but the remedy not so readily found. If the children become so interested in their school that absence is regarded as a privation the trouble soon disappears. If parents and guardians can be brought to realize the effects of absence, that it is an actual loss and wrong to their children they may correct the evil. Men are not satisfied with 3 or 4 per cent. annual income of their property. They are earnest for a change that will insure them 6 per cent. or more. Why should there not be equal earnestness to secure the highest possible advantages from our schools? It may be more difficult to attain but surely not less important than profitable pecuniary investments.

CHAPLIN.

The attendance has also been better the past year than in any other year, a desideratum for which your committee have labored more, perhaps, than for any other thing. While therefore we feel encouraged in regard to this matter we can not but feel that many scholars are out of school every day who have no excuse for absence, and it becomes the duty of all to discourage irregular attendance at school. As the schools have averaged longer terms so more money has been expended, incurring, of course a greater tax, which so far as we know has been paid cheerfully.

MORRIS.

Notwithstanding the unusual excitement which has filled the public mind during the past year the cause of education has received its usual attention with us. But we are suffering from irregular attendance. After making full allowance for the attendance of some in winter there must be in the town about 40 children between the ages of 4 and 16 who have not been in school the past year. Is it not the duty of those whom the state has empowered for this purpose, to see that all the children in the town are enjoying the means of education which the state has so liberally provided?

PLAINFIELD.

From a careful review of the material of our report it may be seen that the total enumeration is 48 less than last year, being 828 against 876; adding to this number thirty-two for pupils over 16 years of age and we have 860 persons due at the public schools, either by enumeration or by the school registers. Of this number 550 were enrolled in winter, 507 in summer, leaving 278 to be counted as absentees in winter, and 321 in summer. Allow 30 of those enumerated to have attended the local private schools in town, we have still 248 of our children absent from school during the winter, and not less than 291 in the summer. But the whole case is even worse than this. Taking average attendance as the basis we find 440 absentees in winter, and 502 in summer, which will be an average attendance of but 43 per cent. of the enumeration, or 57 per cent. of absences.

It has come to the knowledge of the visitors that there are still some children who have never attended school since they have resided in town, though of suitable age. They are rapidly growing up to

mature age, ignorant of the merest rudiments of science, yet not without such education as the street affords in its multiplied lessons of evil.

PROSPECT.

The number of pupils, in our town, by the last returns is found to be 163. It is a matter of much regret that too large a proportion of these are not found in regular attendance when our schools are in session. Too many parents, we fear, are negligent or indifferent to the education of their children while the expense and trouble of sending them to school is very small indeed as compared with the importance of a good common school education.

VOLUNTOWN.

Tardiness and irregular attendance as much retard the progress of our schools as the inefficiency of teachers. Children are *compelled* by their parents to be punctual and regular at their daily tasks in our factories and shops at *bell time*, but when the school bell rings or the hour arrives for regular exercises to commence in the school room, how often are the efforts of our teachers paralyzed by the tardiness or non-attendance of the scholars. Hence it is that so little improvement is made in many of our schools. Teachers, especially the young, may prove incompetent in discretion and judgment to facilitate the progress of the school, but this would often be remedied by manifesting more interest in visiting and encouraging coöperation on the part of parents and employers, rather than by censuring merely on hear-say reports. We often hear but one answer to the question, "how is your school getting along?" "I *guess* pretty well for I *hear* no difficulty," altogether dependent on what they hear, not what they see and hear for themselves. Let parents and teachers unite their interests and efforts more generally in sustaining good order and discipline with thorough instruction and the result, we are confident, would be greater improvement in our schools.

District Committees.

LEBANON.

The office of district committee is one of much importance, but is seldom estimated as it should be by the friends of education. Many are either deficient in a knowledge of their duty or lack a disposition

to do it. The law makes it their duty to visit each school twice, and to make out a full report of the school, in accordance with a blank sent them. But these duties are not performed as they should be. The district committee who is prompt and faithful will be "on the lookout" for the best teachers, unremitting in his efforts to furnish everything that is essential to the success of the school, and he will do all in his power to aid the teacher in securing an efficient discipline and in various ways he will do much to awaken a proper public interest in the cause of education.

NEW MILFORD.

We are glad to say that district committees are becoming more particular in the selection of teachers. In years past almost any one was hired to teach the common school. Not so now, and we hope to see the day when parents, teachers, pupils, committees and school visitors will labor with greater zeal for the cause of common school education.

SOUTHINGTON.

It would be a great improvement, we think, if our school districts would each appoint the most suitable man they have for committee and continue him in office from year to year, allowing, if need be, a moderate compensation for services that so he might acquire a growing experience and interest in his duties, and that all the committees in town might constitute an intelligent, permanent and successful Board of Education. Much evil arises from the appointment of incompetent, uninterested and negligent committees.

WALLINGFORD.

It gives us pleasure to report that our district committees have been more faithful than usual. Most of them have been prompt in the discharge of their duties and have exercised judgment in the choice of teachers. Our schools would be greatly improved if the districts would always choose interested, competent and reliable men to serve as committees.

School-Houses and School Furniture.

EAST WINDSOR.

It was our duty, as acting visitor, to visit the schools in our town ten years ago, and then there were but two decent school-houses in town.

Now all the districts have good school-houses, and some of them are truly models of their kind. Most of them have enclosed yards which afford ample and pleasant play-grounds. This I deem to be of great importance. It gives an air of seclusion and homelike appearance to a school-house which is very inviting and desirable.

There is another improvement which I wish to notice, and that is the practice of employing the same teacher for a number of successive terms. It is the part of true wisdom and economy for a district to continue the services of a tried and approved teacher as long as possible.

ENFIELD.

It is our opinion that the condition of many of our school-houses ought to be improved. Some of them are too small for the number of pupils that assemble in them. Ventilation is not sufficiently provided for, and, in consequence, the health of both teachers and pupils is injured. Nearly all need improvement in the grounds surrounding them. Many of the school yards have no enclosing fences—no trees nor shrubs. It is a matter of surprise that where there is so much comfort and taste in the interior arrangements and adornments of private houses as we see around us, that so little attention is paid to the school-house where our children spend so much of their time. It, however, gives us pleasure to say that improvement has begun. One new school-house has been erected during the year. This is a well-arranged and well-constructed building—a credit to the town, and particularly to the village (Hazardville) in which it is located. The house is upon a lot 195 by 133 feet, in the most eligible part of the village. It is of brick, two stories high, 57 by 34 feet, with a projection 14 by 12 feet, finished in a complete and tasteful manner. The rooms are high and airy, furnished in the most approved style. The grounds are properly graded, enclosed, and planted with trees. The entire cost was \$6,226.93.

HADDAM.

The new school-houses which brighten some of our districts are monuments of laudable enterprise, and they will become still more emphatically so when their grounds are graded, surrounded with fences, and properly covered with shade trees, which shall serve as a shield from the burning rays of the sun, or a refreshing shelter from the heat of summer, or a protection from the force of winter's howl-

ing tempests. Such surroundings for all our school-houses would greatly conduce to the comfort of pupils and teachers, prove a credit to the town and a pleasure to the passing traveler.

NEW MILFORD.

We have in town three district libraries, containing in all 526 volumes. The centre district has received installments, and increased its library every year since it started, and district No. 9 every year but one. These two districts consider their libraries highly advantageous to the schools and districts at large. Thirteen of our schools are provided with outline maps, and, in teaching geography, they seem almost indispensable to those teachers who have been accustomed to use them. Eight of our schools possess Holbrook's school apparatus, which, if properly used by teachers, can not be otherwise than beneficial.

SHARON.

During the year, a new school-house has been erected in district No. 10, at an expense of about \$1,000. It is spacious and airy, and neatly furnished with desks and chairs. There is a yard sufficient for a play-ground, with a well and other conveniences. When it shall be supplied with shade trees, as we trust it soon will be, it will be an attractive spot for the youth.

In the other districts the school-houses remain the same as reported last year, except the ordinary changes effected by the lapse of time, by use, and, in some instances, by abuse.

The teachers have, generally, secured cleanliness of floors and desks. Some of the walls have been white-washed, but paint is an article only to be talked of in the distant past, and to several of our school-houses is altogether a stranger.

So far as bad arrangement of furniture, discomfort and neglect, and, in some cases, want of room, can do it, with few exceptions, our schools are rendered of little value. It is to be hoped that the example of district No. 10 will be followed by some of our other districts, and that a better state of things may hereafter be reported.

Parental Interest.

CHAPLIN.

From the reports of the district committees we find that there have been more visits to the schools, by parents and others, than in any previous year. An encouraging fact.

EAST WINDSOR.

The defects which may be observed in our schools are traceable to one source—a want of sufficient interest, or at least a neglect to manifest it, on the part of parents. Perhaps some parents would consider this an unjust imputation, but it is not enough to have good school-houses and good teachers; parental interest and coöperation are absolutely essential to the true progress of any school.

LEBANON.

District committees may exercise the best of judgment in the selection of a teacher, the school visitors may perform their duty with fidelity, and the teacher be devoted to the best interests of a school, and yet that school will fail, or at least have but a partial success, unless there is a full and hearty interest on the part of parents; and *worse*, if parents, as they sometimes do, inadvertently or otherwise, cherish elements of discord by encouraging any opposition to the teacher's plans on the part of the pupils.

MERIDEN.

It is to be regretted that parents so seldom, almost never, visit our schools. We can not wholly conclude that they feel no interest in the education of their children, but are compelled to think that if they took a proper interest they would, at least once in a term, go and see for themselves how the schools are conducted. Their presence certainly would stimulate the children and encourage the teacher, and thereby better enable them to sympathize and coöperate with the teacher.

STAFFORD.

Every school depends much upon the interest manifested by parents. We find that where parents take a deep interest in the schools, visit them often, and sympathize with the teachers, the children are all alive upon the subject of education. We may have the best of teachers, but unless the parents exhibit an interest in regard to the subject of education, it will be like sowing seed on unprepared soil. Calves and swine displayed for the "cattle show" call multitudes together, but the school-house, in which children exhibit the fruit of their advancement, is frequently like a desert. We are, however, happy to say that in many parts of the town there is a growing interest in this particular.

Teachers.

BETHLEM.

We sometimes think that if a different plan were adopted for the examination of teachers, it might be advantageous to both teachers and pupils, for there would not be that opportunity for favoritism or partiality as under the present system.

Our schools, in some cases, may be considered as on the gain, and in other cases they do not get along as well as could be wished. We believe that when the same teacher is continued in the same school, season after season, there appears to be a marked difference in the school for the better.

CHESHIRE.

We have had the usual average of inefficient teachers, and this is an evil that must continue so long as teaching is made a mere temporary resort with a view to some ulterior object. It is this latter object, and not his school, that engrosses the thoughts and interest of the teacher.

CHESTER.

The most unpleasant duty of the school visitors is the examination of teachers. A small district wants a cheap teacher, and the board must give a certificate to one poorly qualified, for the reason that no other can be obtained, while the veriest dunce in the community can earn in our shops and on our farms double the wages which we, as school districts, are willing to pay the teachers of our children. Can not a change be effected in this matter? If we could have a board of examiners for our county who would act independently, we think it would be a decided improvement on the present plan.

COLEBROOK.

There is no lack of teachers who apply for schools, but the examining committee, without being too severe or exacting, have endeavored to protect the schools from the bad effects of incompetent teaching. Teachers who, to a good character and sound judgment, have added sound learning, and have that quality, kindness of heart kindly expressed—such teachers are rare. They are worth more than they cost.

The schools, last winter, were taught by teachers who had experience, and were generally quite successful, both in discipline and

instruction. In most cases, those teachers who can show a record of successful teaching are, by all means, to be preferred.

The avocation can not be *picked up* by every one, but, like other callings, it requires careful preparation in order to insure success. Five of the teachers of the winter schools had before taught the same schools, thus showing that their employers recognized their worth, and were willing to continue their services. Only three of the teachers of the summer schools had taught the same schools before, while only one had never taught.

COLUMBIA.

We earnestly invoke the continued and unwearied attention of parents and guardians to the ever-pressing claims of the *common school*, and especially commend a careful and judicious *selection* of teachers to those to whom this most vital duty is particularly entrusted.

It is believed that a public school is of more significance than to be made a mere form of going through with six or eight months of traveling to the school-house, with a teacher whose most commendable qualification is a willingness to teach at the lowest available figure.

DARIEN.

There is among us a better understanding of what our schools *should be* than there was a year or two ago. All our schools are commencing their winter terms under male teachers, and we believe most of them are competent for their work. One district is paying at the rate of forty dollars per month, which is higher than heretofore.

There seems, also, to be an increasing sense of the importance of having *permanent*, as well as *good* teachers, the evils of *change* having been very manifest in two of the districts during the past year.

The two greatest evils in all our schools are irregularity of attendance on the part of scholars, and a want of thoroughness in illustrating on the part of teachers. Of course these two evils involve several others, as causes or consequences. The first implies a lack of interest in the studies to be pursued, and produces various deficiencies. The second indicates either insufficient attainments for the teacher's work, or a want of love for the employment, often resulting, I think, from the conviction that it is a "thankless task," unappreciated by parents and the community generally, which is, doubtless, too true.

While we have to complain that our people, like those of so many other towns, are far too neglectful of their duty to the schools, and

that even the district committees seldom visit them, we really think they justly distinguish a capable and thorough teacher from one who is ignorant and inefficient. And they have a better appreciation than the people of some other towns in the state, of the advantages conferred by the training of the Normal School. They seem to prefer graduates of this school for teachers, so far as we have had occasion to notice.

EAST HADDAM.

Our schools for the past year have mostly been taught by *competent* teachers, by which we do not mean simply that they were able to answer questions enough to secure the approbation of the school visitors, but that they possessed sufficient self-control and knowledge of human nature, and, more than all, a degree of *common sense* which has enabled them to prosecute their labors with a good degree of success.

ENFIELD.

We notice with pleasure that districts are more and more inclined to employ the same teacher for successive terms. Where a good teacher is thus continued, it is greatly to the benefit of the school.

GRISWOLD.

With one or two exceptions our schools have done remarkably well during the past year. We find it more difficult to procure competent male teachers on account of the war, but we have a good corps of female teachers. There is an effort made by district committees to lower the wages of teachers and the result is poor teachers.

Our school-houses are all in good condition.

LEBANON.

We would urge district committees to make special effort to retain tried and faithful teachers and to obtain the very best possible, without so much reference to the compensation asked. The question too often is, when a teacher is to be employed, "what can he be obtained for? how much per month?" rather than the more important question. "Is he competent? has he a good character?" &c.

"Other things being equal," a lady of finished education is as much better qualified to teach a primary school than one whose education is but ordinary, as the education of the one exceeds that of the other. Usually the progress of a school will be in a direct ratio to the knowl-

edge of the teacher. As water cannot rise higher than its source so an ignorant teacher must, of necessity have an ignorant school. Let us then employ for our schools men and women possessing natural and acquired abilities, persons of *tact*.

MADISON.

We take pleasure in reporting that, with one or two exceptions, our schools are in a flourishing condition. We have had teachers that have proved competent and that have performed their duties faithfully.

We have been cheered by witnessing the growing interest taken in our schools by the parents as indicated by more frequent visits.

We have to lament the scarcity of male teachers. It is almost impossible with us to hire a good male teacher. Can not some inducement be offered our young men to qualify themselves for teaching and to induce them to continue in the business? We have exerted ourselves to place teachers in our schools for the ensuing winter that have performed good service heretofore, but they tell us they can earn more money in some other business.

MANCHESTER.

The past year has been one of unusually gratifying results as respects the schools of this town. Their general progress has been considerable, while in no instance has a school retrograded. Perhaps, in no previous year, have the schools been so uniformly good, or have there been so few causes for regret in reviewing their history. In the matter of discipline there has been great improvement. Teachers, scholars and parents seem to have realized the truth so often forgotten, and yet of so vital importance, that there can not be a *good school* without *good order*; and that all efforts in teaching will be fruitless which do not recognize this fundamental maxim. Much credit is due to the *teachers* of the past year. As a whole, they have been unusually competent and faithful, and the gratifying improvement in the schools, which has been alluded to, is owing mainly to their labors.

And here your Board would remark, that there is scarcely any more fatal defect in the management of our schools than the frequent change of teachers. In some of the districts the same teacher is seldom or never retained through successive terms. And what is the result? That nearly half of every term must be spent by the new teacher in arranging, classifying, getting acquainted with the faces of children and parents, and in learning the peculiar traits of each pupil's character,

so as to adapt instruction and discipline properly to every one,—in short, *in preparing to teach the school.*

MANSFIELD.

The most important thing for us to do to elevate our schools is to procure teachers of undoubted qualifications. Every instructor should be able to *govern well* and possess a *thorough knowledge* of all the branches to be taught, and be well acquainted with the *best* or most *approved* methods of instruction; *apt* to teach, one trained for the business of teaching. And still further, as the moral culture, as well as the intellectual, is of vast moment, no person should be considered qualified who would not be able to exert a salutary influence upon the moral character of his pupils. And, again, when such teachers have been secured they should be retained, if possible, for a series of terms at least, as a change of teachers is usually attended with great detriment to the interests of the school. The permanent employment of good teachers would contribute much towards securing progress in our schools.

What parent can be so obtuse in his conceptions as to be willing to weigh the dearest earthly interests of his children against dollars and cents? What town or district can consent to see its treasury drained for the compensation of comparatively worthless teachers, or to entrust the rising generation to unskillful hands?—

NEW BRITAIN.

It has been gratifying that, in so many instances, the same teacher has been continued for two or more successive terms in the same school. Teachers may not in every instance be adapted to the schools they are employed to instruct; but when they are adapted, the highest interests of the school are served by retaining them; and the past year has furnished several pleasant illustrations of this fact.

I am happy to be able to add that the several district committees have been desirous to secure and retain the services of good teachers, and so far as I have been able to judge, have co-operated with teachers and the visitors in making the schools efficient.

NEW HARTFORD.

Our teachers, as a body, have proved faithful and competent; though some have been unable to accomplish all that might be desired for the pupils under their charge, through a want of experience. In some cases ill health stood in the way of that full efficiency which would

otherwise, no doubt, have been secured. In some few instances a want of steadiness and thoughtfulness prevented that accomplishment of satisfactory results which a good natural capacity, accompanied by them, would have fully attained. In some cases a lack of cordial and active coöperation between parents and teachers detracted greatly from the value of the school. In other cases the manifest indifference of some of the parents and friends of the children in everything, except the one item of detecting objects of unfavorable criticism in the management and instruction of the schools, must have exerted a most depressing influence upon the minds of the teachers. An instructor who feels a deep interest in the moral and intellectual progress of his pupils, must feel the most painful regret in the discovery that his most assiduous and faithful efforts are little noticed or appreciated by the parents and guardians of those under his charge. The absence of kindly sympathy and coöperation can hardly be compensated by the very moderate pecuniary remuneration offered in the smaller districts.

NORTH CANAAN.

In reviewing the condition of our schools for the past year, we are constrained to say that on an average our schools compare favorably with those of the few years previous. While we note progress made in all the different schools we feel that much more might have been accomplished by teachers rightly fitted and adapted to the work of teaching.

One of our best schools has been taught several seasons by a male teacher who has received instruction at the Normal School. One of our largest schools was successfully taught by a lady last winter. Her success was owing mainly to her tact in managing the school with ease and her thoroughness in imparting instruction.

NORTH HAVEN.

The schools in this town during the last year have made some progress and some of the districts have had excellent schools, provided with teachers from the Normal School. There is the usual want of interest among parents although some take considerable interest and visit the schools frequently. But the Normal School is certainly working a change in our schools by furnishing more competent teachers, and the time will soon come that our best teachers will be from those who have been through a proper course of preparatory training.

Irregular attendance is still one of the greatest *evils* we have to contend with, but if the late law in relation to tuition were complied with it would work some change, but thus far only one district in the town is operating under this law.

PLAINFIELD.

The experience of the past year has confirmed us in the conviction of the value of our Normal School. The course of instruction pursued by those who have been for any considerable time in the Normal School has given us, almost invariably, satisfaction. We only regret that any will offer themselves as teachers in our best schools without a well digested knowledge of the science of teaching. Five of our last winter's teachers were normal pupils and their success was highly creditable. We have had good teachers who have not been to the Normal School, but we are confident that they would have done still better if they had received good normal training.

PORTLAND.

Female teachers have been more generally employed in our schools than male, and have usually succeeded very well except that in winter some of the larger scholars have been disposed to give the teachers trouble. The committee have heard few complaints of the inability of teachers to instruct in the *legal* branches while complaints have been frequent, as usual, that pupils "don't learn anything," that "they get no attention," &c. Parents and guardians should bear in mind that no teacher can pour the contents of his mind into that of the child, all at once, just as one would empty one vessel of liquid by pouring it into another; but that *teaching and learning* are two different things, depending upon *aptness* to teach and a love of teaching for the former, and attention, industry and regularity of attendance for the latter.

PRESTON.

We have comparatively few who follow teaching as a profession, and are thoroughly trained to it. Those who take it up merely for the purpose of making a profitable winter's work, will hardly attain to that success in teaching which should be the aim of every conscientious teacher. There are, it is true, some good teachers, who merely teach in the winter and are otherwise occupied during the rest of the year. But, as a general rule, a man will do better in any business or profession, when his time and thoughts are exclusively devoted to it.

A teacher should be something of an enthusiast. He should teach because he *likes* to teach, and hopes to do good by it. To such an one it will be a

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
And teach the young idea how to shoot."

And he will be likely to inspire his pupils with something of his own enthusiasm.

PROSPECT.

We have had occasion to examine nine teachers, and of these, two were found unqualified. We feel that too great pains can not be taken in searching out qualified teachers, and that district committees have a very important office and duty in this respect, for it is a very unpleasant duty for visitors to reject any applicant.

RIDGEFIELD.

Competent teachers! How much a really competent teacher will accomplish in a few months—how much improvement he will produce, and how much injury an incompetent teacher is capable of doing! * * * It is amazing what stupidity and meanness districts manifest in the matter of engaging teachers. Simply with the idea of saving two, three or four dollars a month, a competent and excellent person will be rejected and an inferior one employed.

What opinion must we form of a man who, for the sake of saving twenty-five or fifty cents, will vote to place his child in incompetent hands, to learn disobedience and other wickedness, besides losing the means of education? And how short-sighted! Is the money saved where the children learn nothing, or worse than nothing? Is this saving money? Rather wasting it. The only true plan is for every district to resolve to employ a competent teacher and no other. The article wanted is not any one—no matter who—no matter what his qualifications may be; we do not want to employ a man or a woman to keep school merely, but we want a teacher—a kind, gentle, moral, resolute person, capable of keeping order, teaching obedience, and imparting information. Such a person is worth any price, and, as a rule, if a district desires to have a good teacher, it must expect to pay a good price.

SALEM.

But little change for the better has been made in our schools during the past year. Many of our teachers have taken up arms in defence of our country, and the consequence has been that female

teachers have been substituted for male teachers during the winter, and, in many cases, their qualifications were not up to the standard required by the school laws; but there was a necessity to take them or none.

SCOTLAND.

Several of our schools have done very well the past year, while, in a few instances, they have failed to be what they should have been, in consequence of not having teachers of the right stamp. The schools, except in District No. 1, are small, and as, perhaps, a natural, though not *necessary*, result, teachers are employed for a less sum than well qualified and successful teachers' services will command. The small districts need first-rate teachers as well as the larger ones. Such teachers can be had, provided the districts are willing to pay what is necessary to secure their services.

STAFFORD.

There should be more care in the examination of teachers, and more readiness to reject applicants if not qualified. The responsibility should not rest upon the acting visitors, but upon the whole board of visitors. The fact can not be disguised that the qualifications of our teachers are lamentably low, and that a rigid construction of the law would not only deprive one-half of them of their certificates, but also one-half the schools in town of competent teachers; for well qualified teachers could not be obtained for the small pittance paid by some districts. Many of those who succeed in obtaining a certificate do not possess the faculty to impart instruction, the judgment to govern, nor the ability to train children. One teacher said, "all that is necessary to have a good school, is to make the children obey," and with him there was frequent application of the rod. The children of such teachers will make but little progress in intellectual or moral culture. But from schools which are under the care of thoughtful men and women, who possess not only the necessary literary qualifications, but aptness to teach, and a love for the work, there will go forth at the close of each term scholars well disciplined, thoughtful, active, and ready for life's duties. In order to keep pace with the age, the services of more efficient teachers must be secured; for upon teachers who are placed in our schools depends, in a great measure, the character of this community for future years.

Our schools suffer much from frequent change of teachers. Those schools which have been blessed with a good teacher for a number of

terms in succession, are the best disciplined and the most advanced of any in town. A change of district committee almost invariably brings a change of teachers.

STAMFORD.

In many of our schools there is a disposition on the part of district committees to employ cheap teachers, because they would teach for very low wages; consequently we have had a large share of young teachers, because such are more willing to teach for small compensation. Notwithstanding this drawback, our schools generally have made fair progress. In some of the schools we have experienced teachers, at remunerative wages, who have well repaid their employers in the more rapid improvement of their pupils. As a whole, our schools are in a flourishing condition.

STONINGTON.

As a first step towards the improvement of our schools, the qualifications of teachers should be greatly increased, and the legal requirements should be such as to secure the increase. As the law now stands, many of the scholars now attending our schools are perfectly competent to pass all the examination which the law now requires. At best, might not the law be so amended as to empower the board of school visitors to require of the candidates a competent knowledge of such other branches, over and above those now required by the statutes, as a district may demand, or as, in their judgment, it ought to have. While the branches specified by law may be considered as the foundation of all knowledge, yet there are other branches of nearly equal importance. The science of chemistry, and especially agricultural chemistry, physiology, philosophy, astronomy, geometry, surveying, navigation, rhetoric, book-keeping, and other branches, are all important, and should be taught in many of our schools, and hence teachers should be required to pass an examination in them. Many of our schools are far in advance of many teachers who pass a thorough examination in the mere legal requisitions.

WALLINGFORD.

Our teachers in literary attainments and methods of instruction have equaled, if not surpassed, those of former years. There has not been so much changing of teachers as usual. In several schools the same teacher was continued through the year.

We think several of our districts are learning that it is greatly for the advantage of the schools to keep a good teacher as long as possible. We have observed that those pupils make the most rapid progress, and acquire the most thorough knowledge, who are under a good instructor for a succession of terms. Some districts think that a change is necessary because they feel that a male teacher must be employed in the winter. But we believe that if a good female teacher were employed through the year, it would be better for the schools than the employment of a second or third-rate male teacher.

It is hoped that the standard of attainments for teachers is rising. The school generally resembles the teacher. The teacher puts his own impress upon it. Hence we want teachers of pure and elevated character, and those who are faithful and energetic workers. We want those who are willing to make teaching a profession. We are more and more persuaded that the Normal School is exerting an excellent influence on the teachers of the state.

WASHINGTON.

The great cause of failure in our common schools is, almost universally, the want of proper order. In two of our winter schools there was a failure to maintain right discipline, and a consequent lack of thoroughness which was unpleasant to witness. What we most need is a more earnest and cordial coöperation on the part of parents and teachers. It would be much for the interest of our schools if parents would more frequently visit them, and thus learn from actual observation what their children are doing. In some of our schools there has been a decided improvement the past year.

WESTON.

We are happy to report some progress in regard to our schools for the past year. The teachers, as a whole, have been of a higher order, and far more laborious than usual. They are not, however, all that they should be, but all that they will be until they are better compensated than now. What can be expected of a teacher who will teach for \$20 a month without board? The practice now is to employ teachers whose wages will no more than equal the public money. The cry is, "It is war time, and we must economize." And what a wretched economy it is to sacrifice the well-being of children and our nation's future to save a dollar!

WINDHAM.

The schools of the town, taken as a whole, have been quite pros-

perous. Our impression in regard to them the past year is, that they will compare favorably with any previous year.

One leading purpose of the board has been to coöperate in securing and retaining the best teachers. The schools during the past year have been under the management, for the most part, of competent and faithful teachers, and the progress of the scholars has been such as to merit and receive our approval.

The teachers employed have generally passed a creditable examination in the branches specified by law. There have been a few approaches to failure, arising chiefly from want of skill in governing their schools. The number of such is less than for several years. We have several teachers of long experience, and we flatter ourselves their schools will compare favorably with schools elsewhere. There is one serious drawback on our schools which requires especial notice. It is the way in which parents form their judgment of the teacher and school. They rarely if ever visit the school, and thus, to a large extent, disqualify themselves for proper judgment. They form their judgment simply from the opinion expressed by their children.

WINDSOR.

Our teachers have been more thorough and efficient than in former years, and with but two or three exceptions, have succeeded creditably to themselves and with satisfaction to the several districts. The teachers who failed in any degree were beginners, and did not enter into their work with zeal and energy; they lacked that constant devotion so necessary to success; their pupils were not made to see and feel the necessity of acting from principle, and acquiring the art of self-control; the pupils' manners soon sympathized with the teacher's, and the result was poor discipline and poor schools. The interest taken by parents is increasing, and every examination but one has had a creditable number of visitors present.

WOODBURY.

Our schools have been quite as successful as heretofore. A series of teachers' meetings, held under the direction of the acting visitor, had a marked effect on the schools during the winter. The most satisfactory school of the town was taught by a young teacher who had been through a course of instruction at a Normal School; and we would remark that our experience for years clearly evinces that our most successful teachers have been trained especially for the work they have assumed.

Among the obstacles to the progress of our schools, we would mention the frequent appointment of incompetent committees, and the employment of teachers of a low grade. From these two evils come many others, such as a general indifference of parents and pupils, irregular and tardy attendance with their unavoidable results. Another serious evil is the frequent change of teachers, and this will not be removed, probably, till the power of selecting and retaining teachers is removed from the districts, and given to the board of visitors or some other competent committee.

The best interests of our children demand a union of our four central districts, which would give us a graded school of the first class.

WOODSTOCK.

One great obstacle to the progress of our schools is the frequent change of teachers. A poor teacher will accomplish comparatively but little, let his time in the same school be long or short; he may with propriety soon be discharged. But a good teacher, when once secured, and his work fairly laid out, should, if practicable, be retained several successive terms. With the present frequent changes, the teacher enters the school, knowing that his opportunities are limited, and his duties already stereotyped. He has no time to rear a stately edifice, and therefore feels no inclination to attempt any thing like a substantial foundation. A brief period of active labor upon elementary branches, and a little burnishing of the higher classes, with special reference to examination, and his work is accomplished. Whereas a teacher that is continued in the same school, influenced by a regard for his reputation, as well as the progress of his pupils, will seek to understand more fully the capacity and taste of his pupils; to classify them properly; and lead them on from one grade to another, knowing that thoroughness is indispensable to successful progress. Attention is earnestly directed to this subject.

General Remarks.

BRANFORD.

Our schools are in a better condition than they have been for the last five or six years although they are far from being what they should be. One trouble we have to contend with is the incompetence and inattention of our district committees. We believe the entire charge of our schools should be in the hands of the school visitors, in-

cluding especially the selection of teachers. Then we feel that our schools ought to be free. Each town should pay from the town treasury all expenses for schools above what the public money will meet.

CANTERBURY.

We would suggest one or two alterations in school laws as desirable. First. Let a Board of Education be chosen for each county who shall meet statedly two or three times each year, due notice of the same being given of the time and place of each meeting. Then let it be required that no person shall be legally eligible to employment in our public schools who has not a certificate of qualifications from said board, the certificates being graded to correspond with the different grades of schools.

The second amendment we would propose bearing on the evil of absenteeism. Let a portion of the public money, that arising from the town deposit fund, or one-half of it, be distributed to the districts according to the average daily attendance for the previous year. This would present to each district a pecuniary inducement to punctuality.

CHESTER.

The amount raised by the town this year is \$200 over that of last year, and on the whole we are happy to report progress during the past year. Parents are more ready to pay for the education of their children. The standard of education is higher. The daily attendance is better. The old custom of requiring teachers to "board around" is passing away. The districts are beginning to see the benefit of continuing a good teacher from term to term. Visits to the school room by parents and friends are more frequent than formerly.

CORNWALL.

The school visitors are happy to acknowledge unusual zeal of our people in educational matters consequent, in a great degree, we believe, on the influence of the Teachers' Institute last autumn.

We are of the opinion that two of our schools will compare favorably with any other two public schools in the state. Both have been taught for several consecutive terms by teachers who have graduated from our best educational institutions.

We hope hereafter to speak in terms of similar commendation of more than two of our schools. Whatever the cost may be, *good* schools are always the cheapest and most satisfactory.

ELLINGTON.

Our schools, the past year, have made good progress in all branches pursued and especially in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. We have had a good corps of teachers, some as good as can be found. They have exerted themselves to improve their respective schools and have succeeded well. One drawback on the success of our schools has been in the frequent change of teachers.

Our schools are deficient in outline maps, globes, &c. The examinations have been thorough and well sustained and in some districts the parents and guardians, by their presence, have shown that they take an interest in the school, yet there is a great deficiency in this respect. We need to have a greater watchfulness over our schools. There is too much indifference manifested in the selection of district committees and oftentimes unsuitable men are elected to the office. Where the committee is the right man he aids both the teacher and acting school visitors in the discharge of their respective duties.

ENFIELD.

Our report of educational matters would not be complete without making mention of a free night school supported during the winter at the sole expense of the Hartford Carpet Company. About seventy-five of the youth were thus provided with facilities for education which were diligently and wisely improved.

GLASTENBURY.

Although, as a whole, our schools are far from attaining the high standard to which we think they should come, yet there have been no glaring failures in discipline or instruction. But we have not the consciousness of that encouraging sympathy with the work and object of common schools that is required to sustain them and the teachers, and in making them better from year to year. Many districts provide liberally for their schools as far as money and conveniences are concerned, and yet the fathers and mothers do not once step within the walls of their school-house to see how the money is being expended. No notice is taken of the school's existence by many unless some member of the family receives merited punishment, and then the

child's part is taken greatly to his injury as well as to the true discipline of the school.

GROTON.

Several of our districts have adopted the plan of closing their annual term the last of July and commencing the fall or winter term in September or October.

This arrangement makes it the more convenient for committees to make up their annual reports as required by the 31st August, to be forwarded to the school visitors by the 15th September. The month of August has for years been marked as the most broken and irregular in regard to the attendance of the children.

Our teachers have generally done their work faithfully and our schools have made good progress. Where there has been any failure it has been owing to inability to govern or indifference of parents.

GUILFORD.

We are unable to report any special progress over past years. The mass of the people feel, but little interest, or manifest but little in the welfare of the schools. The same indifference and apathy still exist.

We often meet with complaints that our children do not learn, that our schools are not good. It is a spirit of fault-finding without knowledge and without reason, and were it not for these fault-finders our schools would be far better than they are, for these persons keep their children out of school or send them late, and talk of miserable teachers, and of no government, or of some new and useless books, &c. &c.

HADDAM.

It is a matter for grateful acknowledgment that so many of our teachers have discharged successfully their important mission and that so many of their scholars have been disposed to profit by their instructions. It is too true, however, that even under the most favorable circumstances some pupils will fail to profit as much as they ought by their privileges; and several scholars in many of our districts are still subjected to special disadvantages by irregular attendance. A failure on the part of parents in some of our districts to visit the schools more or less frequently, is an omission which we believe seriously abridges our educational advantages, because, while the presence of parents in the school room is eminently adapted to

sustain a conviction of responsibility and maintain a spirit of honorable emulation among the pupils, the absence of parents from the school room is adapted to produce the contrary result.

HAMDEN.

With regard to our schools we are able to report progress and improvement with plenty of room for more. The almost perpetual change of teachers in most of our schools is a great evil and one which it seems very difficult to correct. Three of our school-houses are far from being what they should be. Some of our school rooms have no apparatus or globe, no outline maps nor books of reference. Some have no out-buildings. Only five of our schools have libraries and most of these neglect to increase them from year to year.

KILLINGWORTH.

Our schools have pursued the even tenor of their ways with nothing singularly different from previous years.

Our teachers seem to have been faithful and the pupils diligent, and commendable progress has been the result. In two or three of our districts more attention has been paid to composition and declamation than in some former years.

MANSFIELD.

It is gratifying to know that no serious difficulty has occurred to interrupt the progress of either the summer or winter schools during the past year. Some of them have been favored with teachers of superior qualifications. Others, as might be expected, have been less favored and their deficiencies are more or less marked, and present a striking contrast with the merits of the former or those which have been more highly favored.

The happy faculties of some teachers for communicating instruction and the consequent success which has crowned their efforts have rendered them worthy of high commendation.

Though our schools, during the past year, have been conducted with what might generally be considered an ordinary degree of success, still, on examination, it will be found true that many of them as regards attainments are in a backward state. *Some* formerly occupying a respectable stand, by a change of teachers for those of inferior qualifications have lowered their standard many degrees. The accuracy and promptness, the life and animation manifested in their

recitations when under the tuition of a teacher of the first order, in short the general interest manifested by the pupils in their studies and their good behavior has been emphatically wanting. * * *

MERIDEN.

The general condition of our schools the past year, has been good, attributable chiefly to the fact that we have had a corps of good teachers and that the most of them (12) have been continued through the year.

Much, very much of the character of a school depends on the quality of the teacher and when a district has secured a good one it is decidedly for its interest to retain the same if practicable. Poor teachers are not economical at any price.

Our system of uniformity of books admits of the best classification. Proficiency in order, discipline, reading, geography and arithmetic has been apparent and gratifying. Great pains have been taken by many teachers to perfect their pupils in the art of reading. Passages are read and re-read, by sentences and by words. Classes after reading are allowed to criticise each other, thus calling into action the judgment of each respecting what constitutes good reading.

NAUGATUCK.

We have nothing special in relation to our schools to report this year, save, perhaps, it is becoming more and more evident that some new method must be adopted for their support. The amount received for tuition in all the districts of the town, during the last year, was only about one-third the sum necessary to be raised. The balance will have to be paid by abating school bills and taxing those who have already paid their own school bills once. There is a movement on foot in certain districts here, to make the schools wholly free and lay a tax for their support, which, in our opinion, would be a far more just method than the present defective one.

NEW HAVEN.

Discipline of the schools. The moral condition of our schools is generally good. Profanity, vulgarity and fighting are not common among our scholars. Whenever these offenses are made known to a Principal, the offender is summarily dismissed, and can only be restored by the action of the Board. Truancy is more common than it should be, but the habit can never be thoroughly broken up, unless parents will co-operate heartily with the teachers in its punishment.

NEW LONDON.

Many of the schools the past year have made a marked improvement in singing, some of them occupying an hour once a week in receiving instructions from a musical teacher. In some cases the districts themselves have paid part of the expense of such a teacher, in others the expense is borne by the contributions of the scholars. Wherever the money comes from, it is not money thrown away, but districts and parents may well give freely for such a purpose. A school is not only made more attractive to children, but is under better discipline for this very culture of music. If a teacher were hired by the town to go into every school and teach the children to sing, the money would not be lost.

Some attention has been paid to gymnastic exercises in the schools, but, in the opinion of the acting school visitors, not enough. Boys are drilled in military exercises, but what is done for the girls? Great care should be taken lest we feed the mind at the expense of the body. There is a fearful tendency of the girls in our schools to sit bent over, and to become crooked almost like aged persons. This habit should be at once broken up, and it can be done in no better way than having often in school some exercises with dumb bells, bean bags, or simply with the arms alone that will give freedom of motion to the whole body.

NEW MILFORD.

New books have been introduced or exchanged, from time to time, since the revision of the school law in 1856, until the system of books is now entire or complete in almost every school. Teachers rejoice at it, and parents and guardians appear well satisfied with the uniformity of text-books now existing in our schools. They are really beginning to appreciate the value of a uniform system.

NEWTOWN.

We can not report progress on the part of our schools during the past year, excepting in three or four instances. There are two districts that have made unusual exertions to have good schools, and they have succeeded to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. But for the most part we are too negligent. Parents fail to visit as much as they ought. School visitors do all that the letter of the law requires, but they ought to do much more. The class of teachers employed

the past year were young, but some of them promise well for the future. Some of our older and better teachers are married, and their talents are directed in other channels; others have gone at their country's call, and are now on the tented field or fill soldiers' graves.

PLYMOUTH.

With two or three exceptions, our teachers have been unusually well qualified, by education and experience, for their profession, and the result of their labors has been highly satisfactory; and we can but express the hope that in the future no persons will be employed as teachers in our common schools except those possessing the necessary qualifications, and then, with the hearty support of the parents, the success of the teacher will be certain.

From the best estimate we can make from the district committees' reports, there have been one hundred and twenty-two children who have not been to any school during the past year. We would respectfully suggest that the selectmen give the subject more careful attention, for the law provides that all the children between the ages of four and sixteen shall receive at least the rudiments of a common school education.

PUTNAM.

Our schools the past year have enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. But the great want of our town is the consolidation of school districts Nos. 5 and 6, in the village. They number five hundred children between the ages of four and sixteen, and the location is most favorable for a graded school, which would give us an academical department if we desired it. A school building might be so located that no child would be obliged to walk, to reach it, more than three-quarters of a mile. It is hoped that our citizens will soon awake to the importance of this enterprise. The subject of primary schools demands special attention. It is difficult to find teachers adapted to this work. We need more teachers from the State Normal School, and if we had them, they might supply the deficiency referred to.

One obstacle, in the opinion of your committee, to the full success of our schools in educating the poor, is the system of taxation upon the scholar for a portion of the expense. Many are too poor to pay this tax, and many are unwilling to do so who have the ability, especially among foreigners, who keep their children from school on account of it. This system is particularly unfavorable in villages

like ours. The schools should be free. This is claimed to be their glory.

REDDING.

The committee would recommend the passage of a law empowering the district to assess a tax upon every child in the district of suitable age, whether he attends school or not, as this would compel all, rich and poor, whether they send or not, to share their appropriate part in sustaining the school.

RIDGEFIELD.

During the past year there has been a general improvement in our schools throughout the town, and an inclination on the part of the districts, generally speaking, to pay higher salaries. The 4th and 10th districts have each raised ten dollars, and secured ten more from the state, for the purchase of apparatus. The money has been expended, part for globes and part for outline maps. While the state offers such liberal assistance, it is a pity that all the districts do not receive it, and provide for themselves and the children such important means of education. It is almost impossible to teach geography without the assistance of globes and large wall maps. With these, a competent teacher can convey to the children more real information in two weeks than they would acquire from laboriously studying their books alone during a whole term.

ROCKY HILL.

There has been an advance the last year, over former years, in our schools. Our largest school had a very successful and experienced teacher and an assistant for the winter term.

Some of the schools have done better in regard to their studies, or rather some scholars have had good recitations, while the discipline of some of the schools has not been what it ought to have been, making it hard work for the teachers, and failing to do the most good to those who need to be taught, first of all, good order and good discipline.

SALEM.

For the improvement of our schools we need, first, a generous heart, to cause in every district neat, roomy and pleasantly located school-houses, and to make them in every particular attractive. Then good teachers could be obtained, and, if liberally paid, they could be retained, and some of the higher branches might be introduced, and

thus the necessity removed for sending children to distant places for securing an education which they ought to get in our schools.

SALISBURY.

The average improvement in the schools during the past year compares very favorably with that of previous years, especially when it is taken into consideration that there have been but three terms taught by male teachers, and but one of those of much experience, while twenty-three terms have been taught by female teachers, and some of those were beginners, but all were actuated by a very laudable ambition to excel in teaching.

The improvement in school-houses has not been on a very liberal scale. There is not a single district in town that can point with any pride to the improvement in its school-house. There is not a single school-house in town that is in a better condition now than it was a year ago, while some are in a much worse condition, and the internal arrangements of many of them afford nothing but inconvenience and discomfort.

It is a matter of regret that so little attention has been paid to the out-buildings in the several districts. With few exceptions, they are not in a respectable condition.

SIMSBURY.

During the past year we have required of the teachers that they make a daily record, and then a monthly report to parents, of the scholarship and deportment of their pupils. We have found this course a great help in the government of the schools and also in securing better lessons. This, with the uniformity of books which has been secured within the last three years, has had a manifest effect in improving the schools.

SOUTHINGTON.

Comparing present with past experiences in visiting schools, I can see that within the last ten years there has been a decided improvement both in the modes of instruction and discipline, especially the latter. How far this may be owing to the hints and suggestions, the training and influence derived, either directly or indirectly from the State Normal School, from Teachers' Institutes, Lectures and the like can not be definitely estimated. My impression, however, is that the benefits emanating from these sources are very considerable and important. The prevailing idea of what a school should be both

among teachers and the public generally seems to be much more elevated and correct than it was a few years ago. Whence comes this in good part but from the causes to which I have referred?

STONINGTON.

The subject of common schools and the interests therewith connected increase in intensity and magnify in importance in my own mind, in proportion as the duties of my office are faithfully discharged. Each year I am more deeply impressed with the relations which they sustain to community. They seem to me to be the corner stone upon which is to rise the great temple of our *common* humanity, whose top will reach heaven and whose glory will fill the earth. For these miniature colleges may and ought to be made to afford the means of such an education to all of our youth as will abundantly qualify them for nearly all the important stations in life.

In a republic like ours the system of common schools must ever hold a most important position. On their perpetuity and influence will much depend whether those civil institutions handed down to us from our fathers shall be preserved, and by us be still further so transmitted to the ever incoming future as that it will honor our memory with grateful benedictions.

STRATFORD.

We believe that our schools have been carried on as satisfactorily as in former years, and in some cases more so. We believe it to have been the conscientious and ambitious aim of every teacher to do the best he could and if in any instance there has been more than ordinary failure of success the fault has not been exclusively the teacher's.

There has been the past year the same apparent general apathy towards the schools, the same lack of popular and parental interest in them as heretofore. And we still have a school room or two of such a character that it is both physically and morally impossible that there should be a very high degree of order, comfort, cheerfulness or progress in them. The moral influence of rooms and grounds is still too often and lamentably misappreciated.

SUFFIELD.

Our schools during the past year have, we think, been taught with about their usual success. Some have been *very good*, others not all we could have wished.

We have no new plan for the instruction of our youth, to commend

to your consideration. Our fathers wisely felt that a good common school education was most important for the welfare of society. They adopted a system well calculated to bring the blessings of the school within the reach of all. It is ours to work out the plan already inaugurated rather than to originate new plans. Parents must see that their children are punctually in school, and furnished with suitable books and apparatus. Teachers must do their work faithfully. They should feel that their influence in implanting in the minds of their pupils a love for useful knowledge is very great and their study should be to inspire in their minds a strong desire to excel. District committees have a very important part to act in carrying out this system.

WALLINGFORD.

As a whole our schools are in a very satisfactory and promising condition. In several of the districts there has been an increase of interest on the part of parents, their visits having been more frequent and more numerous than in former years. The second district (a small one) reports 54 visits and the whole town 222. This is a favorable indication. If parents and guardians will visit their school at least twice, each term, the beneficial effects will be very great.

We are convinced that many of our children will not be sent to school as much as they ought to be until the schools are made absolutely free by a tax on property. Some parents take their children out of school if they learn that a bill is to be made out.

Our benevolent townsman, Moses Y. Beach, has done more for the cause of education in our town than usual. He has secured for each district a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and good library. The beneficial influence of these libraries is very manifest. The children (and many parents too) are acquiring a taste for reading. It is hoped that the districts will add to the libraries from year to year. With a little effort every district in our town may have a large and excellent library. We trust this matter will receive more attention than it has done heretofore.

But our great want is a High School. The town is *able* to establish such a school and ought to have one. It would be one of the greatest blessings to the community if we could have a school of a high grade towards which the aspiring could look, and into which they could enter on reaching a certain standard of attainment.

WARREN.

We feel that our schools have all been well sustained and that much might be said in praise of each, and especially one taught in the north district by the same teacher for three successive terms. In numbers our schools are on the increase, especially in the out districts. We feel encouraged and think the cause of education is not at a standstill in our place.

WEST HARTFORD.

By comparing notes regarding the condition of our schools during the past year we feel warranted in saying confidently that there has been progress. If there have been failures the most marked may be ascribed to the want of disciplinary or governmental ability in the teacher and so long as parents and guardians will not govern their children so long must the teacher possess ability to govern them or fail of accomplishing the object sought,—the true education of the pupils.

WILLINGTON.

In considering the condition of our schools as compared with last year we think there has been an advancement in the different schools, though there is still need of much effort on the part of parents and all interested in having our children fitted to be intelligent and useful members of society, if we would bring our schools up to that standard which will secure to us the full benefit of the money expended in trying to educate our children. Among the hindrances to the attainment of this result we would notice some of the most prominent. And first, absence and tardiness. There should not only be attendance but it should be constant and punctual. Another evil is a want of uniformity and supply of text-books. The board of visitors endeavored to remedy these, and have done so in part and hope to succeed entirely as time and circumstances may favor.

BLANK FORMS OF LIBRARY CERTIFICATE.

(NAME OF TOWN AND DATE.)

Amount, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

(Signed, *The Committee, or the Chairman thereof.*)

(NAME OF TOWN AND DATE.)

(Signed by the Committee or } Committee of said District.
the Chairman thereof,)

The law requires that the books selected shall be approved by the Board of Visitors for each town.

C.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Pupils are admitted only at the beginning of a term, and are expected to remain through an entire term, unless excused to fill vacancies, as teachers, occurring before its close.

Any person may apply to the school visitors of any town for admission to the school.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

[Date.]

To the School Visitors of _____ I hereby respectfully signify my desire to procure a Certificate of Recommendation for admission to the State Normal School.

And I hereby declare that my object in seeking admission to the School, is to qualify myself for the employment of a Common School Teacher, and that it is my intention to engage in that employment in this State.

[Signature.]

The School Visitors are authorized to grant a Certificate of Admission to the School, to any person who shall have been found, on examination by them, possessed of the qualifications necessary.

CERTIFICATE OF RECOMMENDATION.

The following is the form of the Certificate which should be given by School Visitors to the candidates whom they recommend for admission.

[Date.]

This is to certify, that _____ has been examined by the School Visitors of _____ and approved as possessed of the qualifications required of teachers of Common Schools in this State, and that he [or she] is hereby recommended by the said Visitors to the Trustees of the State Normal School, as a suitable person, by his [or her] age, character, talents and attainments, to be received as a pupil in that Institution.

[Signed by the chairman or Acting Visitor.]

School Visitors and friends of education are requested to explain the objects of the School, and present its advantages to those persons who may be benefited by it, and in their recommendations to the school, to select candidates, whose character and attainments will enable them to obtain the full advantages of this Institution, and to become useful teachers in the schools of the State.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

There are three Terms in each year. The first, or Autumn Term, commences on the third Wednesday of September, and continues till the last school-day before the 25th of December.

The second, or Winter Term, commences on the second day of January, and continues till the last Tuesday in March.

The third, or Spring Term, commences on the Wednesday following the third Tuesday in April, and continues till the Wednesday preceding the last Thursday but one in July.

TEACHERS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

School Committee desiring to secure competent teachers, and who wish to employ those trained in the Normal School, are requested to address the principal, stating the terms to be offered and the qualifications required. No pains will be spared to secure for any post designated a competent teacher.

As applications for teachers are numerous in Spring or Autumn, it is desirable that such applications be made when convenient, sometime before the teacher is needed.

The Board of Trustees or the Faculty of the School can not be held responsible for the success of those teachers who are employed upon the mere representation that they have been Normal Pupils.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The statistical tables have been made up from the returns of school visitors. In a few cases the returns were incomplete, and the spaces have been left blank.

TABLE I.

This table gives the number of districts, the number and length of terms of common schools, and the registered and average attendance.

TABLE II.

This table gives the number of pupils in each of the common studies; the number of male, and the number of female teachers, and the average wages of each class.

TABLE III.

This table is designed to show the degree of permanency in teaching attained; the condition of school-houses and yards; the number of graded schools, and the number of schools supplied with apparatus, maps and library.

TABLE IV.

This table embodies the statistical portions of the returns of school visitors, and shows the amount of money received for school purposes from different sources, and the mode of expenditure.

TABLE I.—HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
Hartford,	10	19	26	13	2057	1950	2010	2050	1275	1153	1342	1357
Avon,	6	6	16	18	96	84	72	74	69	53	49	50
Berlin,	9	9	18	14	226	189	170	176	166	119	99	111
Bloomfield,	9	9	15	17	130	85	86	95	104	75	50	70
Bristol,	12	16	16	17	244	207	238	271	174	163	172	195
Burlington,	9	9	16	16	133	128	97	151	101	87	67	99
Canton,	9	8	14	20	259	250	216	256	180	163	135	171
East Hartford,	10	12	18	19	276	247	200	238	218	189	128	164
East Granby,	6	7	16	15	68	52	45	67	59	42	39	61
East Windsor,	12	12	16	14	231	213	185	230	207	193	148	193
Enfield,	14	26	18	17	591	511	489	539	428	374	356	409
Farmington,	12	11	18	17	327	287	262	278	204	180	159	184
Glastenbury,	17	18	18	15	306	263	195	264	224	186	140	190
Granby,	11	11	14	16	162	136	115	162	112	99	84	117
Hartland,	10	9	14	15	95	68	70	77	90	63	62	72
Manchester,	9	9	17	16	264	233	210	236	222	170	146	174
Marlborough,	4	4	16	16	49	50	32	51	37	35	25	38
New Britain,	6	10	17	17	509	454	515	537	371	287	383	375
Rocky Hill,	4	4	18	19	112	93	61	84	80	59	33	54
Simsbury,	13	13	16	16	190	160	150	175	124	107	101	128
South Windsor,	11	10	17	14	163	117	113	130	122	87	82	99
Southington,	11	11	18	19	292	241	251	317	242	187	215	210
Suffield,	11	14	17	17	342	262	261	313	292	215	202	233
West Hartford,	7	7	16	16	110	94	75	83	86	66	53	66
Wethersfield,	10	10	16	22	201	166	143	167	145	119	79	115
Windsor,	10	10	16	19	247	174	160	180	193	137	139	134
Windsor Locks,	1	2	14	22	158	160	152	171	100	92	94	112

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.													
	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.		Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.		Number of girls registered in winter.		Number of boys registered in summer.		Number of girls registered in summer.	
		Average attendance of boys in winter.		Average attendance of girls in winter.		Average attendance of boys in summer.		Average attendance of girls in summer.					
New Haven,.....	1	19	23	19	2175	2350	2260	2420	1621	1740	1680	1800	
“ Fair Haven,	1	6	16	28	195	170	190	180	130	117	120	135	
“ Westville,..	1	4	20	22	109	80	94	90	90	69	65	69	
Branford,.....	8	16	19	200	173	156	201	145	127	101	135		
Bethany,.....	7	7	15	18	93	78	40	73	62	58	24	51	
Cheshire,.....	12	12	15	16	195	129	167	190	135	80	96	105	
Derby,.....	6	6	19	16	537	474	499	513	395	311	360	392	
East Haven,.....	8	7	18	20	202	180	175	190	160	154	159	171	
Guilford,.....	15	14	18	14	227	174	149	168	153	125	101	117	
Hamden,.....	13	11	16	19	200	152	164	181	152	111	123	124	
Madison,.....	13	13	17	18	225	187	140	169	172	144	97	129	
Meriden,.....	13	14	20	17	437	380	398	376	314	253	291	274	
Middlebury,.....	6	6	14	17	57	50	31	58	48	36	23	40	
Milford,.....	12	12	17	17	208	165	180	195	170	125	151	160	
Naugatuck,.....	6	10	14	19	168	167	163	203	134	134	126	161	
North Branford,....	3	3	16	15	41	45	26	52	32	33	16	39	
North Haven,.....	8	7	16	20	111	101	99	108	78	78	76	85	
Orange,.....	7	8	16	10	160	114	128	133	116	80	83	80	
Oxford,.....	13	13	16	16	132	119	85	105	101	85	58	79	
Prospect,.....	5	5	15	16	61	53	43	95	48	38	31	41	
Seymour,.....	6	6	19	21	119	132	88	134	90	97	62	90	
Southbury,.....	9	9	23	20	115	109	65	100	95	80	60	80	
Wallingford,.....	10	10	17	18	252	190	160	199	189	147	108	133	
Waterbury,.....	9	28	19	20	876	879	904	965	609	732	587	779	
Woodbridge,.....	5	4	18	24	72	47	50	56	61	40	38	49	
Wolcott,.....	6	6	16	16	70	49	37	39	43	29	21	29	

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
Fairfield,.....	17	17	20	19	499	374	361	392	319	260	221	267
Danbury,.....	14	14	22	21	613	412	564	473	390	263	392	314
Bethel,.....	5	5	22	23	151	129	123	117	109	81	87	78
Bridgeport,.....	10	10	22	22	987	1020	1035	1105	720	735	748	785
Brookfield,.....	9	8	20	20	112	78	86	101	73	48	55	69
Darien,.....	4	4	24	22	166	109	144	118	94	54	72	51
Easton,.....	8	8	18	16	126	97	105	99	88	64	56	64
Greenwich,.....	20	20	16	16	450	357	629	536	259	190	339	263
Huntington,.....	12	11	18	18	113	108	80	112	75	70	50	70
Monroe,.....	7	8	17	23	110	97	84	95	84	66	48	60
New Canaan,.....	11	11	21	21	269	239	219	228	170	131	128	160
New Fairfield,.....	7	7	18	22	103	64	91	84	64	55	57	67
Newtown,.....	20	20	19	21	354	286	270	290	243	184	165	193
Norwalk,.....	12	12	22	21	640	498	558	477	475	378	431	371
Redding,.....	10	10	21	21	161	104	100	114	110	62	69	80
Ridgefield,.....	15	15	20	21	239	166	205	189	161	120	135	120
Sherman,.....	6	6	17	20	110	77	76	63	76	43	44	42
Stamford,.....	15	15	21	20	597	489	557	513	382	299	344	318
Stratford,.....	8	8	21	20	151	139	114	148	113	102	103	112
Trumbull,.....	7	7	22	19	128	88	90	102	101	54	57	65
Weston,.....	7	7	19	19	117	88	84	117	72	46	56	61
Westport,.....	10	10	21	20	310	231	221	255	200	140	150	180
Wilton,.....	10	9	22	21	197	185	176	189	140	90	100	117

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
Litchfield,	22	21	16	18	290	208	213	233	245	169	180	190
Barkhamsted,	11	10	13	16	130	88	70	98	86	65	50	70
Bethlem,	8	7	14	19	72	53	57	56	55	40	42	40
Bridgewater,	5	6	17	20	101	81	94	103	75	47	70	77
Canaan,	10	10	15	18	179	127	143	142	139	103	107	96
Colebrook,	10	11	15	16	139	90	111	83	123	85	75	76
Cornwall,	17	17	14	18	242	224	217	258	188	170	160	200
Goshen,	13	12	15	18	163	127	108	127	98	84	84	96
Harwinton,	12	12	16	15	116	99	103	105	83	68	63	75
Kent,	13	13	15	21	189	169	155	169	120	84	86	98
Morris,	6	6	14	20	66	52	57	63	34	39	27	44
New Hartford,	10	10	16	16	195	144	146	156	138	126	98	144
New Milford,	18	18	18	24	395	280	349	311	248	176	196	191
Norfolk,	13	13	16	20	158	142	133	142	114	95	97	99
North Canaan,	5	5	16	20	135	119	85	82	84	82	64	74
Plymouth,	14	17	16	16	295	260	252	260	220	183	194	198
Roxbury,	7	7	16	24	90	91	70	80	61	61	40	52
Salisbury,	14	14	19	23	282	263	270	312	157	136	147	165
Sharon,	18	18	16	18	247	179	208	214	173	130	130	143
Torrington,	11	15	16	16	237	208	186	180	201	171	155	158
Warren,	8	6	15	25	64	37	69	73	44	25	40	41
Watertown,	9	10	16	16	164	131	128	126	127	81	81	84
Winchester,	11	9	16	17	245	155	203	191	168	112	113	128
Woodbury,	14	13	16	20	222	146	165	145	164	92	109	107
Washington,	12	12	16	20	176	134	127	154	125	86	90	114

WINDHAM.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
Brooklyn,.....	9	11	17	12	176	138	118	129	135	99	110	122
Ashford,.....	10	10	14	12	159	120	111	131	113	85	75	89
Canterbury,.....	12	12	18	11	204	170	85	126	153	122	60	92
Chaplin,.....	7	6	16	14	96	80	45	70	70	60	36	56
Eastford.....	8	9	14	13	153	115	95	99	109	68	74	62
Hampton,.....	7	7	16	16	117	113	75	92	81	81	41	68
Killingly,.....	18	21	18	15	461	390	368	409	318	282	238	275
Plainfield,.....	14	14	18	15	325	239	239	275	201	138	158	168
Pomfret,.....	10	10	15	14	132	118	88	97	110	120	70	65
Putnam,.....	7	9	17	15	265	227	212	231	195	158	131	159
Scotland,.....	5	5	17	12	87	84	44	76	69	64	35	53
Sterling,.....	9	9	18	14	124	104	72	83	79	62	47	57
Thompson,.....	13	15	15	15	362	288	265	279	268	213	164	186
Voluntown,.....	10	10	16	10	170	147	111	142	107	92	66	94
Windham,.....	11	12	17	14	416	387	326	382	306	283	255	288
Woodstock,.....	17	17	14	15	375	359	210	350	295	271	149	267

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
Middletown,*.....	20	21	16	16	340	300	250	285	260	246	200	210
“ City,*..	1	7	21	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chatham,.....	12	12	16	16	174	154	140	149	144	119	98	122
Chester,.....	4	4	19	17	102	91	62	69	76	71	34	53
Clinton,.....	6	7	18	19	130	124	101	123	97	89	65	90
Cromwell,.....	5	5	20	19	144	134	110	145	101	106	72	93
Durham,.....	6	6	17	17	86	130	61	100	87	73	54	76
East Haddam,.....	17	19	17	16	313	259	215	265	249	206	134	162
Essex,.....	6	6	21	16	144	128	86	104	95	82	56	73
Haddam,.....	14	14	16	18	218	165	129	184	152	118	71	122
Killingworth,.....	8	16	15	17	127	92	72	90	90	70	50	60
Old Saybrook,.....	4	4	20	17	115	74	81	64	90	70	59	57
Portland,.....	7	7	22	18	377	364	348	381	271	234	237	259
Saybrook,.....	4	5	19	19	105	92	73	96	78	65	54	61
Westbrook,.....	7	7	19	16	118	94	69	95	84	62	44	54

* Partly from previous report.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.												
	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of boys registered in winter.	Number of girls registered in winter.	Number of boys registered in summer.	Number of girls registered in summer.	Average attendance of boys in winter.	Average attendance of girls in winter.	Average attendance of boys in summer.	Average attendance of girls in summer.
Andover,	4	4	16	16	64	50	33	40	38	30	20	26
Bolton,	5	5	16	16	70	67	55	57	65	52	29	37
Columbia,	7	7	17	15	97	91	58	83	71	70	45	67
Coventry,	10	10	16	16	229	168	150	162	159	117	104	102
Ellington,	9	9	16	14	145	127	100	106	100	98	76	81
Hebron,	11	23	15	14	153	122	104	109	124	98	62	89
Mansfield,	16	16	13	13	228	193	118	155	199	154	99	122
Somers,	10	11	14	15	173	160	116	135	138	116	92	99
Stafford,	18	22	13	13	339	283	278	307	303	220	214	235
Tolland,	12	12	15	12	164	114	82	99	134	86	61	75
Union,	6	6	13	12	94	67	44	57	70	49	26	38
Vernon,	8	8	17	18	402	325	241	230	298	267	282	287
Willington,	9	9	13	14	127	88	95	101	91	74	72	69

TABLE II.—HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of pupils in reading.	Number of pupils in spelling.	Number of pupils in arithmetic.	Number of pupils in grammar.	Number of pupils in geography.	Number of pupils in history.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers including board.
Hartford,	3690	3611	2330	785	1718	401	17	16	57	58	52	24
Avon,	176	173	122	29	97	15	0	0	6	6	..	22
Berlin,	400	402	250	58	196	9	1	1	9	9	33	17
Bloomfield,	200	200	120	55	95	10	4	0	5	9	26	11
Bristol,	518	532	462	112	218	50	3	7	13	15	35	13
Burlington,	509	509	261	47	207	19	3	0	6	9	26	16
Canton,	482	482	345	81	170	45	6	1	7	11	30	16
East Hartford,	497	495	386	114	235	28	7	1	5	10	34	26
East Granby,	105	115	73	21	47	9	1	0	6	6	37	18
East Windsor,	507	507	269	87	189	26	5	0	10	14	30	17
Enfield,	1725	1769	919	204	532	87	11	1	15	25	30	18
Farmington,	540	531	367	77	211	28	4	1	11	13	45	23
Glastenbury,	882	950	581	143	394	44	11	0	10	17	30	17
Granby,	306	310	218	56	144	15	0	0	11	10	..	14
Hartland,	175	171	125	32	86	15	1	0	8	9	20	15
Manchester,	725	601	471	114	271	27	5	0	6	11	29	17
Marlborough,	101	114	62	26	54	9	2	..	1	4	25	11
New Britain,	1002	1002	752	180	623	81	3	2	14	15	52	21
Rocky Hill,	223	220	136	23	89	8	3	0	2	4	33	13
Simsbury,	313	271	214	68	144	14	1	0	12	13	24	15
South Windsor,	280	280	187	40	140	13	0	0	10	10	..	17
Southington,	512	523	328	55	260	19	6	1	7	12	32	18
Suffield,	574	567	415	127	313	32	10	0	4	14	35	18
West Hartford,	200	200	158	30	111	5	1	0	6	7	33	19
Wethersfield,	363	367	247	44	160	27	3	0	7	10	31	14
Windsor,	401	401	315	72	300	57	6	0	4	10	30	20
Windsor Locks,	323	323	144	73	69	4	0	0	5	5	22	5

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of pupils in reading.	Number of pupils in spelling.	Number of pupils in arithmetic.	Number of pupils in grammar.	Number of pupils in geography.	Number of pupils in history.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.
New Haven,.....	4954	4704	4704	468	2730	83	8	8	21	71	97	28
“ Fair Haven,	360	340	215	20	140	15	1	1	6	6	50	19
“ Westville,*.	109	109	65	10	61	8	1	3	1	3	60	20
Branford,.....	347	340	330	68	190	15	3	0	6	9	28	18
Bethany,.....	165	160	136	51	80	1	4	0	3	6	29	16
Cheshire,.....	357	357	174	41	121	14	9	0	3	12	26	17
Derby,.....	1053	1053	583	143	426	29	3	3	15	14	74	23
East Haven,*.....	202	202	104	50	75	4	2	0	6	9	42	20
Guilford,.....	365	376	261	62	221	7	3	0	11	14	25	13
Hamden,.....	271	284	218	53	151	21	1	0	10	11	31	19
Madison,.....	395	392	287	96	204	12	7	0	6	13	26	17
Meriden,.....	869	814	581	112	559	63	4	3	15	17	46	23
Middlebury,.....	122	123	103	24	77	5	2	0	4	6	17	11
Milford,.....	370	370	104	64	110	31	1	0	11	12	25	17
Naugatuck,.....	361	319	239	55	224	6	1	1	9	9	58	17
North Branford,....	91	91	67	32	61	8	1	0	3	3	20	..
North Haven,.....	291	296	231	54	167	13	4	0	3	7	35	18
Orange,.....	339	339	223	46	185	10	4	0	2	8	29	16
Oxford,.....	251	251	193	96	175	7	6	0	7	12	20	12
Prospect,.....	105	110	85	19	64	7	2	0	3	5	17	17
Seymour,.....	231	189	132	30	99	1	1	0	5	6	30	19
Southbury,.....	200	180	140	60	100	10	4	0	5	9	26	15
Wallingford,.....	422	420	304	93	192	24	5	1	7	11	34	17
Waterbury,.....	1700	1700	1100	260	885	76	2	3	31	31	57	20
Woodbridge,*.....	140	140	50	40	60	6	4	0	4	4	36	25
Wolcott,.....	112	115	73	18	64	3	3	0	3	6	28	13

* Partly from previous report.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of pupils in reading.	Number of pupils in spelling.	Number of pupils in arithmetic.	Number of pupils in grammar.	Number of pupils in geography.	Number of pupils in history.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.
New London,.....	1658	1572	1070	223	954	83	7	5	19	22	53	18
Bozrah,.....	244	240	162	75	125	23	2	0	5	7	30	20
Colchester,.....	545	540	428	86	168	8	4	0	14	18	20	11
East Lyme,.....	292	304	190	62	139	16	6	0	3	9	23	15
Franklin,.....	210	210	107	43	111	3	4	0	4	8	20	11
Griswold,.....	493	401	318	100	117	36	12	0	4	16	24	14
Groton,.....	804	856	564	184	535	80	12	5	12	12	36	12
Lebanon,.....	447	447	343	121	192	43	10	1	1	15	26	15
Ledyard,.....	375	385	260	100	180	25	12	0	2	14	21	13
Lisbon,.....	141	159	99	34	54	10	2	0	5	5	21	16
Lyme,.....	354	354	237	65	173	22	1	0	6	7	20	19
Montville,.....	429	429	250	84	173	4	8	1	5	12	26	14
Norwich,.....	819	828	526	134	483	30	5	3	17	19	42	18
" Center,.....	778	778	650	181	650	92	1	1	16	16	100	25
" W. Chelsea,	325	325	215	60	125	24	1	1	10	9	66	19
" Town,.....	145	115	115	40	102	14	1	1	2	2	32	20
North Stonington,..	369	351	278	102	170	25	11	0	4	15	22	12
Old Lyme,.....	249	249	136	42	89	10	3	1	5	7	26	13
Preston,.....	416	488	286	72	155	15	12	1	1	12	22	14
Salem,.....	177	175	130	28	98	3	3	0	5	7	25	14
Sprague,.....	316	313	146	26	98	2	3	1	4	5	30	13
Stonington,.....	1026	026	788	215	641	179	17	4	9	23	30	15
Waterford,.....	423	434	319	76	240	31	9	0	2	11	26	17

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of pupils in reading.	Number of pupils in spelling.	Number of pupils in arithmetic.	Number of pupils in grammar.	Number of pupils in geography.	Number of pupils in history.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.
Fairfield,.....	617	558	479	149	342	40	12	3	9	18	18	14
Danbury,.....	1209	1163	820	249	664	7	9	3	14	20	37	17
Bethel,.....	263	270	176	56	170	8	4	0	2	6	30	15
Bridgeport,.....	1935	2003	1198	214	932	145	8	8	27	28	50	20
Brookfield,.....	205	171	126	63	91	8	4	0	4	8	25	14
Darien,.....	234	250	152	39	101	11	3	2	2	2	31	21
Easton,.....	316	342	212	103	204	0	6	1	2	7	17	10
Greenwich,.....	514	709	568	163	377	53	3	5	16	14	34	18
Huntington,.....	220	220	130	50	125	6	2	0	9	10	18	12
Monroe,.....	213	209	157	57	127	7	4	0	2	7	26	16
New Canaan,.....	434	474	357	115	179	15	3	1	11	13	32	15
New Fairfield,.....	162	124	99	56	79	2	4	0	3	7	23	14
Newtown,.....	647	627	434	170	325	29	12	1	8	19	22	12
Norwalk,.....	1017	904	638	218	529	71	6	4	12	14	42	26
Redding,.....	260	260	211	46	161	12	5	1	4	9	27	15
Ridgefield,.....	411	401	287	90	217	35	5	0	8	15	18	14
Sherman,.....	166	86	87	40	82	0	4	0	2	6	16	9
Stamford,.....	1173	1240	873	207	756	67	8	9	16	15	27	19
Stratford,.....	259	230	187	76	172	12	3	0	5	8	24	17
Trumbull,.....	227	214	156	64	141	19	5	0	1	6	27	13
Weston,.....	160	113	113	40	110	4	5	0	2	7	15	12
Westport,.....	375	348	229	81	195	9	10	1	11	9	25	13
Wilton,.....	341	352	269	67	171	5	6	2	3	7	22	12

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of pupils in reading.	Number of pupils in spelling.	Number of pupils in arithmetic.	Number of pupils in grammar.	Number of pupils in geography.	Number of pupils in history.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.
*Litchfield,.....	354	449	306	90	210	30	9	1	12	20	22	12
Barkhamsted,.....	207	210	161	59	111	20	5	0	5	10	18	10
Bethlem,.....	125	125	67	24	62	3	0	0	7	7	....	15
Bridgewater,.....	205	204	150	53	146	1	4	0	2	6	19	12
Canaan,.....	538	532	362	76	224	3	3	0	6	10	25	12
Colebrook,.....	230	230	152	113	117	17	3	0	7	10	22	12
Cornwall,.....	466	466	383	208	241	46	11	0	6	17	25	18
Goshen,.....	251	260	130	30	124	11	3	0	9	12	20	14
Harwinton,.....	208	208	142	40	115	19	0	0	12	12	19	10
Kent,.....	351	296	225	57	189	15	9	0	4	13	24	15
Morris,.....	115	115	96	42	100	7	3	0	3	6	25	13
New Hartford,.....	329	307	231	69	138	4	5	0	11	11	23	25
New Milford,.....	667	667	467	158	382	36	10	2	9	17	29	18
Norfolk,.....	284	284	176	32	109	19	3	0	10	13	30	16
North Canaan,.....	225	224	131	20	85	1	3	0	2	5	30	18
Plymouth,.....	573	525	447	93	321	30	6	1	11	15	31	18
Roxbury,.....	166	162	117	41	101	6	2	0	5	7	23	15
Salisbury,.....	529	549	212	32	210	21	3	0	9	14	30	18
Sharon,.....	418	392	392	100	229	48	6	1	11	17	23	16
Torrington,.,.....	427	419	249	59	173	44	4	0	10	14	30	14
Warren,.....	142	138	94	21	68	0	2	0	3	6	23	15
Watertown,.....	327	334	237	82	207	27	7	1	3	9	19	12
Winchester,.....	417	424	210	56	152	17	6	1	5	10	26	15
Woodbury,.....	277	368	229	64	245	25	5	1	8	12	23	13
Washington,.....	329	329	237	60	190	30	5	0	7	12	27	19

* Partly from previous report.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of pupils in reading.	Number of pupils in spelling.	Number of pupils in arithmetic.	Number of pupils in grammar.	Number of pupils in geography.	Number of pupils in history.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.
Brooklyn,	348	344	255	79	183	16	7	0	4	10	27	14
Ashford,	275	264	154	61	125	20	7	0	3	10	22	14
Canterbury,	358	362	280	93	205	27	8	0	4	11	27	15
Chaplin,	176	176	120	40	67	11	3	0	3	6	22	18
Eastford,	249	237	141	48	120	2	4	0	5	8	29	15
Hampton,	230	230	139	62	76	8	3	0	4	7	23	16
Killingly,	861	847	546	186	334	44	11	1	10	18	30	18
Plainfield,	593	575	369	143	222	32	9	2	7	13	26	16
Pomfret,	248	248	176	80	126	40	7	0	3	10	28	15
Putnam,	407	406	284	71	130	14	6	2	3	7	27	15
Scotland,	170	170	127	49	75	10	4	0	1	5	28	15
Sterling,	205	209	140	30	73	1	4	0	5	8	20	10
Thompson,	975	970	609	178	390	71	10	0	5	14	31	17
Voluntown,	273	317	204	49	91	11	8	1	2	9	24	12
Windham,	822	817	546	153	360	51	7	3	10	13	33	14
Woodstock,	695	691	474	191	267	57	13	0	5	17	42	23

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of pupils in reading.	Number of pupils in spelling.	Number of pupils in arithmetic.	Number of pupils in grammar.	Number of pupils in geography.	Number of pupils in history.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.
Middletown,*.....	500	500	350	100	275	50	5	0	16	21	27	16
“ City,....	1000	1000	500	130	500	15	2	2	13	13	66	23
Chatham, :	375	382	268	52	152	9	4	0	8	11	17	12
Chester,.....	193	191	133	65	110	9	3	0	2	4	30	14
Clinton,.....	255	251	150	58	126	8	1	0	6	6	27	18
Cromwell,	237	249	120	34	72	11	2	0	4	5	31	16
Durham,.....	229	229	142	43	121	0	3	0	3	6	30	21
East Haddam,.....	580	585	361	98	312	33	8	0	11	19	25	15
Essex,.....	245	246	209	71	170	20	3	0	4	6	29	19
Haddam,.....	379	372	274	73	195	36	8	0	6	14	25	10
Killingworth,.....	215	215	175	70	120	2	5	0	3	8	25	14
Old Saybrook,.....	181	184	94	41	79	11	2	0	2	4	28	20
Portland,.....	726	726	405	90	258	35	3	1	9	11	41	19
Saybrook,.....	195	195	143	39	101	10	3	0	2	5	29	18
Westbrook,.....	200	195	130	40	99	9	4	0	3	7	22	13

* Partly from previous report

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of pupils in reading.		Number of pupils in spelling.		Number of pupils in arithmetic.		Number of pupils in grammar.		Number of pupils in geography.		Number of pupils in history.		Number of male teachers in winter.		Number of male teachers in summer.		Number of female teachers in winter.		Number of female teachers in summer.		Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.		Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	
Andover,	88	88	67	39	36	6	2	0	2	0	2	4	20	10										
Bolton,	112	112	70	21	42	7	2	0	3	5	23	14												
Columbia,	195	199	150	47	114	13	6	0	3	7	24	12												
Coventry,	595	595	388	108	218	39	8	0	2	10	30	17												
Ellington,	234	234	171	42	116	27	2	0	7	9	25	18												
Hebron,	278	268	202	73	128	26	6	0	6	11	26	14												
Mansfield,	551	560	388	146	239	38	10	1	6	15	26	13												
Somers,	310	310	207	70	80	22	2	0	9	10	22	16												
Stafford,	663	648	416	110	175	22	8	0	14	22	22	11												
Tolland,	281	281	178	65	111	31	7	0	6	11	26	15												
Union,	247	250	150	35	94	4	1	0	5	6	30	16												
Vernon,	928	928	510	165	351	75	7	2	10	14	48	22												
Willington,	192	213	142	31	72	3	2	0	7	9	28	13												

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.			Number of teachers who have never taught till the present year.	Number of new school houses erected during the year.	Number of school-houses in a good condition.		Number of school-houses in a bad condition.		Number of school-houses without out-buildings.		Number of school-houses with enclosed yards.		Number of schools of two grades.		Number of schools of three or more grades.		Number of schools which have any school apparatus.		Number of schools which have outline maps.		Number of schools which have a school library.	
Litchfield,.....	8	5	0	20	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	9					
Barkhamsted,.....	0	2	0	8	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2					
Bethlem,.....	6	2	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0					
Bridgewater,.....	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0					
Canaan,.....	0	1	0	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0					
Colebrook,.....	5	1	0	3	7	4	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	2					
Cornwall,.....	5	3	0	17	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1					
Goshen,.....	4	7	0	11	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2					
Harwinton,.....	9	2	0	6	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	3					
Kent,.....	4	9	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1					
Morris,.....	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	6					
New Hartford,.....	.....	.....	0	7	3	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	6	8	3					
New Milford,.....	6	6	1	16	2	1	1	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	3					
Norfolk,.....	4	2	1	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2					
North Canaan,.....	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0					
Plymouth,.....	9	3	0	10	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	7	4					
Roxbury,.....	1	2	0	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0					
Salisbury,.....	4	3	0	11	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	1					
Sharon,.....	5	7	1	4	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5					
Torrington,.....	6	7	0	13	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	4					
Warren,.....	2	3	0	6	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0					
Watertown,.....	6	5	0	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	4					
Winchester,.....	5	3	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	8	4					
Woodbury,.....	3	6	0	10	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	1					
Washington,.....	4	3	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	1					

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.			Number of teachers who have never taught till the present year.			Number of new school-houses erected during the year.			Number of school-houses in a good condition.			Number of school-houses in a bad condition.			Number of school-houses without out-buildings.			Number of school-houses with enclosed yards.			Number of schools of two grades.			Number of schools of three or more grades.			Number of schools which have any school apparatus.			Number of schools which have outline maps.			Number of schools which have a school library.		
Brooklyn,.....	6	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	3	5																						
Ashford,.....	4	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2																							
Canterbury,.....	10	4	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	4																							
Chaplin,.....	2	1	0	4	3	3	0	0	0	3	2	1																								
Eastford,.....	4	4	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	1	7	3																								
Hampton,.....	....	....	0	7	..	0	0	0	0	4	5	2																						
Killingly,.....	10	6	0	16	2	0	0	4	0	8	8	3																								
Plainfield,.....	14	3	0	13	1	0	0	2	0	11	6	5																								
Pomfret,.....	1	3	1	8	2	1	1	....	....	6	4	4																						
Putnam,.....	3	3	....	6	1	....	....	2	....	2	3	1																				
Scotland,.....	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0																								
Sterling,.....	6	2	0	8	1	3	0	0	0	2	....	1																							
Thompson,.....	3	4	0	9	4	1	0	2	0	1	5	1																								
Voluntown,.....	1	4	0	7	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	0																								
Windham,.....	15	2	0	9	3	0	0	0	2	7	10	4																								
Woodstock,.....	11	5	0	12	5	4	0	1	0	7	5	5																								

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.	Number of teachers who have never taught till the present year.	Number of new school-houses erected during the year.	Number of school-houses in a good condition.	Number of school-houses in a bad condition.	Number of school-houses without out-buildings.	Number of school-houses with enclosed yards.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.	Number of schools which have any school apparatus.	Number of schools which have outline maps.	Number of schools which have a school library.
Middletown,*.....	9	...	0	15	3	2	...	1	0	20	19	14
“ City,...	15	0	0	4	2	0	5	3	0	...	...	1
Chatham,	6	6	0	7	3	1	0	1	0	1	5	3
Chester,	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	2
Clinton,	4	1	0	6	0	0	2	1	0	5	5	5
Cromwell,	4	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	1
Durham,	1	3	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	1
East Haddam,	8	5	0	16	1	0	0	2	0	5	6	8
Essex,	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	2
Haddam,	5	7	0	11	3	5	0	0	0	1	11	11
Killingworth,	3	4	0	8	0	4	7	1	0	8	4	0
Old Saybrook,	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	1
Portland,	6	2	0	7	0	0	3	2	1	4	5	4
Saybrook,	2	2	0	4	1	0	2	1	0	2	5	2
Westbrook,	1	2	0	5	1	3	0	0	0	3	3	3

* Partly from previous report.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.		Number of teachers who have never taught till the present year.		Number of new school-houses erected during the year.		Number of school-houses in a good condition.		Number of school-houses in a bad condition.		Number of school-houses without out-buildings.		Number of school-houses with enclosed yards.		Number of schools of two grades.		Number of schools of three or more grades.		Number of schools which have any school apparatus.		Number of schools which have outline maps.		Number of schools which have a school library.	
Andover,	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	4	1	0	0	
Bolton,	3	2	0	3	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	1	0	0
Columbia,	2	4	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	
Coventry,	3	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	5	10	5	0	0	
Ellington,	1	2	0	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	3	6	0	0
Hebron,	2	4	0	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	4	6	4	0	0	
Mansfield,	10	5	0	7	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	1	8	1	0	0	
Somers,	3	7	0	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	8	4	8	4	0	0	
Stafford,	6	8	0	13	5	3	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	8	4	8	4	0	0	
Tolland,	7	6	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	5	3	0	0	
Union,	1	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	5	3	0	0	
Vernon,	8	2	0	8	0	0	0	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	6	2	6	2	0	0	
Willington,	3	0	0	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	

TABLE IV.—HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Amount of money received from the school fund.	Amount of money received from the town deposit fund.	Amount of town tax for schools during the year.	Amount of money received from district tax.	Amount of money received for tuition.	Amount of money received from other sources.	Amount of money expended for new school-houses.	Amount of money expended for repairs of school-houses.	Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries.	Amount of money expended for other common school purposes.	No. of districts which have ass'd a property tax for support of schools, exclusive of town tax.	Number of districts which receive tuition from pupils residing in the district.
Hartford,.....	7150	1400	7500	9600	355	....	2000	186	19500	7600	....	....
Avon,.....	301	116	145	14	....	110	....	1	644	....	1	....
Berlin,.....	703	238	636	74	173	116	0	47	1473	169	2	1
Bloomfield,.....	348	485	15	....	....	....	....	22	....	....	....	....
Bristol,.....	991	259	424	850	210	52	171	168	1646	51	12	12
Burlington,.....	386	200	135	140	....	88	....	7	....	....	....	....
Canton,.....	691	223	302	1358	138	....	....	25	2315	226	1	7
East Hartford,.....	844	295	451	....	325	66	0	....	2550	85	0	6
East Granby,.....	230	144	155	0	125	....	....	....	629	....	0	5
East Windsor,....	816	404	346	381	....	66	40	35	1897	169	5	....
Enfield,.....	1708	328	781	2750	0	1003	6227	57	3623	620	10	0
Farmington,.....	1624	293	602	1072	15	79	0	38	2985	454	2	0
Glastenbury,.....	1000	478	395	181	533	25	0	61	2394	250	2	13
Granby,.....	522	287	158	256	....	....	....	175	1595	....	....	....
Hartland,.....	231	172	79	56	0	0	0	4	492	....	....	....
Manchester,.....	866	263	414	408	74	10	0	23	1803	254	2	5
Marlborough,....	172	106	106	0	0	1	0	300	427	0	0	0
New Britain,	1592	108	1429	2848	270	162	0	64	4347	867	2	0
Rocky Hill,.....	328	174	250	0	140	29	0	22	781	80	0	3
Simsbury,.....	716	236	314	26	....	32	0	64	1438	130	....	....
South Windsor,...	483	222	273	40	0	56	666	3	1181	51	0	0
Southington,	983	278	455	457	264	18	0	8	2437	162	5	5
Suffield,.....	918	432	1187	54	10	32	0	45	2357	208	....	....
West Hartford,....	388	100	321	217	41	37	0	3	1278	44	0	2
Wethersfield,	637	411	75	147	14	56	0	45	1598	191	....	....
Windsor,.....	601	186	673	207	....	104	0	100	1508	160	2	....
Windsor Locks,...	540	96	....	0	0	0	0	51	649	648	0	0

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Amount of money received from the school fund.	Amount of money received from the town deposit fund.	Amount of town tax for schools during the year,	Amount of money received from district tax.	Amount of money received for tuition.	Amount of money received from other sources.	Amount of money expended for new school-houses.	Amount of money expended for repairs of school-houses.	Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries.	Amount of money expended for other common school purposes.	No. of districts which have ass'd a property tax for support of schools, exclusive of town tax.	Number of districts which receive tuition from pupils residing in the district.
New Haven,.....	9187	1074	6863	24460	112	0	7824	1335	28170	9772	1	0
" Fair Haven,	858	97	641	1460	0	0	0	45	1866	1325	1	0
" Westville,..	315	38	240	700	300	0	0	100	1280	...	...	...
Branford,.....	545	190	309	667	0	43	0	20	1593	1795	0	8
Bethany,.....	260	167	160	.....	.....	25	0	0	650	0	0	.....
Cheshire,.....	613	252	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Derby,.....	1750	198	1571	1537	252	331	0	10	5783	797	3	5
East Haven,.....	559	98	455	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Guilford,.....	647	361	400	.....	360	78	0	90	1562	110	0	0
Hamden,.....	690	257	347	142	299	108	0	18	1737	227	0	5
Madison,.....	586	289	223	459	.....	.....	0	19	1433	.....	.....	.....
Meriden,.....	1720	230	993	544	2428	15	0	280	4785	596	1	13
Middlebury,.....	162	124	0	46	0	0	0	0	490	17	0	2
Milford,.....	733	200	313	120	27	125	0	350	1356	.....	.....	.....
Naugatuck,.....	698	70	367	203	429	.....	.....	2	2137	176	.....	6
North Branford,..	139	85	72	.....	151	18	0	6	194	.....	.....	1
North Haven,....	378	198	204	.....	77	35	.....	12	1066	205	.....	1
Orange,.....	251	188	326	92	12	104	0	3	1190	68	0	1
Oxford,.....	385	175	191	0	0	23	0	100	1027	500	0	0
Prospect,..	196	42	65	200	.....	.....	0	0	527	20	0	0
Seymour,.....	510	119	229	231	110	6	.....	21	1174	20	.....	.....
Southbury,.....	324	235	268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860	.....	.....	.....
Wallingford,.....	799	356	535	351	.....	53	0	0	1619	297	8	0
Waterbury,.....	3289	140	1647	6189	63	20	0	1000	8775	1065	1	0
Woodbridge,.....	210	150	137	.....	206	14	0	15	635	75	0	4
Wolcott,.....	.....	102	99	33	4	492	0	13	735	85	.....	.....

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.]	Amount of money received from the school fund.	Amount of money received from the town deposit fund.	Amount of town tax for schools during the year.	Amount of money received from district tax.	Amount of money received for tuition.	Amount of money received from other sources.	Amount of money expended for new school-houses.	Amount of money expended for repairs of school-houses.	Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries.	Amount of money expended for other common school purposes.	No. of districts which have ass'd a property tax for support of schools, exclusive of town tax.	Number of districts which receive tuition from pupils residing in the district.
Fairfield,.....	1522	.....	.....	229	669	114	408	148	3649	343	1	10
Danbury,.....	1722	1835	216	943	1056	54	.....	136	5245	1568	0	14
Bethel,.....	454	92	189	.....	410	.....	.....	60	1140	80	0	5
Bridgeport,.....	2738	431	2168	.....	.....	103	.....	300	9500	.....	6	0
Brookfield,.....	334	191	223	0	90	28	225	19	.....	.....	0	5
Darien,.....	521	176	654	0	23	0	0	8	1144	36	0	1
Easton,.....	346	147	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	998	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich,.....	1587	1122	164	275	1261	57	.....	298	4167	269	6	.....
Huntington,.....	360	104	220	504	200	.....	750	7	890	75	.....	.....
Monroe,.....	381	218	185	52	.....	42	0	0	959	35	.....	.....
New Canaan,.....	875	353	355	6	786	82	0	72	2274	350	1	0
New Fairfield,.....	268	128	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newtown,.....	983	497	514	.....	.....	63	0	5	2618	175	0	.....
Norwalk,.....	2370	480	1191	5152	1278	242	0	96	5690	600	0	0
Redding,.....	421	260	363	0	525	25	0	25	1477	20	0	0
Ridgefield,.....	683	313	334	.....	553	46	.....	25	1840	115	0	15
Sherman,.....	265	78	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576	.....	.....	.....
Stamford,.....	2146	168	1355	2511	1329	245	.....	135	6450	979	1	14
Stratford,.....	686	244	415	21	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trumbull,.....	332	171	199	694	1395	44	.....	2	1212	82	6	.....
Weston,.....	348	211	128	0	0	0	0	0	867	.....	.....	.....
Westport,.....	1006	334	646	.....	34	21	.....	63	1946	46	.....	1
Wilton,.....	611	323	256	131	0	0	0	.....	1300	.....	0	0

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Amount of money received from the school fund.	Amount of money received from the town deposit fund.	Amount of town tax for schools during the year.	Amount of money received from district tax.	Amount of money received for tuition.	Amount of money received from other sources.	Amount of money expended for new school-houses.	Amount of money expended for repairs of school-houses.	Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries.	Amount of money expended for other common school purposes.	No. of districts which have ass'd a property tax for support of schools, exclusive of town tax.	Number of districts which receive tuition from pupils residing in the district.
Litchfield,	848	500	415	144	0	96	0	50	1944	47	0	0
Barkhamsted,	313	264	154	11	0	0	0	2	893	0	0	0
Bethlem,	233	140	154	11	0	11	0	11	443	73	0	0
Bridgewater,	341	146	154	130	0	11	0	0	781	0	0	0
Canaan,	526	178	204	0	178	27	0	12	789	30	0	5
Colebrook,	410	205	183	0	126	103	0	37	905	37	0	8
Cornwall,	684	264	235	531	0	0	60	1560	1714	90	17	0
Goshen,	420	265	266	0	76	60	0	6	83	0	0	0
Harwinton,	334	241	176	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent,	528	308	186	106	0	0	0	9	1200	0	0	0
Morris,	280	133	184	73	0	0	0	6	29	0	4	0
New Hartford,	866	182	145	42	0	4	0	0	1300	64	3	0
New Milford,	1064	465	600	300	150	700	17	4081	326	15	0	15
Norfolk,	575	298	239	100	6	250	40	1000	5	0	0	0
North Canaan,	429	174	225	31	0	0	0	9	792	37	0	0
Plymouth,	1018	101	490	260	1066	480	0	43	2938	319	1	7
Roxbury,	281	150	148	48	5	16	627	22	0	7	0	7
Salisbury,	1014	198	562	15	197	30	0	33	1586	195	1	6
Sharon,	780	403	423	158	104	51	1000	7	1650	118	0	8
Torrington,	676	303	297	51	444	106	0	3	1617	156	0	1
Warren,	230	152	102	0	120	0	0	75	502	0	0	6
Watertown,	436	230	381	236	118	7	0	4	1234	175	7	2
Winchester,	909	136	577	79	0	0	15	1596	145	4	1	1
Woodbury,	564	212	351	0	256	20	0	17	1496	164	0	13
Washington,	468	249	297	476	0	0	5	1249	0	0	12	12

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Amount of money received from the school fund.	Amount of money received from the town deposit fund.	Amount of town tax for schools during the year.	Amount of money received from district tax.	Amount of money received for tuition.	Amount of money received from other sources.	Amount of money expended for new school-houses.	Amount of money expended for repairs of school-houses.	Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries.	Amount of money expended for other common school purposes.	No. of districts which have ass'd a property tax for support of schools, exclusive of town tax.	Number of districts which receive tuition from pupils residing in the district.
Andover,.....	144	100	80	0	0	8	0	0	413	....	0	0
Bolton,.....	208	112	71	50	....	37	....	5	471	18	....	....
Columbia,.....	268	148	66	75	26	18	0	5	631	8	0	1
Coventry,.....	569	276	241	147	0	72	0	328	1144	122	....	....
Ellington,.....	383	222	216	....	88	114	....	5	1023	105	....	....
Hebron,.....	406	229	123	35	3	58	0	8	740	0	0	0
Mansfield,.....	526	362	151	109	95	26	0	104	575	32	8	0
Somers,.....	428	230	200	8	0	0	0	50	700	158	1	....
Stafford,.....	990	400	359	....	230	35	0	24	2010	....	....	4
Tolland,.....	388	251	159	300	0	320	....	27	1240	151	0	....
Union,.....	212	111	90	0	4	62	0	6	439	....	....	....
Vernon,.....	1114	200	615	920	75	0	0	510	4000	125	5	2
Willington,.....	330	173	108	43	12	3	819	8	0	1

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Chester, - - - - -	80	New Haven, - - - - -	97
Colebrook, - - - - -	80	New London, - - - - -	98
Columbia, - - - - -	81	New Milford, - - - - -	98
Darien, - - - - -	81	Newtown, - - - - -	98
East Haddam, - - - - -	82	Plymouth, - - - - -	99
Enfield, - - - - -	82	Putnam, - - - - -	99
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Lebanon, - - - - -	82	Ridgefield, - - - - -	100
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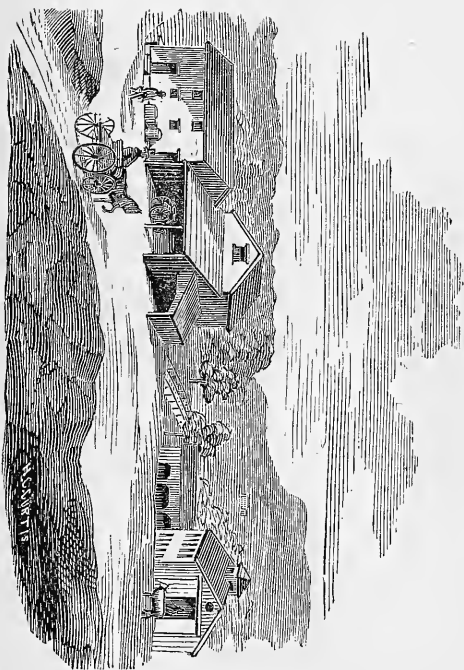
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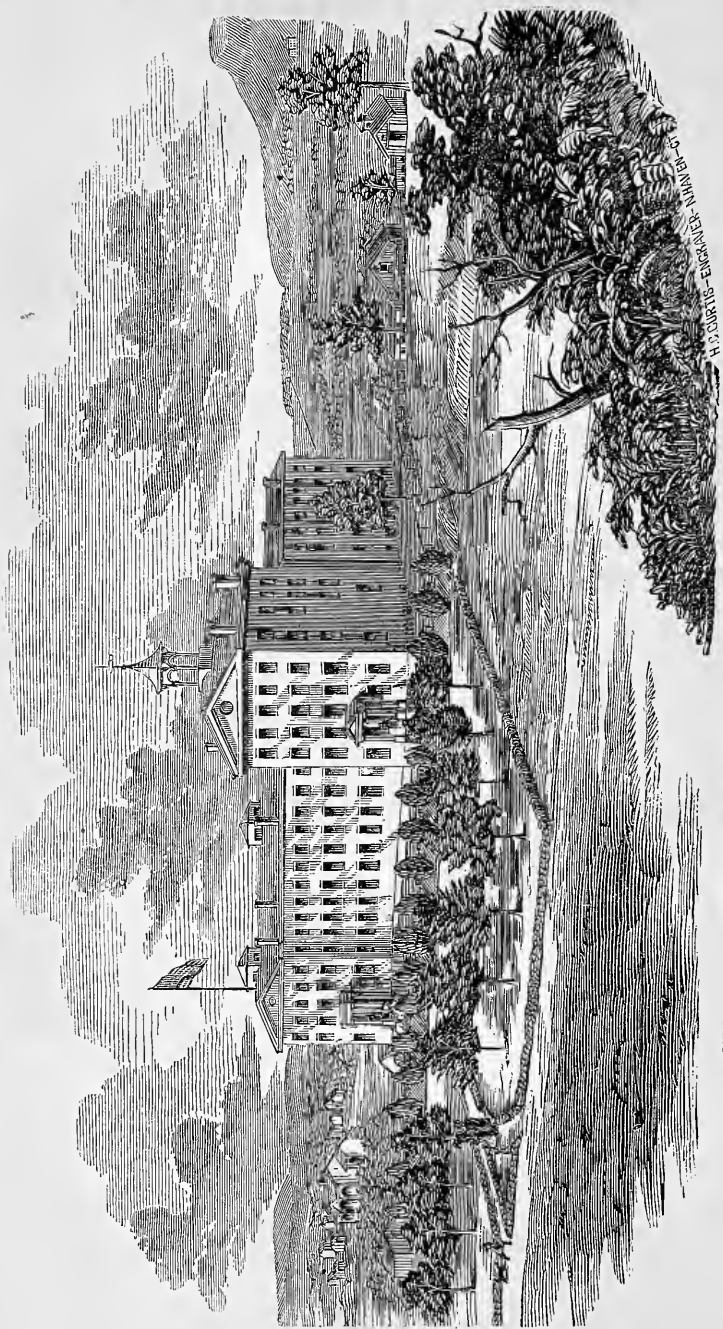
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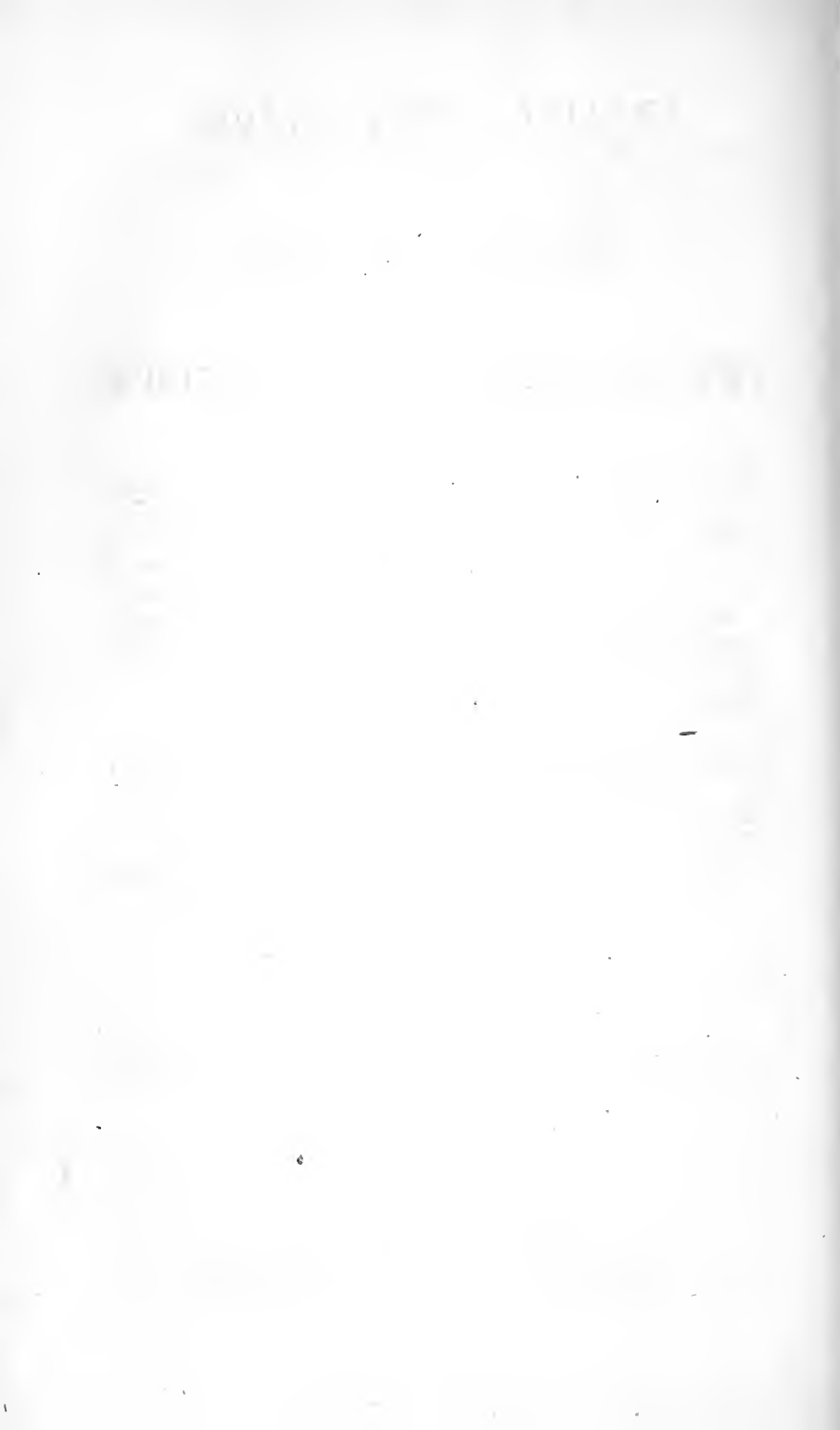


STATE REFORM SCHOOL, WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Board of Trustees
OF THE
STATE REFORM SCHOOL
OF
CONNECTICUT,
FOR THE YEAR 1864,
ITS OFFICERS, BY-LAWS, REGULATIONS, &c., AND REPORTS OF THE
TREASURER, SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1864.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
J. M. SCOFIELD & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1864.



NAMES, RESIDENCE AND EXPIRATION
OF COMMISSION OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

ROSWELL BROWN,	HARTFORD,	Hartford County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - -	1865.
HIRAM FOSTER,	MERIDEN,	New Haven County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - -	1865.
D. P. NICHOLS,	DANBURY,	Fairfield County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - -	1866.
WILLIAM SWIFT,	WINDHAM,	Windham County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - -	1866.
DANIEL G. PLATT,	WASHINGTON,	Litchfield County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - -	1867.
HENRY G. HUBBARD,	MIDDLETOWN,	Middlesex County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - -	1867.
HENRY McCRAY,	ELLINGTON,	Tolland County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - -	1864.
WILLIAM P. BENJAMIN,	NEW LONDON,	New London County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - - -	1864.

D. P. NICHOLS, CHAIRMAN.

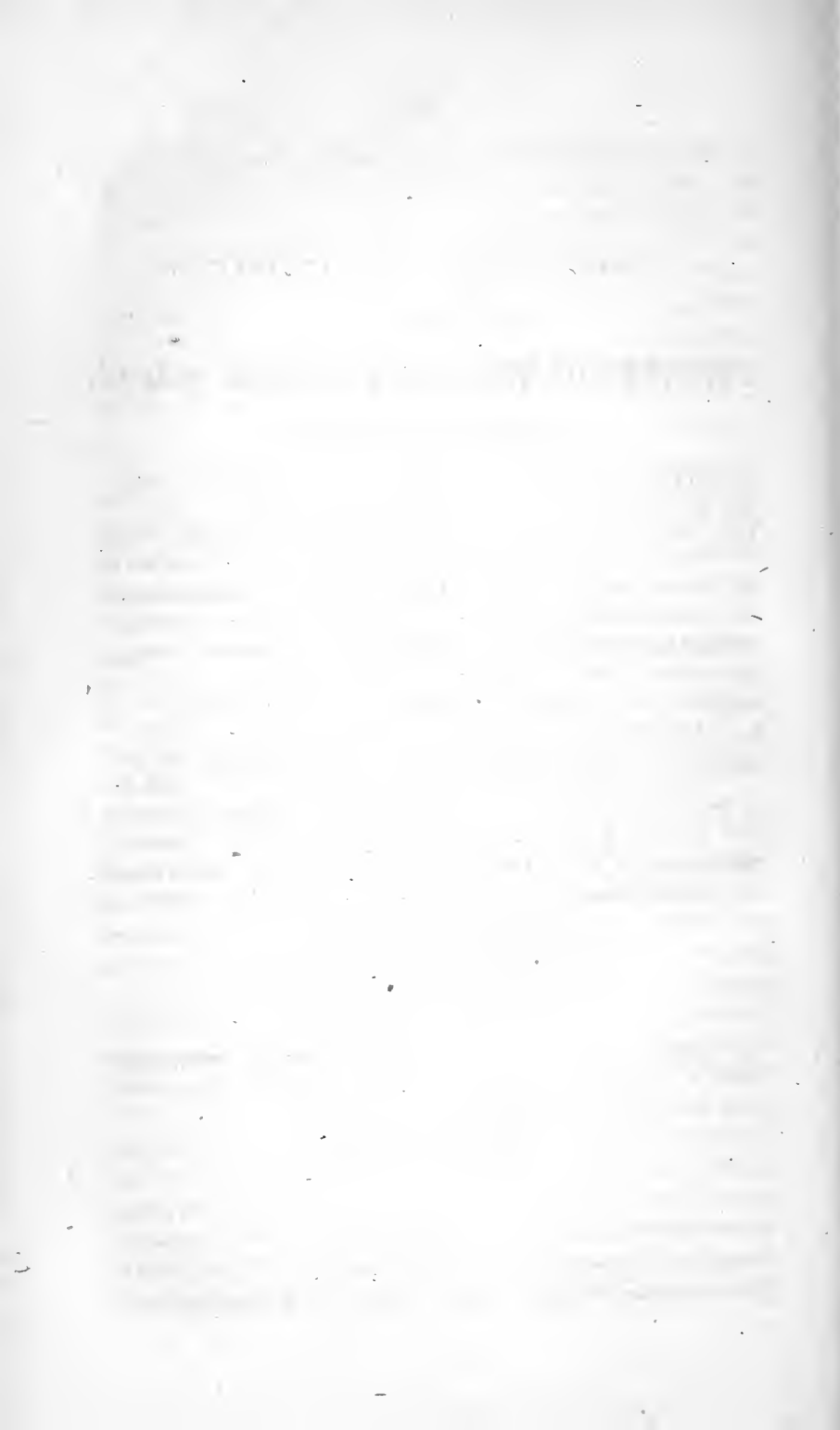
HIRAM FOSTER, SECRETARY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

D. G. PLATT, HIRAM FOSTER, WM. P. BENJAMIN.

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,

HIRAM FOSTER.



REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly, May Session, 1864 :

COMPLYING with an act of the Legislature, passed at its May Session, 1851, the Trustees present to your honorable body, their twelfth annual report ending March 31, 1864.

The history of the past year of this institution has been marked by no [unusual occurrence. Amid the tumult and excitement which has attended our history as a nation, we have held on the even tenor of our way. Our experiences have been as pleasant as we could have anticipated, and the year has been crowned with signal success. We come now to this annual duty with pleasure. We bring this slight record of the past year to you to whom we are immediately responsible, and through you send it forth to the people, anticipating for it a hearty welcome, a fervent prayer and a God-speed, in the work of this most noble charity.

Allow us to remark in passing here, that while this seems to be, and is really one of the charitable institutions of the State, yet the State could not even in a pecuniary view, afford to do away with this school.

We, as a people, are so apt to regard success in the light of dollars and cents, must consider this a decided success. Not because it is self-sustaining entirely, but because, if the school were out of the way, the judicial and criminal expense of the State would be increased by very much more than the cost of supporting the school. For it must be remembered that

while we have only had one dollar and one half per week for the support of the boys, the jails have had two dollars, and at the last session, (extra) of your honorable body, an act was passed allowing them three dollars per week since the first of July, 1863. Our expense in addition to theirs includes four teachers—school books and apparatus, writing material, all the clothing of the boys, &c., &c. The expense of clothing is much more this year than ordinarily, not only on account of the increased price of the material, but from the large number of boys received and discharged. The rule is that our boys come to us in rags and dirt, and at once a suit of clothing must be provided for them. Then every boy who leaves has a new suit, and many of them their old ones in addition, so that if we receive one hundred boys and send out the same number, it requires one hundred suits in addition to the clothing of the boys in the institution. The age of our boys averages much less than at any former time. We have been obliged to receive so many boys, that we must of course, as we are always full, discharge an equal number, and this we have tried to do with discretion. But the lessening the ages of the boys, lessens their ability to produce, and consequently the income from their labor.

But do not understand us for a moment as speaking complainingly, we only wish to spread this matter before you intelligently, and to show you how well the people can afford to support the boys here. We are sure that the intelligent people of our good State of Connecticut would not restrict their present educational privileges; but on the contrary, increase and enlarge them. We are equally sure that this school sustains the same relation to its educational interests as the common school. It is to us no small cause of gratulation that this school after having passed through so many dark scenes in its history, should now be so firmly fixed in the affections of the people, and act in such beautiful harmony with our other institutions for the education of the young. We have been filled to our utmost capacity the last year. We have more boys now than we supposed two years since could be accommodated here, but by some new arrange-

ments and enlarging our rooms, we are very comfortable with our present number. The question of enlarging the institution and completing the original plan, has often been suggested to us, and by us individually, but the board have never seriously discussed the matter.

They have felt that in our present financial condition and generally unsettled state of affairs, that this question had better be deferred. This school supplies admirably a want which has been forced upon us by the necessities of the times occasioned by the present war. The report of the Superintendent annexed, will show some statistics on that subject. Annexed, also, is a report of the Treasurer and Physician, a statement of the financial success of the various mechanical departments; the condition of the farm, amount of the crops, value of the stock, condition of the educational department, and various other items of interest which will repay a careful perusal. The success that has attended the present management of this institution, is too well known to be repeated here. All that we have said in favor of our Superintendent in former years we heartily indorse this, and hope that the harmony and fraternal feeling that has existed between us, the Superintendent, and all of the officers for the past year, may be continued as long as the people need our services here, and handed down to our successors through coming generations. For the support of the boys, and the general expenses of the institution, we ask no appropriation. But we must call attention to the fence around our yard. It was built of wood, the first year that the school was opened, and hence has stood twelve years. It is much decayed and very imperfect now, and must be replaced this season. The trustees have had the subject under consideration for the past two years, and have hoped every season to be able to build it. But other repairs have seemed to be of more consequence, and now when this must be done, the increased expense of living is so great as to entirely absorb our means. We propose now to build a wall of brick or stone, and one that shall last as long as the building shall stand. S. M. Stone, Esq., of New Haven, the architect who drew the work-

ing plans of the building has been consulted in regard to the expense, and his estimate is two thousand (2,000) dollars. We had hoped to be spared the necessity of applying to you for aid, and for the last three years have not done so, but now we feel that you will cheerfully grant us the two thousand (2,000) dollars we so much need for our protection and safety. The committee on Humane Institutions from your honorable body, who visited us last year, unanimously recommended an appropriation of twenty-five hundred (2,500) dollars for the purchase of the lots of land immediately in front of us, thus bounding us on the highway, and giving us a front entrance. We think the views of the committee were correct. But the Legislature did not see fit to make the appropriation. The same necessity exists this year, but the land will cost more, and as its purchase or non-purchase can not affect the interests of the institution, only by increasing the pecuniary value of the property, the Trustees would leave this entirely with the Legislature: Adding however, that it would be to the Trustees highly satisfactory, to have the State add this to their already valuable property here. The term of the Trustees for Tolland and New London counties expires the present year, and it will be necessary to fill the vacancies. Henry G. Hubbard, Esq., who was appointed at the last annual session, trustee for Middlesex county, declines to serve, and it will devolve on you to fill that vacancy.

The Reverend gentlemen, Fletcher, Woolley, Farnsworth and Hayden, have held religious services alternately, each Sabbath afternoon, much to the edification and instruction of the officers and inmates. We desire to tender them our thanks personally, for their labor of love here. We are also under great obligation to the volunteer teachers in the Sabbath school.

We are encouraged in our labors here from year to year, by the kindly expressions of regard and appreciation which we have received from former legislatures, and which come to us on every side from the people who now fully appreciate the blessings which flow from this institution. Hoping

that God may long protect and preserve it, and that its influence for good may be long felt by the wayward youth of this State,

We respectfully submit this report.

HIRAM FOSTER.

WM. P. BENJAMIN.

D. P. NICHOLS.

HENRY McCRAY.

D. G. PLATT.

WILLIAM SWIFT.

ROSWELL BROWN.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, }
 MERIDEN, April 6th, 1864. }

Personally appeared D. P. Nichols, Wm. P. Benjamin, Hiram Foster, D. G. Platt, Henry McCray, William Swift, Roswell Brown, before me, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing report, by them subscribed.

E. W. HATCH,
Justice of the Peace.

MERIDEN, April 6, 1864.

BY-LAWS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT AND REGULATION OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Adopted by the Board of Trustees, at a regular meeting holden at Meriden on the 5th of Oct., A. D. 1853, and revised by a Committee of Trustees in 1861.

THE TRUSTEES.

SEC. 1. The Board of trustees shall be organized at the regular meeting in July, annually, by the election by ballot, of a Chairman, Secretary, and an Executive Committee of three members, except the Executive Committee for the present year, who shall be elected at the meeting held at the time of the adoption of these by-laws.

A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for business.

The Chairman shall preside at each meeting when present. In his absence, one may be appointed by the Board for the time.

The Chairman shall call special meetings, whenever requested by any two members of the Board. Such meetings may be holden wherever the Chairman may direct.

The regular meetings of the Board shall be holden quarterly, at the Institution in Meriden, on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, in each year, the annual meeting being in July.

The Executive Committee shall meet at such other times

and places as their duties may require, and report their doings at the next meeting of the Board.

The Secretary shall keep in a book, prepared for that purpose, a record of the proceedings of the Board, which shall be subject to the examination of each member.

He shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be directed by the Board or the Chairman, and shall give notice through the mail or otherwise, to each member, of the time and place of each meeting of the Board.

THE OFFICERS.

SEC. 2. The following named officers of the State Reform School shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, whenever their services may be required by the institution, viz. : a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, a Chaplain, Physician, Matron, Steward, Teachers, Overseers of the Workshop, and a Farmer.

The several officers shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Board, and no resignation shall take effect until three months after being tendered in writing, except by consent of the Board of Trustees.

It shall be the duty of all officers and assistants to remain constantly at the Institution, and no one of the subordinate officers shall leave it without permission from the Superintendent.

All the subordinate officers, in addition to their appropriate duties, shall act as aids to the Superintendent, in preserving order and quiet among the delinquents, in guarding against escape, and generally in maintaining the rules and discipline of the Institution. They shall also perform such other services as shall, from time to time, be required of them by the Superintendent.*

SEC. 3. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the inmates, the business and interests of the Institution. He shall see that the subordinate officers are punctual and

* Dr. E. W. Hatch is acting as physician also.

faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that the regulations and by-laws are carefully observed.

He shall keep a journal, and daily make record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received, and copies of those sent, so far as of importance for reference. As treasurer of the Institution, in suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the Institution.

He shall make out and present to the Comptroller the bills for weekly board of the delinquents, and perform all the duties of this department according to law.

Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the boys, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

In a suitable book, he shall keep an account of all purchases, and the cost of delivering the same at the Institution.

He shall daily inspect every available part of the premises, and have a watchful care over all the inmates, and be responsible for the proper care and discipline of the boys.

He shall see that they receive no detriment to health, from want of sufficient clothing, by day or by night, from wet feet, or from any other exposure, and that the rooms and buildings are properly warmed and ventilated.

He shall employ, whenever necessary, suitable persons, for any temporary services, not provided for in these by-laws, and report the same to the Executive Committee.

At each quarterly meeting he shall report to the Board the number of boys committed to the Reform School, also communicate full information of the state of the Institution, and make such suggestions as he may think proper for the consideration of the Board.

At each April meeting he shall furnish the Board with a duplicate copy of his accounts, presented to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, up to the 31st of March; also a full schedule of all the property of the Institution, including everything in the care of the Steward and Farmer.

He shall, at all times, be ready to perform whatever other services may be required by the Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the Institution.

SEC. 4. The Assistant Superintendent shall assume and perform all the duties of his superior during his absence or inability.

It shall also be his duty to aid in the discipline, instruction, supervision, and general management of the Institution, and to report to the Superintendent all instances of impropriety of conduct, neglect of duty, or violation of the rules and by-laws, which may come to his knowledge.

He shall keep the account books of the Institution, and books in which shall be recorded the admissions, histories, and discharges of the boys, and shall be responsible for their neatness and accuracy. He shall make out and record the indentures, and do all other necessary writing which may be required.

He shall receive and attend visitors, and see to the proper intercourse between the boys and their friends.

He shall examine all packages and letters received for the boys, and may, by the direction of the Superintendent, examine *their* letters before being sent away.

SEC. 5. The Superintendent acting as Chaplain shall have the direction of the moral and religious instruction of the inmates. He shall perform devotional exercises with the boys morning and evening, have charge of the Sabbath School, conduct the religious worship in the chapel on the Sabbath, and obtain such aid from the Reverend Clergy in the vicinity as may be necessary, and on all other days set apart for religious observance, and to officiate at funerals.

He shall occasionally give familiar expositions of moral and religious duty, in such a manner as he shall deem most conducive to the good of the boys, and at such times, as may be determined on, by consultation with the Trustees.

He shall mingle freely with the boys in kind, familiar intercourse, and spend as much time with them in conversation as he may think will be for their benefit, and as will be consistent with the proper performance of his other duties, and his position in the Institution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in April, the Chaplain shall furnish his report, embracing the condition of this department, and facts respecting the reformatory influences effectively made use of in this Institution.

THE PHYSICIAN.*

SEC. 6. The Physician shall visit the School and inspect inmates with a view to ascertain the state of their health, at least once a week, and as much oftener as may be deemed necessary by the Superintendent.

He shall acquaint himself with the condition of the boys, and give such direction to the Matron respecting the care and treatment of the sick, as shall be suited to their wants.

He shall also make any examination and suggestions he may think proper as to the best means of preserving health, and with reference to the general sanitary condition of the Institution.

He shall present to the Trustees, at their meeting in April, a true and full report of the state of health among the boys during the past year.

THE MATRON.

SEC. 7. The Matron shall have the general charge and direction of all the domestic arrangements of the family, the sewing rooms, laundry, and hospital, and shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in these apartments.

She shall see that all female assistants, except teachers, are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appropriate duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of all the regulations of the Institution, and shall report to the Superintendent any remissness that

* The Superintendent performs the duty of Physician since 1st July, 1855.

may come to her knowledge. She shall see that the sick receive proper attention, and that the directions of the Physician are strictly complied with; and she shall have a maternal regard for the health and physical welfare of the boys.

She shall confer and advise with the Superintendent respecting the duties of the persons employed in the departments under her charge, and also as to the general management of the house.

THE STEWARD.*

SEC. 8. The Steward shall have the general oversight of the domestic arrangement of the boys, their food and clothing. He shall see that the tables are seasonably and properly furnished for each meal, and shall have the care of all apartments used or occupied by the boys, except such as are assigned to the Matron.

He shall have the care of all rooms and cellars, in which provisions, stores, and general furnishing articles are kept, and of all apartments used for the boys' clothing, bedding and materials for the same.

He shall personally deliver all articles for them, as the daily wants of the house may require, and shall be responsible for the cleanliness and good order of all apartments and articles under his charge and supervision. He shall keep accurate accounts of all supplies placed in his care, and of the time and quantity, as they are re-delivered for use, which accounts shall be subject to examination by the Superintendent and Trustees. He shall make such arrangements with the persons having charge of the culinary department of the boys, as to secure the presence of one or both at all the meals, to see that the food is properly prepared, economically distributed and used.

He shall keep all the boys comfortably and properly clad, and see that their bathing and dressing is conducted in a proper and satisfactory manner.

* There is no such officer now known in the Institution.

TEACHERS.

SEC. 9. The Teacher or Teachers shall instruct the boys in such branches of education as may be required by the Superintendent, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study, and lead them justly to estimate the value of a sound practical education, and shall constantly strive, by precept and example, to impress on their minds the importance of good order, self-government, and purity of body and mind.

They shall take charge of the boys at all times in the school-rooms, and shall require them to be promptly in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission.

They shall attend to the cleanliness and good order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the safety, care, and preservation of all books, furniture, apparatus, and fixtures provided for the same, and by strict personal examination see that no injury or waste is suffered.

It shall be the duty of the male Teachers to see the boys to their beds, to close and secure the doors of their dormitories, to see that they rise in the morning at the ringing of the bell, and make their beds in a proper manner, and attend to their washings, before assembling in the chapel in the morning; and when they come from their work, to assemble in the school-rooms.

In conjunction with the overseers of the workshops, and by a just and equal division of these duties, to be approved by the Superintendent, the Teachers shall have charge of the boys' recreations, take charge of them at their meals, and have charge of them during the night.

The Teachers shall assist in the Sabbath School and in vocal music, and the principal Teacher shall act as librarian to the boys.

OVERSEERS OF THE WORKSHOPS.

SEC. 10. The overseers of the workshops shall take charge of all tools, apparatus, stock, and materials, furnished or used

in the shops, and see that the same are carefully preserved, worked with prudence and economy, and properly manufactured. They shall keep accurate accounts of the number of boys and time employed each day, of the work done, and of all articles made and how disposed of. They shall attend to the cleanliness, warming and ventilation, and keep a daily record of the temperature of their workshops. They shall have charge of the boys during work hours, in the shops; shall exercise a prudent and judicious oversight, see that industry and good order are constantly observed, and return them to the yard, or such other place as may be appointed by the Superintendent, at the ringing of the bell at the close of work. They shall see that the boys are furnished with shoes properly fitted.

In conjunction with the Teachers, they shall have the oversight of the boys' recreations, take charge of them during their meals, and after they retire at night. They shall also assist the Teachers, if requested, in their duties on the Sabbath and in the Sabbath School.

WATCHMEN.

SEC. 11. The Superintendent shall have power, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, to appoint one or more Watchmen for night duty, whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the Institution.

The Watchman on duty shall perform a regular patrol throughout and around the buildings, for the purpose of using due vigilance of all occurrences, to prevent escapes, and to discover and prevent danger from fire. He shall use the utmost vigilance to guard against damage by fire, and promptly notify the Superintendent on the first cause of alarm. He shall ring the bell in the morning, and at other times, as may be directed, and perform any other service required by the Superintendent.

THE FARMER.

SEC. 12. The Farmer shall have charge of all the farming operations, and shall be responsible for the proper man-

agement, good order, and economical use of everything connected therewith. He shall carry forward all designated improvements, shall have charge of all the help, and the boys employed on the farm, and shall be responsible for the labor and conduct of the same during the hours of work. Every evening he shall inform the Superintendent of what work he intends shall be done by the boys on the following day, and the place or places where they are to be employed, that in assigning boys to the work, proper regard may be had to their age, character, qualifications and exposure, and that such assignments may be made as will most effectually guard against escapes, and secure the best advantage from their labor. He shall have charge of the boys while thus employed, shall receive and return them punctually as required by the Superintendent, and see that the rules of the Institution respecting their discipline are strictly observed while they are under his care.

He shall cause all supplies, and whatever else may be required for the Institution, to be drawn by the teams of the farm, and shall perform any other labor or services with men, boys or teams, at the request of the Superintendent, when not inconsistent with his duties upon the farm. He shall keep an accurate account of the labor performed, and of every kind of produce raised or furnished on the farm. He shall see that all rules and regulations of the Institution are strictly observed by all persons under his care, and shall promptly report to the Superintendent any one who may refuse or neglect to comply therewith. In no case shall he be absent from the premises without the knowledge and consent of the Superintendent.

THE LIBRARY.

SEC. 13. It is necessary that a Library of well-selected books and maps, and of Sunday School books, should be kept at the State Reform School, for the use and improvement of the delinquents, and it is thought proper to solicit donations for the supply and increase of such Library.

The Superintendent, the Librarian, and Chairman of the

Executive Committee, shall be a Standing Committee on the Library, who shall have in charge the efforts, ways and means to promote this department of the Institution, and they shall report to the Board of Trustees, at their quarterly meetings, the progress and condition of the Library, with a full list of all donations received for this object.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SEC. 14. The distribution of time for each working day shall be from six to eight hours for labor, four hours for school, not less than nine hours for sleep, and five hours to devotional exercises, incidental duties, and recreations.

The time of rising in the morning shall be at 5 o'clock, from the first of March to the first of November, and at six o'clock during the other four months.

The time of retiring shall be at eight o'clock, from the first of November until the first of March, and at eight and a half o'clock the remainder of the year.

All persons having requisite duties to perform shall rise at the ringing of the morning bell.

No lights shall be used in any of the outbuildings, the cellars, workshops, dormitories or laundry, without being enclosed in glass or in a lantern.

No spirituous liquors or intoxicating drink shall be brought to the Institution, unless by order of the Physician. No officer or assistant shall at any time make use of such liquor, nor shall any one make use of tobacco, or smoke a pipe or cigar on or about the premises.

No tobacco shall be furnished or allowed to the delinquents, in any form.

No person regularly employed at the Institution shall be absent from his duties, without permission from the Superintendent or the Executive Committee.

All persons employed at the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their respective duties, which are enjoined in these by-laws, or required by the Superintendent.

Each officer should feel it incumbent on him to see that

all the rules and regulations are strictly observed, and should promptly report any failures therein. As the great object is *reform*, the intercourse of *all* with boys should be so conducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the Institution.

SEC. 15. Every boy shall, at all times, be in charge of some responsible person, unless otherwise directed; and that person shall be held responsible for the safe-keeping until returned into the house or yard, or intrusted to the care of another person duly authorized.

No officer shall permit any boy to examine his keys, or to pass out of the yard, without permission from the Superintendent.

No person shall take or detain a boy from the performance of one duty to discharge another, without direction from the Superintendent.

The teachers or overseers having charge of the boys during their time of recreation, shall see that a kind and proper tone of feeling is observed among them, and that they do not use violence, or injure each other's clothing, or mark or deface the buildings, fixtures, or furniture.

All persons employed at the Institution, who are in health and can leave their appropriate duties at the time, shall attend the daily devotional exercises and the religious services on the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence is granted.

No officer shall be compelled to perform any duty inconsistent with those regularly assigned to him; but as this Institution is to be a family, as well as a school for detention and reformation, duties will occur growing out of this double relation, which no by-laws can clearly indicate or provide for; therefore, *all* must be expected to act agreeably to the *spirit* as well as the *letter* of these rules and regulations, by holding themselves ready at all times for any emergency, and by general and constant acts of accommodation, firmness, and kindness, accomplish the desired object.

PUNISHMENT FOR MISCONDUCT.

SEC. 16. If any delinquent shall neglect or refuse to obey the orders of the Superintendent, or other officer having

charge over him, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the labor or duty assigned him, or shall strike or resist an officer, or shall willfully or by gross negligence or carelessness injure any property of the Institution, or shall strike or otherwise abuse a fellow-delinquent, or shall be guilty of using indecent or profane language, or shall attempt to escape, or shall knowingly be guilty of any violation of the rules of the Institution or of good order, *he shall be punished*, either by the officer having charge at the time the offense is committed, or by the Superintendent, or under his direction.

In cases of a combination among the delinquents to resist the authority of the officers, and in flagitious cases of willful offenses, punishment shall be promptly administered. In other cases great forbearance and caution should be observed, but *some* punishment should follow the commission of every offense of a serious character.

With regard to minor offenses and indiscretions, gentle admonition and reproof should be adopted.

In all cases, care should be taken to impress the delinquents with the conviction that the object in administering punishment is to subdue their vicious passions, and to promote their welfare individually and secure the good of the Institution, and at the same time to convince them beyond a doubt that discipline and good order will be maintained at all hazards.

For the first offense the punishment should be as light as the end to be attained by it will allow. In cases of repetition of the offense, or oft-repeated transgression, the punishment should be increased in severity.

Punishment may be inflicted by the deprivation of amusement and recreation, by withholding some favorite articles of food, or some privilege or indulgence, by loss of rank and standing in the class, by imposing some irksome duty, by close or solitary confinement for a limited period, and when it becomes absolutely necessary to maintain good order and enforce the rules and regulations of the Institution, by corporeal infliction by the Superintendent or under his direction.

These by-laws, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended, or repealed at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School :

THIS twelfth annual report shows the whole number connected with the Institution since its opening, March, 1854, to have been : 694

Number at the date of the last report, 198

Number received from March 31, 1863, to April 1, 1864 :

Hartford County, 27

New Haven County, 38

New London County, 10

Middlesex County, 2

Tolland County, 1

Windham County, 3

Fairfield County, 29

Litchfield County, 3

Boarders, 4

Returned voluntarily, 2

Total received the past year, 119

Total number during the year, 317

Discharged in various ways, 114

Leaving in the Institution, April 1st, 1864, 203

This annual duty to which I now come with pleasure, leaves little but figures for me to report, as the details and practical workings of the Institution are so familiar to you.

We have had all of the year more inmates than at any time since the opening of the school.

This, of course, includes more care, more responsibility, and more vigorous effort. Our highest number has been 219, our lowest 190, our average 205. The boys have come in so fast that the crowded state of our house has compelled us to find places for many more than formerly.

But the scarcity of labor is such that the demand for boys is greater than the supply, so that all of suitable age and of good deportment have been sent out, subject to our control, and thus we are able to watch their career after they leave. Most of them thus sent out this year, and those of former years, are doing well, and but very few have been returned. The sending out of so large a number of the older boys and the receiving of so many new ones, has lessened the average age, as the boys that were received this year are much younger than those of any former year. This is to be attributed to the fact that the large ones enlist and are kept out of mischief. The average age of the boys now is twelve and a half years.

We have enlisted directly from the Institution the past year, five, and of those whose time had expired and had been allowed to go to their friends, a greater number, so that now we must have in the army from fifty to seventy-five soldiers. Some of them occupy important positions.

One is a paymaster, one a captain, one a clerk, and others in subordinate but creditable positions. We are not certain that any of them have been killed, but suppose one to have been at Olustee. One died in the Libby prison, at Richmond, and one or two others in other hospitals. We have been represented in almost every battle on sea and land since the commencement of the war, but thus far, wonderfully preserved.

The first nine months of the year we had our usual excellent health. But for the last three, we have had more sickness than in the last five years. We attribute this to no local cause. Three of the boys have died. One of congestion of the lungs, two of malignant scarlet fever. We consider ourselves very fortunate thus to have escaped this fatal malady. We had at one time fourteen boys sick, but none of that

number died. We have had three cases of Pneumonia, six of typhoid fever, and various minor diseases—one fracture of the thigh by falling in the barn.

The teaching includes the same hours as heretofore. We have now four teachers, when we have had formerly but three. The boys make excellent progress and can not well do otherwise. None in the state have better opportunities. We are regular in our hours and persistent in our endeavors. We have a session every night and morning, except Saturday night, then we sing. Every Sabbath morning, at half past eight, a Sabbath School, and Sabbath evening the boys retire to their rooms very early.

We still continue the manufacture of chairs and hoop-skirts for the same parties as last year. The tables annexed show the pecuniary results. We have had plenty of work all of the year. This for us as well as for every one is a great blessing. There is nothing that so quickly demoralizes boys as idleness. It is what brings them here, and if they do not preserve their integrity after they leave, it is the too common cause of their downfall. We allow no boy to be idle here. Our employment is such that no boy can be overworked, and our hours for labor, study and recreation so regulated that a proper time is devoted to each. The farm is progressing well. Our potato and hay crops, as all others in this section, were cut short by the drought early in the season. All others were of the usual average.

Our fruit crop was very fine. We had 70 barrels of winter apples beside our summer and fall varieties. Much of this was from the trees presented to the Institution some years since by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

We have just erected a slaughter house on the back part of the farm near the muck swamp. The house is to be used by the butchers from the village who contemplate the keeping of twenty hogs, and this manure added to the large quantity we usually make, will add greatly to the fertility of the farm and allow us to carry out the plan of the late Mr. Ripley, that of market gardening. We propose to commence this year on a small scale, and increase as our resources will allow. Annexed are the usual statistical tables.

TABLE I,
SHOWING WHENCE RECEIVED.

Hartford County.

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Bristol,	1	4	5
Berlin,	2	2	4
Canton,	0	2	2
Enfield,	0	5	5
East Windsor,	0	2	2
Farmington,	2	3	5
Granby,	0	2	2
Glastenbury,	1	0	1
Hartford,	15	83	98
Manchester,	0	3	3
New Britain,	6	17	23
Rocky Hill,	0	3	3
Simsbury,	0	1	1
Southington,	0	2	2
Windsor Locks,	0	6	6
West Hartford,	0	2	2
Windsor,	0	2	2

New Haven County.

Cheshire,	1	0	1
Derby,	4	1	5
East Haven,	1	5	6
Hamden,	0	1	1
Meriden,	4	20	24
Milford,	0	8	8
Madison,	0	2	2
New Haven,	26	111	137
Naugatuck,	0	2	2
Seymour,	0	3	3
Southbury,	0	1	1
Waterbury,	2	9	11
Wolcott,	0	2	2
Wallingford,	0	2	2

New London County.

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Bozrah,	0	1	1
Colchester,	1	2	3
East Lyme,	0	1	1
Groton,	0	2	2
Norwich,	5	30	35
New London,	2	19	21
Preston,	0	1	1
Stonington,	2	5	7
Waterford,	0	1	1

Fairfield County.

Bridgeport,	14	39	53
Brookfield,	1	1	2
Danbury,	4	13	17
Easton,	0	1	1
Fairfield,	0	9	9
Newtown,	1	1	2
Norwalk,	6	14	20
New Canaan,	0	1	1
Stratford,	2	2	4
Stamford,	1	10	11
Wilton,	0	1	1

Litchfield County.

Cornwall,	0	1	1
Bethel,	2	2	4
Harwinton,	0	2	2
Litchfield,	0	1	1
Morris,	0	1	1
New Hartford,	0	1	1
New Milford,	0	2	2
Plymouth,	0	4	4
Sharon,	0	3	3
Salisbury,	0	1	1

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Washington,	0	2	2
Watertown,	0	1	1
Winchester,	0	1	1
Woodbury,	1	2	3

Middlesex County.

Clinton,	0	1	1
Cromwell,	0	1	1
Chester,	0	2	2
Durham,	0	1	1
Deep River,	0	2	2
Killingworth,	0	1	1
Haddam,	0	1	1
Middletown,	2	10	12
Portland,	0	1	1
Saybrook,	0	2	2

Tolland County.

Coventry,	0	5	5
Ellington,	0	1	1
Hebron,	0	3	3
Stafford,	0	1	1
Tolland,	0	3	3
Vernon,	1	10	11

Windham County.

Ashford,	0	1	1
Brooklyn,	0	1	1
Killingly,	2	4	6
Plainfield,	0	4	4
Windham,	1	3	4
Woodstock,	0	4	4
Boarders,	4	26	30

Total,	117	576	693
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TABLE 2,

Showing the age of boys at date of commitment.

AGE.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Seven,	0	7	7
Eight,	0	10	10
Nine,	2	24	25
Ten,	24	74	98
Eleven,	18	72	90
Twelve,	16	91	107
Thirteen,	27	85	112
Fourteen,	18	104	122
Fifteen,	12	109	121
Total,	117	576	693

TABLE 3,

Showing parentage and nativity.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in Ireland,	7	44	51
“ Scotland,	1	2	3
“ France,	0	1	1
“ England,	2	19	21
“ Germany,	2	5	7
“ West Indies,	0	2	2
“ New Brunswick,	0	1	1
“ Nova Scotia,	0	1	1
“ Canada,	0	4	3
Total, Foreigners,	12	79	91
Born in Connecticut,	85	393	478
“ Massachusetts,	6	22	28
“ Rhode Island,	0	6	6
“ Vermont,	0	2	2
“ New York,	12	57	69
“ North Carolina,	2	0	2

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in Pennsylvania,	0	5	5
“ Maryland,	0	3	3
“ Ohio,	0	3	3
“ Indiana,	0	2	2
“ Iowa,	0	1	1
“ Wisconsin,	0	1	1
“ District of Columbia,	0	1	1
“ New Jersey,	0	1	1
Total born in the United States,	105	497	602
Total,	117	576	693

Of those born in America, 197 are of Irish parentage, 2 of Scotch, 9 of German, 2 of French, and 13 of English. Of the whole number 58 are colored.

TABLE 4,

Showing for what offenses committed.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Theft,	92	370	462
Burglary,	2	21	23
Vagrancy,	5	44	49
Stubbornness,	3	43	46
Cruelty to animals,	0	2	2
Sabbath breaking,	0	1	1
Malicious mischief,	0	10	10
Assault and battery,	2	11	13
Breach of peace,	2	7	9
Horse stealing,	0	2	2
Disorderly conduct,	1	8	9
Trespass,	1	2	3
Forgery,	0	2	2
Assault,	2	21	23
Arson,	2	4	6
Profane cursing and swearing,	0	1	1
Common drunkard,	0	1	1
Fornication,	1	0	1
Boarders—no offense specified,	4	26	30
Total,	117	576	693

TABLE 5,

Showing by what authority committed.

	PAST YEAR,	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Hartford Superior Court, . . .	2	17	19
New Haven " " . . .	1	19	20
Fairfield " " . . .	6	17	23
Litchfield " " . . .	0	2	2
Middlesex " " . . .	0	1	1
Tolland " " . . .	0	2	2
New London " " . . .	0	3	3
Windham " " . . .	0	2	2
Hartford Police Court, . . .	13	77	90
New London Police Court, . . .	2	19	21
Norwich Police and Justice Court, . . .	5	30	35
New Haven Justice Court, . . .	25	98	123
Justice Court, various towns, . . .	59	263	322
Boarders, . . .	4	26	30
	<hr/> 117	<hr/> 576	<hr/> 693

TABLE 6,

Showing length of sentence.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
During minority, . . .	14	182	196
Till 18 years of age, . . .	0	3	3
For less than 1 year, . . .	2	23	25
For 1 year, . . .	7	29	36
For 1 year and 6 months, . . .	1	15	16
For 2 years, . . .	21	87	108
For 3 " . . .	43	77	120
For 4 " . . .	3	41	44
For 5 " . . .	15	50	65
For 6 " . . .	5	17	22
For 7 " . . .	2	12	14

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
For 8 years,	0	10	10
For 9 "	0	2	2
For 10 "	0	2	2
Boarders,	4	26	30
	<hr/> 117	<hr/> 576	<hr/> 693

TABLE 7,

Shows the various ways by which the boys have left the Institution.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Indentured to Farmers,	0	47	47
“ “ various Trades,	0	24	24
Sentence expired,	14	120	134
Discharged as reformed,	1	13	14
“ to go to sea,	0	2	2
“ to go into the army,	5	21	26
“ to Selectmen,	0	1	1
“ on parole of honor,	32	14	46
“ for defective mittimus,	1	3	4
“ by Superior Court,	0	1	1
“ by Legislature,	0	3	3
“ by order of Court,	2	0	2
Returned to parents or friends,	43	73	116
Remanded to alternate sentence,	0	12	12
Boarders left,	5	21	26
Escaped,	8	36	44
Died,	3	5	8
	<hr/> 114	<hr/> 396	<hr/> 510
Total,	114	396	510

CHAIR SHOP.

	Dr.
To Cash paid for stock,	\$6927.66
" Expenses of Shop,	800.00
" Cane on hand, March 31, 1863,	904.00
" Due for Seats, " "	842.51
" Fixtures and Tools,	110.00
" Cash paid for Freight and Expenses,	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,084.17
	Cr.
By Cash received for seating Chairs,	\$11,981.27
" Due for seats, March 31st, 1864,	923.82
By Cane and Seats on hand, "	1074.10
By Fixtures and Tools,	110.00
	<hr/>
	\$14,089.19
Avails of Boys' labor in Chair Shop,	4,005.02
Number of Seats caned,	39,436
" of Backs "	7,017
" of Settees "	241
	<hr/>
Total,	46,694

SKIRT SHOP.

	Dr.
To Cash for Expenses incurred,	\$575.00
	Cr.
By Cash Received,	\$1,437.99
" Due,	900.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,337.99
Avails of Boys' labor,	\$1,762.99
No. of Skirts made, 114,864.	

TABLE 8.

Showing articles made in Sewing Shop.

No. of Coats,	.	.	.	.	.	.	475
" Pants,	.	.	.	.	.	.	614
" Shirts,	.	.	.	.	.	.	356
" Vests,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
" Aprons,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
" Caps,	.	.	.	.	.	.	477
" Pairs Suspenders,	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
" Carpets,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
" Pillow Ticks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	152
" Bed Ticks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
" Pillow Cases,	.	.	.	.	.	.	116
" Sheets,	.	.	.	.	.	.	109
" Curtains,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
" Comfortables,	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
" Pairs Mittens,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12

TABLE 9.

Amount and Value of Farm Products.

30 tons of English hay, at \$18,	.	.	.	\$540.00
5 " Meadow hay, at \$12,	.	.	.	60.00
5 " Rowen hay, at \$20,	.	.	.	100.00
3 " Hungarian hay, \$18,	.	.	.	54.00
6 " Corn fodder, at \$10,	.	.	.	60.00
3 " Oat straw, at \$12,	.	.	.	36.00
1 " Rye straw, at \$15,	.	.	.	15.00
1 " Barley straw, at \$10,	.	.	.	10.00
Buckwheat straw and other litter,	.	.	.	15.00
Green corn and other feed for soiling,	.	.	.	50.00
300 bushels of corn, at \$1.25,	.	.	.	375.00
115 " oats, at 75 cts.,	.	.	.	86.25
76 " buckwheat, at \$1,	.	.	.	76.00
23 " rye, at \$1.25,	.	.	.	28.75

27	bushels of barley, at \$1,	\$27.00
31	" broom corn, at 75 cts.,	23.25
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	" millet, at \$2,	5.00
29	" beans, at \$2.50,	72.50
20	" peas, at \$1.50,	30.00
491	" potatoes, at 50 cts.,	245.50
48	" small potatoes, at 25 cts.,	12.00
635	" turnips, at 25 cts.,	158.75
190	" carrots, at 42 cts.,	79.80
80	" early beets, at 75 cts.,	60.00
190	" mangold wurtzel, at 30 cts.,	57.00
22	" onions, at \$1.50,	33.00
150	" parsnips, at 50 cts.,	78.00
83	" sugar beets, at 30,	24.90
250	" cabbages, \$15, squashes and pump- kins, \$20,	35.00
66	boxes strawberries, at 25 cts.,	16.50
7	bushels of currants, at \$2,	14.00
8957	lbs. of beef,	794.76
1408	" veal,	83.81
3616	" pork,	320.72
4338	gallons of milk, at 16 cts.,	694.08
70	barrels of apples, at \$1.50,	105.00
	Preparing wood for fuel,	60.00
	Labor of men, boys, and teams,	335.66
25	dozen brooms,	75.00
2	yearling heifers, \$40, 3 calves, \$45,	85.00
7	shoats, \$15,	105.00
1	breeding sow, \$30, 4 pigs, \$6,	46.00
	Poultry and eggs,	75.00
$\frac{1}{2}$	acre of sorghum, (48.gallons,)	36.00

\$5,294.23

TABLE 10.

Inventory of Stock and Tools on hand April 1st, 1864.

2 yoke of oxen,	\$475.00
11 cows,	660.00
5 heifers,	200.00
2 yearlings,	50.00
3 calves,	45.00
1 veal calf,	6.00
1 thorough-bred short-horn bull, (Middlesex,)	100.00
1 sow and pigs,	30.00
1 breeding sow,	40.00
7 shoats,	105.00
Poultry,	50.00
3 ox carts, \$90; 2 sleds, \$12; wheelbarrows, \$15,	117.00
mowing machine, \$50; iron roller, \$40,	90.00
5 plows, \$40; cultivator, \$5; horse hoe, \$6,	51.00
2 harrows, \$10; corn sheller, \$2; fanning mill, \$8,	20.00
2 root cutters, \$18; 3 hay cutters, \$32,	50.00
5 chains, \$18; 3 iron bars, \$12; quarry tools, \$12,	42.00
shovels, \$15; spades, \$4; hoes, \$3; bog hoes, \$3,	25.00
hay and manure forks, \$10; rakes, \$3,	13.00
wood saws, \$7.50; crosscut saw, \$6; saw horses, \$5,	18.50
axes, \$6; scythes and snaths, \$8; grindstone, \$7,	21.00
stone drag, \$5; set of drag planks, \$6.	11.00
platform scales, \$15; steelyards, \$5,	20.00
seed sower, \$12; ladders, \$6,	18.00
feed boxes, \$10; other farm tools, \$25,	35.00
	<hr/> 2,292.50

Produce on hand April 1st, 1864.

13 tons of hay, at \$20,	.	.	.	\$260.00
2 " at \$14,	.	.	.	28.00
1½ " bran, at	.	.	.	60.00
125 bushels of corn, at \$125,	.	.	.	156.25
15 " barley, at \$1.50,	.	.	.	22.50

9	bushels of rye, at \$1.50,	\$13.50
20	" buckwheat, at \$1.25,.	25.00
31	" broom corn, at 75 cts.,	23.25
$\frac{1}{2}$	" timothy seed, at \$3,	1.50
$2\frac{1}{2}$	" millet seed, at \$2.50,	6.25
7	" seed corn, at \$2.00,	14.00
$\frac{1}{2}$	" peas, at \$6,	3.00
10	" beans, at \$4,	40.00
90	" carrots, at 50 cts.,	45.00
40	" parsnips, at 50 cts.,	20.00
250	" potatoes, at 75 cts.,	187.50
125	" beets, at $37\frac{1}{2}$	45.87
$\frac{1}{4}$	" clover seed,	1.25
		<hr/>
		\$952.87

FARM.

	DR.
To Stock and Tools on hand April 1st, 1863,	\$2,091.50
" Produce on hand,	596.00
" 3172 days' work of boys, at 20 cts.,	634.40
" Sundries purchased for farm,	1,433.59
" Board of Farmers 33 weeks,	99.00
" Labor of " "	896.50
	<hr/>
	\$5,750.99

	CR.
By Stock and Tools on hand April 1st, 1864,	\$2,292.50
" Produce, " "	952.87
" Produce and stock sold,	1,070.70
" Labor of men, boys, and teams for Institution and on permanent improvements,	387.66
" Labor of men and boys on other farms,	44.37
" Sundries furnished Institution, as follows:	
4338 gallons of milk, at 16 cts.,	694.08
654 pounds of beef, at 7 cts.,	45.78
3118 " pork,	275.90
1000 " squashes,	20.00

57	bushels of grain,				\$73.00
21	"	beans, at \$3.50			73.50
631	"	potatoes, at 50 cts.,			315.50
20	"	peas, at \$1.50,			30.00
100	"	turnips, at 37½ cts.,			37.50
22	"	onions, at \$1.50,			33.00
25	"	beets, at 62½ cts.,			15.62
15	"	parsnips, at 50 cts.,			7.50
250	"	cabbages, at 6 cts.,			15.00
	All other garden products,				75.00
70	barrels of apples, \$1.50,				105.00
60	boxes of strawberries, at 25 cts.,				16.50
	Grapes, currants and raspberries,				15.00
30	cords of wood, at \$5,				150.00
3	tons of straw, at \$12,				36.00
	Poultry and eggs,				75.00
	Horsekeeping,				300.00
25	dozen brooms, at \$3,				75.00
48	gallons of Sorghum Syrup, at 75 cts.,				36.00
	Labor of men, boys, and teams,				117.83
					<hr/>
					\$7,385.81
					5,750.99
					<hr/>
	Balance in favor of farm,				\$1,634.82

TABLE 11.

Shows the present attainments of the boys in their School studies.

Whole number in school,					203
Read in books generally,					105
" in easy lessons,					88
Can scarcely read,					10
Study Miss Swift's small philosophy,					27
Study geography,					100
" written arithmetic,					98
" mental					123

Have been through Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic,	24
" to compound interest, - - -	14
" to common fractions, - - -	18
" to reduction, - - -	25
" to simple division, - - -	10
Study grammar, - - -	20
Can write letters to their friends, - - -	110

The following donations and gifts were received the past year:

Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Hartford, a Thanksgiving and a Christmas dinner.

The "Independent" for one year, by a distinguished citizen of Connecticut.

The Editors and Proprietors of the following Weeklies have continued to supply the School with fresh and instructive reading.

The boys, and all connected with the Institution, return their hearty thanks for these perennial gifts.

"Religious Herald," "Christian Secretary," "Press," and "Courant," Hartford.

"Palladium," "Journal and Courier," and "Register," New Haven.

"Norwich Gazette," "Norwich Aurora," "Middletown Sentinel," and the "Circular" from the Wallingford Community.

The following Table shows something of the social and moral condition of the boys at the time of their committal. Boarders are not included in this Table:

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Whole number received, -	113	550	663
Who have lost fathers, -	26	142	168
" " mothers, -	12	87	97
" " both parents, -	7	53	60
Whose fathers were intemperate,	40	196	236
" mothers " -	6	28	34
Were mostly idle previous to admission, - - -	100	339	439

			PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Were untruthful,	-	-	105	470	575
“ profane,	-	-	84	445	529
“ truants,	-	-	85	469	554
Had visited theaters,	-	-	43	205	248
“ used tobacco,	-	.	34	213	247
“ been arrested once before,	-	-	11	155	166
“ “ twice “	-	-	5	23	28
“ “ three times before,	-	-	1	14	15
“ “ four times or more,	-	-	0	17	17
Irregular at Church and Sabbath					
School,	-	-	67	350	417
Were never connected with any Sab-					
bath School,	-	-	40	73	113
Had never attended any school,	-	-	2	17	19

The increased cost of all articles of food and clothing have drawn very heavily on our resources, but thus far we have been able to sustain ourselves free from debt. We hope to in the future if our repairs are not too numerous. The fact that the income from our labor this year is in excess of former years, confirms me in the opinion in which we have always agreed, that it is better to keep the labor in our own hands, rather than to resort to the contract system.

There would be a great deal of hard work saved to us by the contract system, but what would be gain to us, might be loss to the boys.

The Nineteenth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New York, on this subject, reiterates and emphasises its views in reference to the “contract system” of labor, considering it objectionable on many grounds, and liable to a variety of grave and pernicious abuses. It is especially noticed that “it is in its very nature, cruel and relentless in its exactions on the time and toil of the operatives.” Our business managed within ourselves, subject to the contract system, in no particular, has been steadily on the increase for the last five years and abundantly proves to my mind that the non-contracting system is

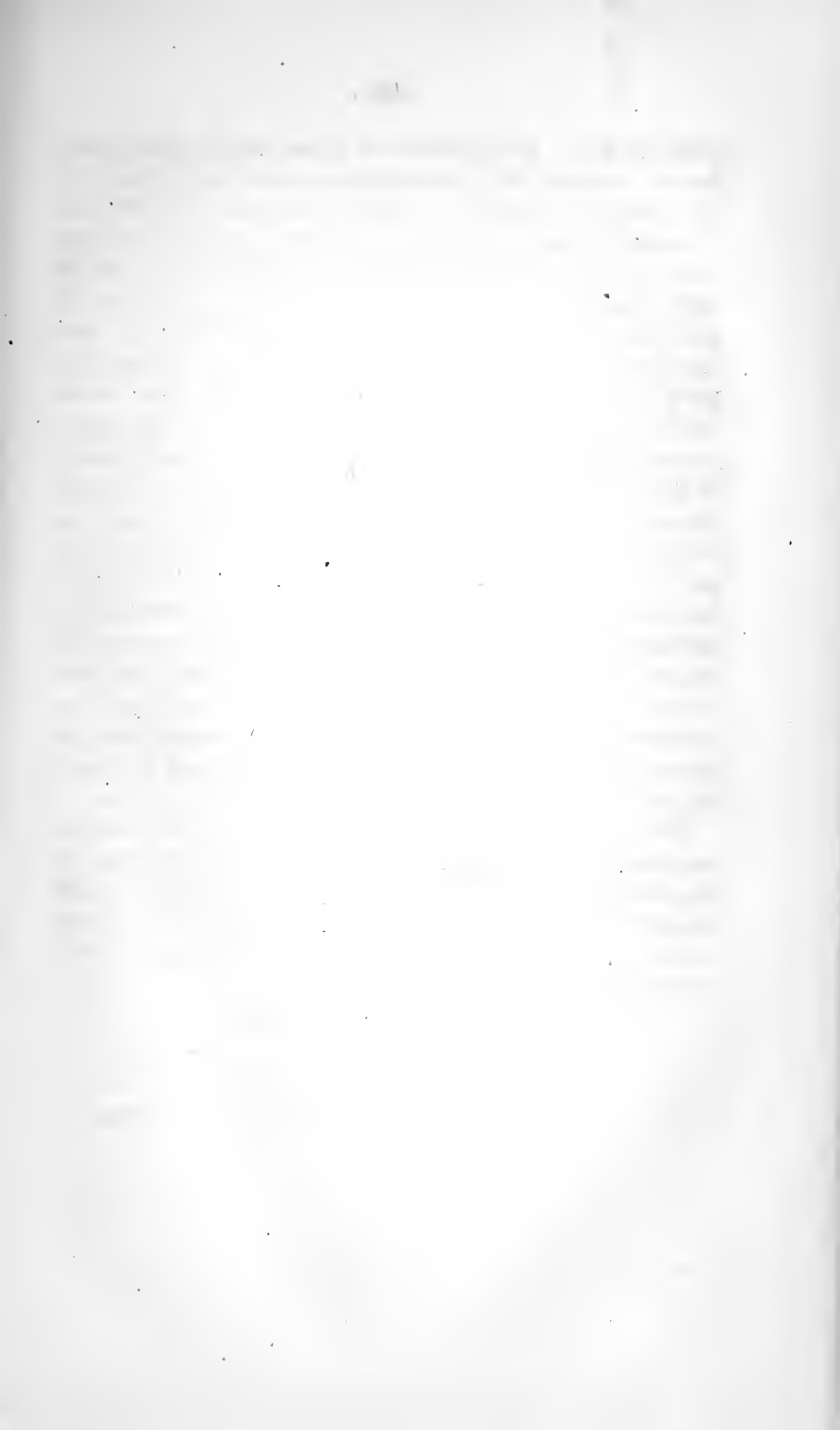
much the best. The introduction of gas into the Institution, though attended with considerable expense, adds greatly to our comfort and convenience, and to the improved appearance of our school room. It must be pleasant for you to know that many boys whose fathers are in the army in the service of their country, who are thus deprived of the protection of their natural guardian, find a refuge here, when unfortunate, and a home with us. It may surprise you to know that there are at this time in this School sixty-six boys whose fathers are now or have been, (either living or dead) in the service. Who so natural a protector and who so much bound to provide for these boys as the State to which the father's allegiance is given? The Rev. gentlemen who supply us on the Sabbath have attended promptly and cheerfully the past year, and their ministrations have, we hope, been productive of great good. The Sabbath school is attended every Sabbath morning at half past 8 o'clock. We are supplied by our own officers and teachers from the village, who have been very faithful in their attendance, and who have our warmest thanks. It gives me great pleasure to say that the officers have all labored together in harmony, and I believe for the best good of the Institution.

The success of the Institution depends in a great measure on my assistants, and for such success as we have had for the past year I am indebted to them, and am glad of this opportunity to thank them. Hoping that God will in the future, as in the past, bless the Institution, and more abundantly with his spirit,

This Report is respectfully submitted,

E. W. HATCH,

Superintendent and Physician.



TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE

The Treasurer respectfully presents

DR.

To Balance in his hands, April 1st, 1863,	-	\$121.44
To Cash received from State Treasury for Board		
of Delinquents, - - - -	-	15,150.06
To Cash received from Farm, - - - -	-	1,070.70
“ “ Shoe Shop, - - - -	-	10.48
“ “ Chair Shop, - - - -	-	11,981.27
“ “ Incidentals, - - - -	-	563.67
“ “ Skirt Shop, - - - -	-	1,437.99
“ “ Boarders, - - - -	-	400.75
“ “ Stables, - - - -	-	100.00
Total Receipts, - - - -	-	<u>\$30,845.36</u>

REFORM SCHOOL OF CONNECTICUT.

the Twelfth Annual Report, and is

CR.

By Cash paid for Provisions,	-	-	-	\$6,709.90
“ “ Farm,	-	-	-	1,433.59
“ “ Travel,	-	-	-	327.84
“ “ Salaries,	-	-	-	5,528.38
“ “ Books and Stationery,	-	-	-	277.94
“ “ Freight,	-	-	-	734.17
“ “ Shoe Shop,	-	-	-	748.29
“ “ Clothing,	-	-	-	2,439.69
“ “ Chair Shop,	-	-	-	6,927.66
“ “ Incidentals,	-	-	-	372.66
“ “ Furniture,	-	-	-	422.55
“ “ Repairs and Improvements,	-	-	-	2,889.54
“ “ Postage,	-	-	-	32.54
“ “ Hospital,	-	-	-	11.15
“ “ Fuel and Lights,	-	-	-	1,006.40
“ “ Skirt Shop,	-	-	-	11.00
“ “ Stable,	-	-	-	790.95
Total Expenditures,	-	-	-	\$30,664.25
Balance in Treasury,	-	-	-	181.11

E. W. HATCH, *Treasurer.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, }
 WEST MERIDEN, March 31st, 1864. }

I have examined the foregoing Treasurer's account and find the same to be correct.

HIRAM FOSTER, *Auditor.*

MERIDEN, April 6th, 1864.

LAWS RELATING TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The following laws relating to commitments to the State Reform School, are now in force:

When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any offense known to the laws of this State, and punishable by imprisonment, other than such as may be punishable by imprisonment for life, the Court of Justice, as the case may be, before whom such conviction shall be heard, may at their discretion, sentence such boy to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as is now provided by law for the same offense.

And if the sentence shall be to the Reform School, then it shall be in the alternative to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as would have been awarded if this act had not been passed. SEC. 4th of "An Act to establish the State Reform School," passed 1851.

All commitments to the Reform School, of boys, of whatever age when committed, shall be for a term not longer than during their minority, nor less than ninety days, [the ninety days limitation has been altered by subsequent statute,] unless sooner discharged by order of the Trustees, as herein provided, and whenever any boy shall be discharged therefrom, by the expiration of his term of commitment, or as reformed, or as having arrived at the age of twenty-one years, such discharge shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities which may have been created by such sentence.

SEC. 7. of above act.

Any Justice of the peace, before whom any juvenile delinquent may be lawfully committed to the State Reform School, may sentence such delinquent during his minority, provided, that no Justice of the Peace shall sentence any delinquent as aforesaid to said school, for a longer period than ninety days,

[ninety days' clause altered by subsequent statute,] unless upon the recommendation, at the time of such sentence, of a majority of the Selectmen of the town in which such conviction is had.

SEC. 1 of Act of 1854.

No person shall hereafter be sentenced or committed to the State Reform School for any of the offenses specified in the 24th and 55th sections of the "Act concerning Domestic Relations," or the 23d section of the Act concerning Prisons.

SEC. 1 of the Act of 1855.

No person under the age of ten years shall hereafter be committed to the State Reform School, *nor shall any person be so committed for a less period than nine months.*

SEC. 3 of Act of 1857.

Any parent may indenture his boy, or any guardian may indenture his male ward, to the State Reform School, for such length of time as may be agreed upon by such parent or guardian and the Trustees of said State Reform School, on condition that such parent or guardian shall pay the expenses of his boy or ward, so indentured as aforesaid, while at said State Reform School.

Act of 1859, SEC. 1.

FORM OF INDENTURE ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School:

I hereby request that the boy named

be received as indentured according to Law, to the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, at West Meriden, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz :

The price of board, education, training and clothing for said boy shall be at the rate of Two Dollars per week payable quarter-yearly in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in said Institution for the term of months, entitled to the same supervision, medical

treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment and restraint, as all other inmates of said School.

[Signed.]

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Annual, Quarterly, and Semi-Annual Meetings of the Board of Trustees, are holden as follows :

Annual Meeting, first Wednesday in July.

Quarterly “ “ “ in October.

Semi-Annual Meeting, first Wednesday in January.

Quarterly “ “ “ in April.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was passed at the January Meeting of the Board, 1860, and is considered one of the standing rules of the Board :

Resolved, That we visit the Institution in succession, each month in which the regular meetings of the Board do not occur.

The following is the order of counties :

February—MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

March—TOLLAND COUNTY.

May—LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

June—NEW LONDON COUNTY.

August—HARTFORD COUNTY.

September—NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

November—FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

December—WINDHAM COUNTY.

Names, Residence, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Retirement.
1851.	Gideon Welles,	Hartford,	1853.
1851.	Philemon Hoadley,	New Haven,	1857.
1851.	E. S. Abernethy,	Bridgeport,	1853.
1851.	A. N. Baldwin,	New Milford,	1855.
1851.	Philo M. Judson,	Norwich,	Declined.
1851.	Erastus Lester,	Plainfield,	1854.
1851.	Henry D. Smith,	Middletown,	1853.
1851.	John H. Brockway,	Ellington,	1853.
1853.	Philip Ripley,	Hartford,	Died in office, '63.
1853.	David Patchen,	Weston,	1854.
1853.	John P. Gulliver,	Norwich,	1854.
1853.	John S. Yeomans,	Columbia,	1856.
1853.	James Phelps,	Essex,	1855.
1854.	Frederick S. Wildman,	Danbury,	1858.
1854.	Moses Pierce,	Norwich,	1856.
1854.	John Gallup, 2d,	Brooklyn,	1858.
1855.	Sylvester Spencer,	Litchfield,	Resigned, 1858.
1855.	Elihu Spencer,	Middletown,	Declined.
1856.	Moses Culver,	Middletown,	1858.
1856.	Thomas Clark,	Coventry,	1860.
1856.	Wm. P. Benjamin,	New London,	Still in office.
1857.	Wm. S. Charnley,	New Haven,	Declined.
1858.	E. W. Hatch,	Meriden,	Resigned, 1859.
1858.	Horace Gaylord,	Ashford,	1852.
1858.	David P. Nichols,	Danbury,	Still in office.
1858.	Thomas A. Miller,	Torrington,	1859.
1858.	Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown,	1863.
1859.	Hiram Foster	Meriden,	Still in office.
1859.	Daniel G. Platt,	Washington,	" "
1860.	Henry McCrea,	Ellington,	" "
1862.	Roswell Brown,	Hartford,	" "
1862.	William Swift,	Windham,	" "
1863.	Henry G. Hubbard,	Middletown,	Declined.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

E. W. HATCH, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURER AND PHYSICIAN.

TEACHERS.

SAXTON B. LITTLE,

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

J. B. HAWKES, MRS. J. B. HAWKES, MISS E. E. WEBB.

MATRON.

MRS. L. M. BROWN.

FARM.

L. P. CHAMBERLAIN, FARMER.

G. W. LARRABEE, ASSISTANT FARMER.

E. W. LARRABEE, GARDENER.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

E. HILLARD, CHAIR DEPARTMENT.

JOHN B. PORTER, SHOE DEP'T AND BOYS' KITCHEN.

L. G. PRESTON, AND MISS D. A. HARDY, SKIRT DEP'T.

JOHN TURNER, TAILOR.

WATCHMAN.

T. T. BUTLER.

REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1864.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
J. M. SCOFIELD & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1864.



OFFICERS.

Directors,

JOHN TRACY, Willimantic. MARCUS LILLIE, Coventry. D. H.
WILLARD, Newington.

Warden,

WILLIAM WILLARD.

Deputy Warden,

HORACE FENTON.

Chaplain,

REV. B. C. PHELPS.

Physician,

A. S. WARNER, M. D.

Clerk,

GEORGE A. LILLIE.

Overseers,

JOSIAH GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN FENTON,
ALFRED DILLINGS,	AUGUSTUS L. DAGGETT.

Watchmen,

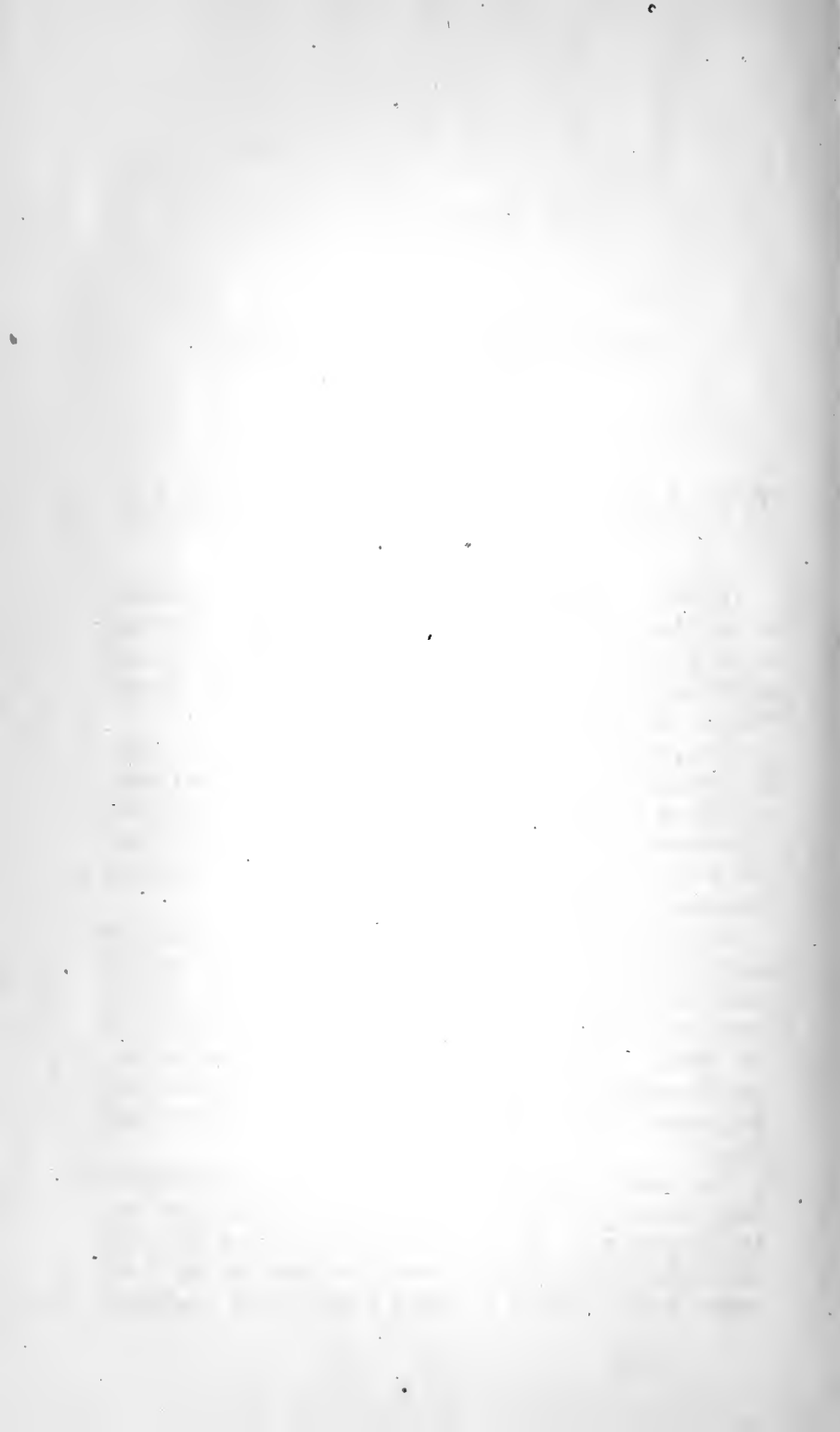
SAMUEL L. FRENCH,	ANDREW J. BOTELLE,
CHARLES H. MCKEE,	G. W. GRIFFETH.

Gate Keeper,

EDWIN E. FRANCIS.

Matrons,

MISS HANNAH GRISWOLD,	MRS. JULIA G. LILLIE.
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DIRECTORS' REPORT.

*To the Honorable General Assembly, May Session, A. D.
1864.*

THE Directors of the Connecticut State Prison respectfully submit their annual report, to which is annexed the reports of the Warden, Chaplain, Physician, and the usual statistical tables furnishing full details of the operations of the Institution for the past year, and its present condition.

The appropriation made by the last Legislature at its regular session, for improvements, has been mostly expended in the erection of a new shop on the west side of the prison yard; the balance at this date unexpended, will be required to pay for work in progress, water reservoir, bathing conveniences for prisoners, &c., &c.

We believe the money to have been properly appropriated and judiciously expended. A chief want of the prison four years ago—suitable work shops—is now supplied. All the work rooms are convenient, airy, healthy and creditable to the State. We are of opinion that the improved sanitary condition of the prison may, in a great degree, be attributed to the enlargement of the prison yard, and the erection of new shops.

The number of inmates, by reason of less commitments than discharges, continues to decrease; there being now only 139 of both sexes. Of the commitments the past two years, an unusual proportion have been either aged, feeble, or decrepit; thus furnishing a smaller proportion of productive

laborers. Notwithstanding the decrease in number of workers from both these causes, the gross earnings show an increase over those of the previous year ; but, by reason of the greatly enhanced value of nearly—if not quite—all the supplies required in the prison, and a small advance in the pay of the subordinate officers, which we deemed justly called for, we have to report an excess of current expenses over current income of \$657.31.

The corps of officers is maintained at the lowest possible number, consistent with the safety and interest of the prison ; and we believe as rigid a system of economy is adopted in the administration of its affairs as could be demanded, if due regard is paid to the health and well-being of its inmates.

From present estimates, we anticipate a greater deficiency in the result of the operations the ensuing year. The law "Concerning the State Prison," provides that such deficiencies shall be paid from the State Treasury ; but no specific appropriation has been made. We respectfully ask that you make such appropriation, as, upon due investigation may be deemed sufficient to meet the deficiency, present and prospective.

The general health of the convicts has been good, better than usual, and the punishments necessary to maintain perfect discipline, have been few, and with one or two exceptions, very slight ; a record of which has been duly kept for your inspection.

We suggest to your honorable body, the propriety of amending Section 11, of the law in relation to the prison—which section restricts its use as a place of confinement of United States Criminals, to those *only* who are sentenced by some United States Court within the district of Connecticut—so that persons sentenced to confinement by any United States authority may be received, whenever, in the opinion of the directors and warden, it can be done without prejudice to the interest of the State.

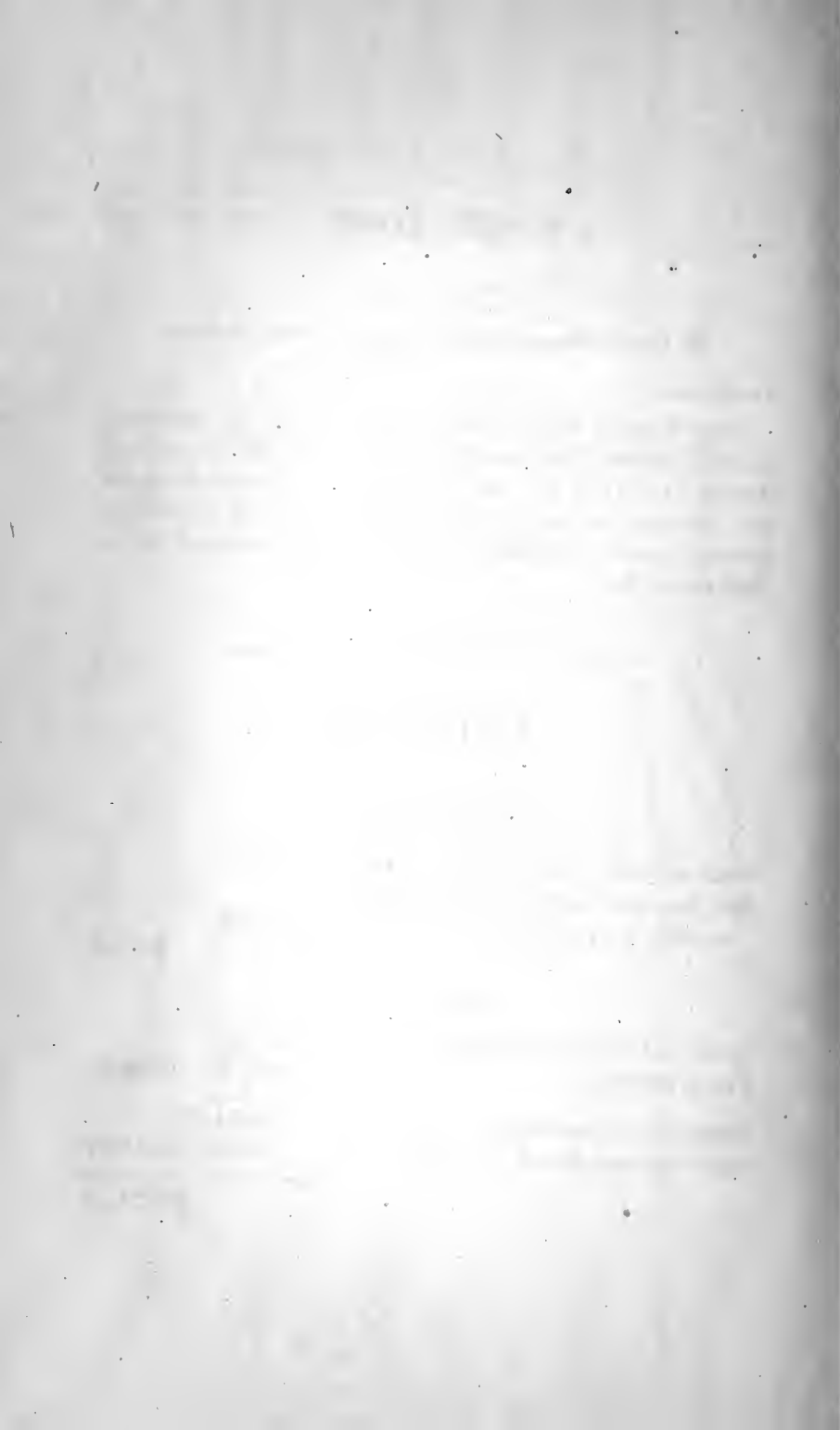
The institution continues to be managed on the same general principles as it has been for many years, and disclaiming any pretension "that there is no room for improvement," we can hardly forbear to say that we believe it has been as successful in its results, as any of like character.

The Warden, his deputy, and others officially connected with them, have ever evinced a desire, by faithful discharge of their duties, to promote the true interests of both State and criminals.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN TRACY,
MARCUS LILLIE, } *Directors.*
D. H. WILLARD, }

WETHERSFIELD, April 1, 1864.



WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:

THE Warden would respectfully submit the following Report, showing the amount of income for the year ending March 31st, 1864, the various sources from which the same was derived, amount of expenditures, for what expended, present financial condition of the Prison, and the usual statistical tables, &c.

INCOME.

SMITH SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31, 1863, -	\$1,084.33	
Sold from this account and charged to expense the past year, - -	1,105.39	
	<hr/>	\$21.06

SHOE SHOPS.

Stock on hand March 31, 1863, -	\$49.05	
Pay of Overseers, - -	1,035.00	1,084.05
	<hr/>	
Received for work done, - -	10,309.14	
Stock on hand March 31, 1864, -	49.60	10,358.74
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$9,274.69

BURNISHING SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31, 1863,	-	\$8.90	
Pay of Overseers, -	-	342.50	\$351.40
Received for work done,	-	3,783.17	
Stock on hand March 31, 1864, -	-	10.25	3,793.42
			<u>\$3,442.02</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Received from Visitors, -	-	\$632.55	
Sundry accounts charged to profit and loss which have most of them been standing on the books for the past twenty years,	-	43.97	588.58

BOARD ACCOUNT.

Board of United States Convicts, -	-	\$129.85
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EXPENDITURES.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand March 31, 1863, -	\$3,335.73	
Officers Salaries, Lights, Fuel, Incidental expenses, Board of Clerk, Watchman, Gate Keeper, &c., &c.,	8,688.59	
Stock from Plane Shop charged to this account, to close the account of said Shop, -	478.04	\$12,502.36
Sundry credits to this account, -	1,344.05	
Stock on hand March 31, 1864, -	4,457.06	5,801.11
		<u>\$6,701.25</u>

PROVISION ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand March 31, 1863,	-	\$880.22	
Amount since purchased,	-	6,066.31	\$6,946.53
		<hr/>	
Snudry credits to this account,	-	675.40	
Stock on hand March 31, 1864, -		700.45	1,375.85
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$5,570.68

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Stock on hand March 31, 1863,	-	\$2,441.05	
Amount since purchased,	-	905.85	3,346.90
		<hr/>	
Sundry credits to this account,	-	268.66	
Stock on hand March 31, 1864, -	-	2,072.05	2,340.71
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$1,006.19

HOSPITAL ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand March 31, 1863,	-	\$80.00	
Amount since purchased,	-	268.10	
Physician's salary,	-	200.00	548.10
		<hr/>	
Stock on hand March 31, 1864, -	-	-	105.00
			<hr/>
			\$443.10

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Matrons,	-	\$313.70	
Received for work done,	-	147.60	\$166.10
		<hr/>	

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

Paid for the transportation of convicts from the different counties the past year,	-	-	\$199.35
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INTEREST.

Balance of interest,	-	-	\$26.84
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RECAPITULATION.

INCOME.

Smith Shop, - - - - -	\$21.06
Shoe Shop, - - - - -	9,274.69
Burnishing Shop, - - - - -	3,442.02
Profit and Loss Account, - - - - -	588.58
Board of United States convicts, - - - - -	129.85
Expenses above Income, - - - - -	657.31
	<hr/>
	\$14,113.51

EXPENDITURES.

Expense Account, - - - - -	\$6,701.25
Provision Account, - - - - -	5,570.68
Clothing and Bedding, - - - - -	1,006.19
Hospital Account, - - - - -	443.10
Female Department, - - - - -	166.10
Transportation of Convicts, - - - - -	199.35
Interest, - - - - -	26.84
	<hr/>
	\$14,113.51

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Amount of Property on hand March 31,		
1863, - - - -	\$8,357.32	
Amount of Property on hand March 31,		
1864, - - - -	7,394.41	
Decrease, - - - -		\$962.91
Book Accounts March 31, 1863, -	433.50	
“ “ March 31, 1864, -	83.82	
	<hr/>	
Decrease, - - - -		349.68
Fine and costs received from Prisoners,		48.15
Balance of Appropriation for Repairs and sale of materials from old Shop on hand, - - - -		1,211.04
		<hr/>
		\$2,571.78
Paid for advertising “proposals” for build- ing new shop by order of General As- sembly, - - - -	\$6.75	
Paid for advertising applicants for par- don by order of General Assembly,	4.65	
Paid for Prison Library by order of Gen- eral Assembly, - - - -	61.94	
Paid Prisoners’ Aid Society by order of General Assembly, - - - -	289.00	362.34
	<hr/>	
Cash on hand March 31, 1863, -	\$486.39	
“ “ “ 31, 1864, -	1,038.52	
	<hr/>	
Increase, - - - -		552.13
Due from Prison March 31, 1863,	1,000.00	
No indebtedness “ 31, 1864,		1,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$1,914.47
		<hr/>
Deficit, - - - -		\$657.31

STATISTICAL TABLES.

*Number of Prisoners in confinement March 31, 1863,
Received since, Deaths, Discharges, &c., &c.*

Whole number in confinement March 31, 1863,	159
Since received, - - - - -	38
	<hr/> 197
Discharged by expiration of sentence, - -	49
“ by order of General Assembly, -	6
Died, - - - - -	3
	<hr/> 58
Leaving in confinement March 31, 1864, - -	139
Of this number there are for first offense, -	121
“ “ “ second offense, -	15
“ “ “ third offense, -	3
	<hr/> 139

Number received from each County.

Hartford County, - 28	Fairfield County, - 36
New Haven County, - 27	Litchfield “ - 20
New London “ - 14	Middlesex “ - 4
Windham “ - 1	Tolland “ - 9
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*The Thirty-eight received during the year ending March 31,
1684, were from*

Hartford County, - 2	Middlesex County, - 1
New Haven County, - 11	Litchfield “ - 3
New London “ - 7	Tolland “ - 2
Fairfield “ - 12	
	<hr/> 38

Color and Sex.

White Males,	-	-	-	-	-	97
Colored Males,	-	-	-	-	-	27
White Females,	-	-	-	-	-	12
Colored Females,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Indian Half-Breed,	-	-	-	-	-	1
						<hr/> 139

Occupation.

Females, in making and mending clothes,						
cooking, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	11
Picking hair, assorting seeds, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Invalid and imbecile,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Males, making boots and shoes,	-	-	-	-	-	72
“ burnishing silver-plated ware,	-	-	-	-	-	27
General repairs,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hospital nurse,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lumpers and Waiters,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Aged, infirm and crippled,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Idiotic,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Insane,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Invalids,	-	-	-	-	-	4
						<hr/> 139
Americans,	-	-	-	-	-	93
Foreigners,	-	-	-	-	-	46
						<hr/> 139

NATIVITY.

Connecticut,	-	-	54	Pennsylvania,	-	-	6
Massachusetts,	-	-	11	Canada,	-	-	1
New York,	-	-	14	Ireland,	-	-	29
Rhode Island,	-	-	3	England,	-	-	6
New Hampshire,	-	-	2	Germany,	-	-	7
Maine,	-	-	1	France,	-	-	1
New Jersey,	-	-	1	Scotland,	-	-	1
Virginia,	-	-	1	Poland,	-	-	1
							<hr/>

AGE.

Under 20 years, there are,	-	-	-	9
From 20 to 30 years, there are	-	-	-	51
“ 30 to 40 “ “	-	-	-	37
“ 40 to 50 “ “	-	-	-	26
Over 50 years,	-	-	-	16
				—139

*Prisoners pardoned by the General Assembly, May Session,
1863.*

NAMES.	NATIVITY.	CRIMES.
Jerry Austin,	New York,	Arson.
George Allott,	New Hampshire,	Passing counterfeit money.
Philander Dorman,	Connecticut,	Theft.
Patrick Eagan,	Ireland,	Highway Robbery.
Samuel R. Rose,	Connecticut,	Forgery.
Andrew L. Roberts,	Maine,	Theft.

SENTENCES.

For 1 year,	-	-	1	9 years,	-	-	1
2 “ -	-	-	34	10 “ -	-	-	1
2 “ and 4 months,	1	15	“ -	-	-	-	2
2 “ and 6 months,	6	20	“ -	-	-	-	1
3 “ -	-	17	21 “ -	-	-	-	1
3 “ and 6 months,	2	24	“ -	-	-	-	1
3 “ and 7 months,	1	Life,	-	-	-	-	18
4 “ -	-	16	2 years and \$1 fine,	1			
4 “ and 4 months,	1	5	“ and \$1 “	1			
5 “ -	-	10	10 “ and \$10 “	1			
6 “ -	-	7	10 “ and \$50 “	1			
7 “ -	-	8	Until further orders from				
8 “ -	-	5	Superior Court,	1			

CRIMES.

Acquitted on grounds of insanity but confined by order of Superior Court, 1	Breaking jail, - - - 1
Attempt at Murder, - 1	Horse stealing, theft and breaking jail, - - - 1
Adultery, - - - 7	Horse stealing, - - - 11
Arson, - - - 7	Highway robbery, - - - 1
Attempt at Rape, - - 7	Horse stealing and adultery, 1
Assault with intent to kill, 5	Incest, - - - - 2
Abandoning Child, - 1	Murder, - - - - 1
Attempt at Rape and stealing from person, 1	Murder commuted, - 3
Burglary, - - - 25	Murder, 2d degree, - 11
Burglary and stealing from person, - - - 1	Manslaughter, . - 6
Bestiality, - - - 1	Passing counterfeit money, 14
Burglary and theft, - 1	Robbing U. S. mail, - 2
Burning barn, - 2	Rape, - - - - 1
Burglary and breaking jail, 1	Robbery, - - - - 2
Breaking jail and horse stealing, - - - 1	Theft, - - - - 18
	Stealing, - - - - 1
	Stealing from person, - 1
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Prisoners under Sentence for Life.

Names.	Ages when committed	Nativity.	Where convicted.	When committed.	Crimes.
Benjamin Scott,	27	New York,	Litchfield,	Sept. 2, 1841,	Att'pt at Murder.
Lucina Coleman,	50	Hartford, Ct.,	Hartford,	Sept. 25, 1849,	Murder 2d degree.
John Brown,	35	Ireland,	Tolland,	Nov. 3, 1849,	Murder 2d degree.
Wm. O. Chapin,	32	Massachusetts	Hartford,	Feb. 8, 1849,	Rape.
Henry Mennasseth,	48	Farmington,	Litchfield,	July 8, 1851,	Murder.
W. H. Calhoun,	20	Nassau, N. Y.	Litchfield,	July 8, 1854,	Murder.
Morris Nichols,	29	Greenfield, Ct	Fairfield,	March 10, 1854,	Murder 2d degree.
Isaac Randolph,	45	Pennsylvania,	N. Haven,	July 16, 1856,	Murder 2d degree.
Albert Northrop,	22	Washingt'n Ct.	N. Haven,	Sept. 3, 1856,	Beastiality.
Benjamin Roberts,	40	New Milford,	Hartford,	Dec. 29, 1858,	Murder 2d degree.
John P. Warren,	21	Coventry, Ct.,	Tolland,	Dec. 14, 1859,	Murder 2d degree.
Curtis Dart,	52	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	May 10, 1860,	Murder 2d degree.
Thomas Wilson,	50	Ireland,	Hartford,	July 31, 1860,	Murder 2d degree.
James Cuff,	33	Ireland,	Windham,	Nov. 22, 1860,	Murder 2d degree.
Mort. S. Videtoe,	36	Massachusetts	Litchfield,	Dec. 5, 1860,	Murder 2d degree.
Hannah Donovan,	19	Watertown,	Litchfield,	Sept. 25, 1861,	Murder 2d degree.
Lucius J. Woodford,	44	Winsted, Ct.,	Litchfield,	April 21, 1862,	Murder 2d degree.
Philip Bossert,	29	Germany,	Bridgeport	Dec. 4, 1863,	Murder.

WILLIAM WILLARD, WARDEN.

WETHERSFIELD, April 1st, 1864.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison.

GENTLEMEN:

The duties assigned me as Chaplain of the Connecticut State Prison have been attended in some instances, with encouraging success. Correspondence with a number of discharged convicts during the past year, has furnished gratifying intelligence of their thorough reform, and a firm decided disposition to avoid the many temptations which formerly enticed them to habits of vice. Several who yet remain, profess most decidedly to make the religion of Christ a subject of life interest, and their devotion to the Scriptures, and other useful reading, encourage me to hope, at least, that their resolutions are sincere.

Every man who can read is furnished with a Bible and Hymn Book, slate and pencil, arithmetic and such other books as they may need for reading and study.

The Library is in as good condition as can be expected from its hard and constant usage. During the past year I have expended \$61.94 for books, besides \$14 received from the sale of worn-out books, making in the aggregate \$75.94.

The Chapel and Sabbath School services have been attended with their usual interest, and I am happy to say that the worthy Warden has rendered efficient service in the latter department. Instruction is readily given those convicts who desire assistance in the pursuit of learning. Services in the

Female Department every Sabbath afternoon, is one of the most interesting portions of my work, and I am often encouraged to hope that my labors in that direction will not be lost.

I would express my grateful acknowledgments to those friends of the Institution, who have donated books during the past year for the use of convicts.

Permit me here to express my thanks to the Warden and his officers for their courtesy to the Chaplain in his official relation to this Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

B. C. PHELPS, *Chaplain.*

WETHERSFIELD, April 1st, 1864.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:

The health of the Prison was unusually good through the last year. There were very few cases of serious sickness, and an almost perfect immunity from epidemic disease.

There were three deaths, and all from chronic disease.

The first, May 10th, was of a female forty-nine years of age, from chronic disease of the kidney, ("Bright's disease.") She came into prison with a very greatly impaired constitution.

The second occurred August 24th. The patient, a man of 24 years, had been insane and confined in the New Prison nearly all the time of his imprisonment. Being exceedingly perverse and unmanageable, it was very difficult either to ascertain his real condition, or administer remedies. Simple exhaustion was probably the sole cause of his death.

The third death was from consumption. The patient was about forty years of age. He had spent a very considerable portion of the last fifteen years in this and other prisons. He had suffered from a somewhat similar disease of the liver a year previous to his last attack. In May he was again attacked with a similar form of disease, which at length culminated in consumption of which he died October 7th.

There are fewer cases than usual of serious pulmonary disease in the prison at the present time.

There is in the Hospital a very aggravated case of scrofulous

disease, of which there is very little prospect of recovery. Also a case of the same disease of less serious character, both colored men. There are also two patients with consumption in its first stage, and one with insanity. This last patient had for a long time been confined in the New Prison. Although not a suitable or safe patient for the Hospital, his health became such as to make it necessary to remove him thither.

I am aware it is no time to urge a different policy in regard to such unfortunate cases, still it can not be forgotten that it is neither in accordance with the spirit of the age, nor of Christianity to keep insane men, not only month after month but year after year in solitary confinement, till physical endurance ceases and life goes out. No more fitting is it to expose the lives of other men in a hospital, to the mad caprices of a maniac.

I respectfully submit the above.

A. S. WARNER.

WETHERSFIELD, April 1st, 1864.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1864.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
J. M. SCOFIELD & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1864.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April 1, 1864. }

His Excellency WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, *Governor and
Commander-in-Chief:*

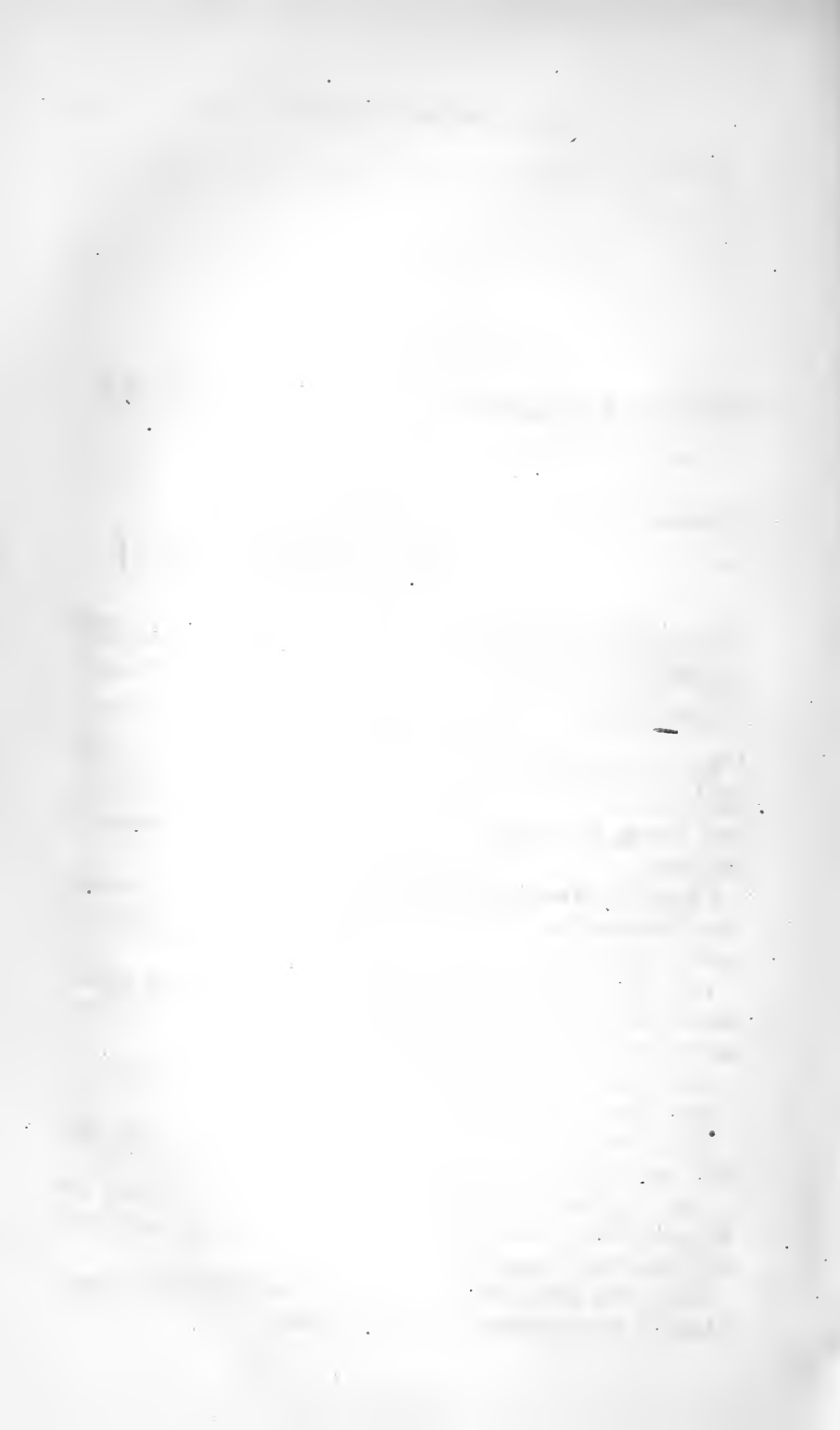
SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of this Department for the year ending March 31st, 1864.

With the highest respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.



REPORT.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April 1, 1864. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief in and over the Militia of the State of
Connecticut.

SIR: On the 22d day of June, 1863, in obedience to your
orders, I entered upon the duties of this office, relieving Gen-
eral Joseph D. Williams, who was honorably discharged of
that date.

I have the honor to submit my report of the transactions of
this department up to April 1, 1864, arranged under the fol-
lowing divisions :

1st. The Volunteer Force, giving the orders and state
ments relating to raising Volunteers in the State for service
under the General Government.

2d. Veteran reenlistments from regiments in the field.

3d. The United States Draft of 1863.

4th. Summary of quotas assigned to this State under all
calls for troops, and the number of men furnished.

5th. Register of Commissioned Officers and history of
regiments in the field, with official reports of battles in which
they have been engaged.

6th. The State Militia, and summary of the duties and
labors of this department during the year.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

ON the first of April, 1863, the date of the last report of my predecessor, to your Excellency, the following regiments and batteries from this State were in the service of the United States:

Number.	Period.	First Commander.	Date of Departure.
4th changed to 1st Heavy Artillery,	3 Years,	Levi Woodhouse,	June 10, 1861.
5th Regiment,	"	Orris S. Ferry,	July 29, "
6th "	"	John L. Chatfield,	Sept. 17, "
7th "	"	Alfred H. Terry,	Sept. 18, "
8th "	"	Edward Harland,	Oct. 17, "
9th "	"	Thomas W. Cahill,	Nov. 4, "
10th "	"	Charles L. Russell,	Oct. 31, "
11th "	"	Thomas H. C. Kingsbury,	Dec. 16, "
12th "	"	Henry C. Deming,	Feb. 24, 1862.
13th "	"	Henry W. Birge,	Mar. 17, "
1st Squad. Cav'y,	"	William H. Mallory,	Sept. 1, 1861.
1st Batt'n Cav'y,*	"	Judson M. Lyon,	Feb. 20, 1862.
1st Light Battery,	"	Alfred P. Rockwell,	Jan. 13, "
14th Regiment,	"	Dwight Morris,	Aug. 25, "
15th "	"	Dexter R. Wright,	Aug. 28, "
16th "	"	Frank Beach,	Aug. 29, "
17th "	"	Wm. H. Noble,	Sept. 3, "
18th "	"	Wm. G. Ely,	Aug. 22, "
19th "	"	Leverett W. Wessells,	Sept. 15, "
20th "	"	Samuel Ross,	Sept. 11, "
21st "	"	Arthur H. Dutton,	Sept. 11, "
22d "	9 Months,	Geo. S. Burnham,	Oct. 2, "
23d "	"	Charles E. L. Holmes,	Nov. 16, "
24th "	"	Samuel M. Mansfield,	Nov. 18, "
25th "	"	George P. Bissell,	Nov. 14, "
26th "	"	Thomas G. Kingsley,	Nov. 13, "
27th "	"	Richard S. Bostwick,	Oct. 22, "
28th "	"	Samuel P. Ferris,	Nov. 18, "
2d Light Battery,	3 Years,	John W. Sterling,	Oct. 15, "

* Increased to a full regiment.

The following regiments of nine months troops have since been mustered out upon the expiration of term of service :

Regiment.	First Commander.	Date of Muster out.	Aggreg'te strength at muster out.
22d,	George S. Burnham,	July 7, 1863,	798
23d,	Chas. E. L. Holmes,	Aug. 31, 1863,	650
24th,	Sam'l M. Mansfield,	Sept. 30, 1863,	471
25th,	George P. Bissell,	Aug. 26, 1863,	580
26th,	Thomas G. Kingsley,	Aug. 17, 1863,	640
27th,	Richard S. Bostwick,	July 27, 1863,	633
28th,	Samuel P. Ferris,	Aug. 28, 1863,	511

The regiments returning from the Department of the Gulf, were obliged to leave many of their sick and wounded in New Orleans, at Port Hudson and on the route home. With a view to secure the speedy and safe return of these men to their homes, your Excellency directed that the following order be published :

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Aug. 22d, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.

The commanding officers of the several regiments of Connecticut Volunteers who have returned from the Department of the Gulf by way of the Mississippi River, will send immediately to these Head-Quarters, a list embracing the name of every man left between New Orleans and Connecticut, the company and regiment to which he belonged, and the place at which he was left, that arrangements may be made to secure their early return to this State.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

Capt. Loren A. Gallup, late of the 26th Regiment, was directed by your Excellency to proceed to New Orleans by way of the Mississippi River, and make arrangements wherever Connecticut sick and wounded were found, for their

return to the State at the earliest practicable moment. He was very successful in his mission, and through this instrumentality a number of our brave volunteers who most needed home, care and comfort, were returned to their families and friends much sooner than would have been possible in the ordinary routine of the military service.

On the 25th of June, 1863, the War Department directed the enlistment of veteran volunteers from among the discharged nine months men. Your Excellency was authorized to raise two regiments in this State, and the following orders were therefore promulgated :

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, July 8th, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

1. Pursuant to orders from the War Department for "Recruiting Veteran Volunteers," the Commander-in-Chief directs that Volunteers be accepted and enrolled, sufficient to organize Two Regiments of Veteran Volunteer Infantry, to serve for three years or during the war.

2. Volunteers enlisting for the first Regiment under this call, will not be ordered to rendezvous until on or after the 11th day of August, 1863, at which time their pay and subsistence will commence.

3. Regulations and requirements governing the organization, pay, and service, will be promulgated in General Orders from this Department.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, July 13th, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

FOR RECRUITING VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

The following regulations and requirements are adopted and will govern the recruiting and organization of the two Regiments of Veteran Volunteer Infantry, called for by the Commander-in-Chief in General Orders No. 7, current series.

I. The period of enlistment and re-enlistment shall be for three years from the time the regiment shall be accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, or during the war.

II. Officers applying to recruit for these regiments, will be divided into two classes.

1st. Those honorably discharged by *expiration of term of service* of the organization with which they served.

2d. Those honorably discharged by resignation or otherwise, *prior to expiration of service* of their organizations.

The appointment of Officers in the first class will rest with the Commander-in-Chief.

The selection of those in the second class will be referred to the War Department for approval. Any Officer applying, who has been discharged on account of disability, must procure a certificate from the Surgeon-General of Connecticut, that he has fully recovered from such disability, and that he is now able to undergo the fatigues of military life.

III. Officers appointed will be authorized to raise companies or regiments within the period of sixty days, and if the company or regiment authorized to be raised shall be filled up and mustered into service within the said period of sixty days, the officers will be re-commissioned of the date of their original commission, and for the time engaged in recruiting they will be entitled to receive the pay belonging to their rank.

IV. All able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who have heretofore been enlisted, and have served for no less than nine months, and can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations of the United States, may be enlisted under this order as Veteran Soldiers in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth.

In all cases, they must present an honorable discharge from the service in the usual form.

V. Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, musician or private enlisted and mustered into service as a Veteran under this order, shall be entitled to receive from the United States in addition to the regular pay and allowances, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium of four hundred and two dollars, (\$402,) to be paid as follows :

1st. Upon his regiment being mustered into service, he shall be paid :

One month's pay in advance, - - -	\$13.00
First installment of bounty, - - -	25.00
Premium, - - -	2.00
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Total payment at muster, - - -	\$40.00

2d. At first regular pay-day two months after muster, he will be paid an additional installment of bounty, - - \$50.00

3d. At the first regular pay-day after six months' service, he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty, - 50.00

4th. At the first regular pay-day after the end of the first year's service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, 50.00

5th. At the first regular pay-day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, 50.00

6th. At the first regular pay-day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, - - 50.00

7th. At the first regular pay-day after two and a half years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, 50.00

8th. At the expiration of three years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid, - - - 75.00

9th. He shall be paid by the State, the sum of thirty dollars per year, or at that rate for any fraction of a year that he shall serve, ten dollars of which shall be paid when he is mustered into service of the United States, and ten dollars at the end of each successive four months thereafter.

10th. There shall also be paid from the Treasury of this State for the support and maintenance of his family, the sum of six dollars per month for the wife, if any there be, and two dollars per month for each child under fourteen years of age, and in case there shall be a child or children and no wife, then the sum of six dollars per month for the younger child, and two dollars per month for each additional child under fourteen years of age, provided the amount paid for any one family shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of ten dollars per month.

Should he be disabled in service, this payment to his family shall continue so long as his disability shall exist; and if he shall die, this payment will continue during his term of service, unless the company to which he belonged shall be sooner discharged.

VI. If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall

receive upon being mustered out the whole amount of United States bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the whole term had been served. The legal heirs of volunteers *who die in service*, shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

VII. As a badge of honorable distinction, "service chevrons" will be furnished by the War Department to be worn by the Veteran Volunteers.

VIII. The organization of the regiment will be as follows:

1 Colonel.	2 Assistant Surgeons.
1 Lieutenant Colonel.	1 Chaplain.
1 Major.	1 Sergeant Major.
1 Adjutant, (an extra Lieut.)	1 Regimental Q. M. Sergeant.
1 Quartermaster, "	1 Regimental Commissary Serg't.
1 Surgeon.	1 Hospital Steward.
and { 830 Company Officers and Men—minimum.	
{ 1010 " " " —maximum.	

IX. The following is the organization of each Company :

1 Captain.	4 Sergeants.
1 First Lieutenant.	8 Corporals.
1 Second Lieutenant.	2 Musicians.
1 First Sergeant.	1 Wagoner.
and { 64 Privates—minimum.	
{ 82 " " —maximum.	

X. The Field and Line Officers, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

XI. The Colonel will appoint an Adjutant and a Regimental Quartermaster, who may be assigned to Companies at his pleasure. The non-commissioned staff will be appointed by the Colonel from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, and may be re-assigned to companies at his pleasure.

XII. The Chaplain will be appointed by the Colonel, on the vote of the field officers and commanders of companies on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment is made.

XIII. All officers appointed to recruit under these orders, will make requisition on the Adjutant-General for the necessary Enlistment Blanks.

The "enlistment," "declaration," "oath," consent in case of a

minor, and certificate of the recruiting officer, will each be filled and properly signed in quadruplicate. One of these enlistment papers will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, *immediately* upon their being signed by the recruit. This rule must be strictly complied with in all cases.

Whenever recruits are sent to the head-quarters of their regiment, the recruiting officer will forward to the Adjutant *duplicate* enlistments, retaining the fourth to present on settlement of his accounts.

XIV. On the arrival of recruits at the Regimental Head-Quarters, they will be examined by the Surgeon, who will sign the certificate printed on the duplicate enlistment papers, in case such recruits are accepted, being governed in making such examination by the United States General Regulations. All accepted recruits will be immediately mustered into service by the Adjutant, who will sign the certificate of muster printed at the bottom of the enlistment papers, and transmit one copy to the United States Mustering Officer, and retain one at the head-quarters of the regiment.

At the muster of the regiment, the names of all recruits belonging to each company will be transferred to the muster-rolls as directed by the Mustering Officer. Recruits that are rejected by the Surgeon or Mustering Officer will receive no pay, and in cases where disability should have been discovered by the recruiting officer at time of enlistment, all the expense of board and transportation of such men will devolve upon such officer.

XV. Immediately upon appointment, Recruiting Officers will report to Lieut. Watson Webb, United States Mustering and Disbursing Officer, for instructions regarding accounts, vouchers, transportation, and the details of the recruiting service.

XVI. Arms, Equipments and Clothing will be furnished when the regiment is mustered into United States service.

XVII. All applications in pursuance of these orders will be made to the Adjutant-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

Colonel George S. Burnham, late of the 22d Regiment, immediately requested and was granted authority to raise a regiment of veterans; many of the commissioned officers of

his old regiment volunteering to again enter the service in the organization.

Colonel S. P. Ferris of the 28th, upon the return of his regiment, also desired authority to recruit a regiment of veterans from among the returned volunteers.

These officers received very little encouragement and met with little success in their undertaking. Very few men of the returned troops responded to the call to re-enlist, and on the 14th of September, orders were issued relieving the recruiting officers from further duty, and discharging the enlisted men from service, as by the terms of their enlistment, they could not be held to service except in a veteran regiment.

On the 17th of October, 1863, the President issued the following Proclamation, calling for an additional force of three hundred thousand men to fill up regiments in the field and to serve for three years or during the war :

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years :

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, and Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this, my Proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service for the various companies and regiments in the field, from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim that all the Volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium, and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of the several States by the War Department, through the Provost-Marshal-General's office, by special letter.

I further proclaim that all Volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited and deducted from the quota as established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or on the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota, and said draft shall commence on the fifth day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this Proclamation shall interfere with the existing orders, or with those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet been commenced.

The quotas of the States and Districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost-Marshal-General's office, due regard being had for men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department.

In issuing this Proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their cheerful, willing and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Your Excellency, deeming Legislative action necessary in order to take proper measures for filling the quota of the State under this call, issued your Proclamation convening the General Assembly at Hartford, the 3d day of November.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 17th inst., issued a Proclamation, calling upon the Governors of States to raise and enlist into the service of the General Government, for the regiments now in the field, three hundred thousand men; and gave assurance that all volunteers received under such call shall be duly credited and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft; and declared that if any State shall fail in raising the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency shall commence on the 5th day of January next: and

Whereas, A want of uniformity in the action of the several towns in this State under existing laws has retarded volunteering, as well as caused the burdens of the present system to be distributed very unequally: and

Whereas, It is the duty of the State to adopt efficient measures to uphold the dignity and maintain the unity of the nation:

Therefore, I, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of the State of Connecticut, regarding this as a special emergency within the meaning of the Constitution, issue this my Proclamation, convening the General Assembly of this State at Hartford, on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking such action as in the judgment of that honorable body shall appear to be just and proper for meeting the call of the President, and for equalizing the burdens incident thereto.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Hartford, this, the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

By His Excellency's command,

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, *Secretary of State*.

By an Act approved Nov. 13th, 1863, a bounty of three hundred dollars was ordered paid to each volunteer non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, or private, who should enlist and be credited to this State under the call of October 17th, 1863, and every town was prohibited from making any appropriation for volunteers.

The quotas were assigned to the several Congressional Districts of this State by the War Department, as follows :

1st District,	-	-	-	-	1,527
2d “	-	-	-	-	1,369
3d “	-	-	-	-	1,108
4th “	-	-	-	-	1,428
					<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	5,432

Your Excellency was authorized to subdivide the quotas assigned to Congressional Districts, and allot proportional parts to sub-districts of the State, basing such assignment upon the United States enrollment of the first class.

The Provost-Marshal-General, at your request, made each town in the State a sub-district by itself, thus obviating the difficulty which was experienced in the late draft of giving each town credit for the number of men it had actually furnished.

The following schedule of quotas assigned to the different towns was immediately published :

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 13th, 1863. }

The following Schedule exhibits the number of troops required of the several towns as their proportion of the quota assigned to this State by the President, under the call of October 17th, for three hundred thousand men. The apportionment is based upon the United States enrollment for 1863.

First Congressional District.—Hartford and Tolland Counties.

Sub-District.	Town.	U. S. Enrollment 1863.	Quota on Call of President for 300,000 Men, Oct. 17, 1863.
No. 1	Hartford, - - -	3,984	552
2	Suffield, - - -	268	37
3	Enfield, - - -	301	42
4	East Windsor, -	270	37
5	South Windsor, -	150	21
6	Manchester, -	253	35
7	East Hartford, -	296	41
8	Glastenbury, -	276	38
9	Marlborough, - -	59	8
10	Berlin, - - -	191	27
11	Rocky Hill, - - -	81	11
12	Wethersfield, -	239	33
13	Southington, - -	316	44
14	Farmington, -	235	33
15	Bristol, - - -	219	30
16	Burlington, - -	86	12
17	Canton, - - -	216	30
18	Avon, - - -	76	11
19	Simsbury, - - -	196	27
20	East Granby, -	84	12
21	Granby, - - -	138	19
22	Hartland, - - -	62	9
23	West Hartford, -	143	20
24	Bloomfield, - -	130	18
25	Windsor, - - -	139	19
26	Windsor Locks, -	98	13
27	New Britain, - -	617	86
28	Stafford, - - -	310	43
29	Union, - - -	66	9
30	Willington, - -	96	13
31	Vernon, - - -	412	57
32	Tolland, - - -	99	14
33	Somers, - - -	126	18
34	Ellington, - - -	162	22
35	Mansfield, - - -	155	22
36	Coventry, - - -	162	22
37	Bolton, - - -	65	9
38	Columbia, - - -	70	10
39	Andover, - - -	46	6
40	Hebron, - - -	124	17
		11,016	1,527

Second Congressional District.—New Haven and Middlesex Counties.

Sub-District.	Town.	U. S. Enrollment, 1863.	Quota on call of President for 300,000 men, Oct. 17, 1863.
No. 1	New Haven, -	3,071	407
2	Branford, - -	172	23
3	North Branford, - -	80	11
4	Bethany, - -	67	9
5	Woodbridge, - -	60	8
6	Cheshire, . -	129	17
7	Wolcott, - -	33	4
8	Derby, - - -	377	50
9	East Haven, -	226	30
10	Guilford, - - -	241	32
11	Hamden, - - -	254	34
12	Madison, - - -	144	19
13	Killingworth, - -	110	15
14	Meriden, - - -	723	96
15	Southbury, - -	90	12
16	Oxford, - - -	101	13
17	Milford, - - -	176	23
18	Orange, - - -	114	15
19	Naugatuck, - -	202	27
20	Middlebury, - -	39	5
21	Prospect, - -	39	5
22	North Haven, - -	107	14
23	Seymour, - -	197	26
24	Wallingford, - -	216	29
25	Waterbury, - -	999	132
26	Middletown, - -	880	116
27	Durham, - - -	78	10
28	Portland, - - -	199	26
29	Cromwell, - -	86	11
30	Chatham, - - -	123	16
31	Haddam, - - -	148	20
32	East Haddam, - -	197	26
33	Chester, - -	105	14
34	Saybrook, - -	94	12
35	Essex, - - -	178	24
36	Old Saybrook, - -	95	13
37	Westbrook, - -	92	12
38	Clinton, - - -	100	13
		10,342	1,369

Third Congressional District.—New London and Windham Counties.

Sub-District.	Town.	U. S. Enrollment, 1863.	Quota on call of President for 300,000 men, Oct. 17, 1863.
No. 1	Norwich, - - -	1,456	206
2	New London, - -	608	86
3	Lebanon, - - -	143	20
4	Franklin, - - -	71	10
5	Sprague, - - -	148	21
6	Lisbon, - - -	63	9
7	Griswold, - - -	123	17
8	Voluntown, - - -	104	15
9	Preston, - - -	183	26
10	North Stonington, -	183	26
11	Groton, - - -	458	65
12	Ledyard, - - -	111	16
13	Stonington, - - -	464	65
14	Colchester, - - -	210	30
15	Bozrah, - - -	80	11
16	Montville, - - -	182	26
17	Salem, - - -	55	8
18	Waterford, - - -	211	30
19	East Lyme, - - -	184	26
20	Lyme, - - -	89	12
21	Old Lyme, - - -	82	11
22	Brooklyn, - - -	164	23
23	Killingly, - - -	401	57
24	Plainfield, - - -	307	43
25	Sterling, - - -	90	13
26	Hampton, - - -	55	8
27	Chaplin, - - -	44	6
28	Canterbury, - - -	136	19
29	Scotland, - - -	42	6
30	Windham, - - -	360	51
31	Ashford, - - -	105	15
32	Eastford, - - -	89	12
33	Woodstock, - - -	252	35
34	Pomfret, - - -	128	18
35	Thompson, - - -	257	36
36	Putnam, - - -	210	30
		7,848	1,108

Fourth Congressional District.—Litchfield and Fairfield Counties.

Sub-District.	Town.	U. S. Enrollment, 1863.	Quota on call of President for 300,000 men, Oct. 17, 1863.
No. 1	Litchfield, - - -	206	29
2	Goshen, - - -	116	16
3	Norfolk, - - -	141	20
4	Canaan, - - -	106	15
5	No. Canaan, - - -	130	18
6	Salisbury, - - -	286	40
7	Sharon, - - -	236	33
8	Cornwall, - - -	174	25
9	Warren, - - -	70	10
10	Kent, - - -	133	19
11	New Milford, - - -	281	39
12	Bridgewater, - - -	92	13
13	Roxbury, - - -	83	12
14	Bethlem, - - -	72	10
15	Morris, - - -	60	8
16	Woodbury, - - -	160	23
17	Watertown, - - -	135	19
18	Plymouth, - - -	302	43
19	Winchester, - - -	269	38
20	Barkhamsted, - - -	112	16
21	Harwinton, - - -	61	9
22	Torrington, - - -	159	22
23	Washington, - - -	137	19
24	Trumbull, - - -	114	16
25	Huntington, - - -	96	14
26	Monroe, - - -	89	13
27	Easton, - - -	92	13
28	Westport, - - -	199	28
29	Weston, - - -	105	15
30	Fairfield, - - -	306	43
31	Stratford, - - -	146	21
32	Newtown, - - -	376	53
33	Norwalk, - - -	773	109
34	New Canaan, - - -	263	37
35	Stamford, - - -	553	78
36	Bethel, - - -	137	19
37	Ridgefield, - - -	166	23
38	Brookfield, - - -	87	12
39	New Fairfield, - - -	74	10
40	Sherman, - - -	87	12

Fourth Congressional District—Continued.

Sub-District.	Town.	U. S. Enrollment, 1863.	Quota on call of President for 300,000 men, Oct. 17, 1863.
41	Danbury, - - -	712	100
42	Greenwich, - - -	440	62
43	Wilton, - - -	177	25
44	Redding, - - -	122	17
45	Colebrook, - - -	84	12
46	New Hartford, - - -	219	31
47	Bridgeport, - - -	1,085	153
48	Darien, - - -	116	16
		10,139	1,428

RECAPITULATION BY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	U. S. Enrollment, 1863.	Quota on call of President for 300,000 men, Oct. 17, 1863.
First District, - - -	11,016	1,527
Second District, - - -	10,342	1,369
Third District, - - -	7,848	1,108
Fourth District, - - -	10,139	1,428
Total,	39,345	5,432

Published by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

The recruiting service under this call was entirely under the direction of United States officers, and in addition to regimental recruiting officers, the Provost Marshal General appointed recruiting agents who were to receive a certain premium or bounty for the delivery of each volunteer at the office of the District Provost Marshal, and his muster into service.

For the purpose of informing recruiting officers and those desiring to enlist, as to the various bounties allowed by this State, and the manner in which they were to be paid, the following orders were issued :

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 18th, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 16.

I. The following statement of pay and bounty to which volunteers who enlist for regiments in the field, under the last call of the President, are entitled, and the premium payable to recruiting agents, is published for the information* of all concerned.

II. Each accepted volunteer shall be paid by the United States, in addition to the regular pay and allowance, a bounty and premium of three hundred and two dollars, (\$302,) receiving at time of muster sixty dollars, (\$60,) and the balance in installments during his term of service.

He shall also be paid by the State of Connecticut :

1. A bounty of three hundred dollars, (\$300,) when he shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, provided he shall enlist on or before the 5th day of January, 1864.

2. The sum of thirty dollars per year, or at that rate for any fraction of a year that he shall serve, ten dollars of which shall be paid when he is mustered into the service of the United States, and ten dollars at the end of each successive four months thereafter.

3. There shall also be paid for the support and maintenance of his family, the sum of six dollars per month for the wife, if any there be, and two dollars per month for each child under fourteen years of age, and in case there shall be a child or children and no wife, then the sum of six dollars per month for the younger child, and two dollars per month for each additional child under fourteen years of age, pro-

vided the amount paid for any one family shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of ten dollars per month.

Should he be disabled in service, the payment to his family shall continue so long as his disability shall exist, and if he shall die, this payment will continue during his term of service, unless the company to which he belonged shall be sooner discharged.

Each "veteran" volunteer shall receive from the United States, in addition to the above, a further bounty of one hundred dollars (\$100.)

III. All recruiting agents appointed by the Provost Marshal General will receive for each recruit who shall be delivered at either of the offices of the Provost Marshals of the several Congressional Districts, and be mustered into the service of the United States, as follows, viz.:

1. From the United States a premium of fifteen dollars (\$15.)
2. From the State of Connecticut a premium of ten dollars (\$10.)
3. If the volunteer shall have previously been in service at least nine months, and been honorably discharged, the premium paid by the United States will be twenty-five dollars (\$25.)

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 23d, 1863. }

ORDERS.

Colonel Wm. Fitch, Paymaster-General, New Haven:

SIR,—To guard against fraud in the payment of the three hundred dollars (\$300) bounty, which by the laws of the State you are authorized to pay to volunteers, and the ten dollars (\$10) which you are authorized to pay to any party who may procure them, you are hereby directed to cause an Assistant Paymaster to be present at the office of the Board of Enrollment in the several Congressional Districts, with proper blank orders, and make it his duty to certify to the genuineness of the orders, and to afford all necessary facilities to meet the claims of agents and volunteers.

Before orders are declared to be genuine, you will require the Provost Marshal to determine who are entitled to them, and to give a

certificate that the volunteer shall have been duly mustered into the service of the United States, and credited on the quota assigned to this State under the call of the President, issued Oct. 17th, 1863.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 23d, 1863. }

ORDERS.

Colonel Wm. Fitch, Paymaster-General, New Haven :

SIR,—In accordance with the provisions of “An Act in addition to ‘An Act to provide payment of a Bounty to Volunteers, and to organize an additional Military Force,’” you are hereby authorized and directed to pay ten dollars (\$10) per man, to any party who shall procure volunteers for the service of the United States, as a part of the quota of this State, whenever such volunteer shall have been duly mustered; provided, he is not now in the military service of the United States.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

In addition to filling up old regiments, your Excellency received authority from the War Department to raise one colored regiment of Infantry to be credited on the quota of this State, and the call for the same was promulgated in the following order :

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 23d, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.]

FOR RECRUITING COLORED VOLUNTEERS.

I. Pursuant to orders from the War Department, the Commander-in-Chief directs that volunteers be accepted and mustered into service, sufficient to organize a regiment of Infantry, to be designated as the

29th Regiment Conn. Volunteers, (colored,) to serve for three years or during the war.

II. All regularly appointed recruiting agents are hereby authorized to procure able-bodied colored volunteers, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and deliver them at the offices of the various Provost-Marshals, in the same manner as is provided for the enlistment of other volunteers.

III. For each volunteer who shall be accepted and mustered into service, there shall be paid by the Paymaster-General of Connecticut, to such agents, or to any other party procuring such volunteer, a premium of ten dollars; but no premium will be paid by the United States for the enlistment of colored men.

IV. Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, or private, enlisted and mustered into service under these orders, shall be paid by this State in addition to the regular pay and allowances of the United States, as follows, viz.:

1st. A bounty of three hundred dollars to every volunteer who shall enlist on or before the fifth day of January, A. D. 1864, to be paid when such volunteer shall have been mustered into the service of the United States.

2d. Such sum as shall be sufficient to make his monthly pay equal to the amount received from the United States by the other volunteers from this State, and an allowance of three dollars and fifty cents a month for his clothing, in addition thereto, which payment shall be made quarterly, and shall be continued until said difference shall be provided for by the General Government.

3d. The sum of thirty dollars per year, or at that rate for any fraction of a year that he shall serve, ten dollars of which shall be paid when he is mustered into the service of the United States, and ten dollars at the end of each successive four months thereafter.

4th. There shall also be paid for the support and maintenance of his family, the sum of six dollars per month for the wife, if any there be, and two dollars per month for each child under fourteen years of age; and in case there shall be a child or children and no wife, then the sum of six dollars per month for the younger child, and two dollars per month for each additional child under fourteen years of age: provided the amount paid for any one family shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of ten dollars per month; and provided further, that his family shall be residents of this State at the time of his enlistment. Should he be disabled in service, this payment to his family

shall continue so long as his disability shall exist, and if he shall die, this payment will continue during his term of service, unless the company to which he belonged shall be sooner discharged.

V. The organization of the regiment will be as follows:

1 Colonel.	2 Assistant Surgeons.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Chaplain.
1 Major.	1 Sergeant-Major.
1 Adjutant, (an extra Lieut.)	1 Regimental Q. M. Sergeant.
1 Quartermaster, “	1 Regimental Commissary Serg’t.
1 Surgeon.	1 Hospital Steward.
2 Principal Musicians.	
and { 830 Company Officers and Men—minimum.	
1010 “ “ “ —maximum.	

VI. The following is the organization of each company:

1 Captain.	4 Sergeants.
1 First Lieutenant.	8 Corporals.
1 Second Lieutenant.	2 Musicians.
1 First Sergeant.	1 Wagoner.
and { 64 Privates—minimum.	
82 “ —maximum.	

VII. The Field and Line Officers will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief. The Colonel will appoint an Adjutant, Regimental Quartermaster, and the non-commissioned Staff. The Chaplain will be appointed by the Colonel, on the vote of the Field Officers and commanders of companies on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment is made.

VIII. The above appointments will be made from those who have been or may hereafter be examined by the Board of Examination for colored troops at Washington, and their appointment will be subject to the approval of the War Department.

All applications in pursuance of these orders will be made to the Adjutant-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

Recruiting in the State immediately became quite successful. Each town at once began the work, and an enthusiasm

and zeal were manifest which gave good promise of filling our quota without a draft.

The time was extended by the War Department from the fifth to the twelfth of January, and again to the first of March, 1864, Congress having voted a continuance of all the bounties until that date.

The General Assembly of this State had adjourned from November to the 12th of January, and by an Act approved Jan. 15th, 1864, the payment of the bounty of three hundred dollars was extended to the 16th of May, 1864.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers (colored) was, on the 12th of January, announced as full to the maximum, and orders were issued for the raising of the 30th Regiment Conn. Volunteers (colored) as follows:

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Jan. 12th, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. Pursuant to orders from the War Department, the Commander-in-Chief directs that Volunteers be accepted and mustered into service to form a regiment of Infantry to be designated as the Thirtieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, (colored,) to serve for three years or the war.

II. All regularly appointed Recruiting Agents are hereby authorized to procure able bodied colored volunteers, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and deliver them at the offices of the various Provost-Marshals, for the Thirtieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in the same manner as is provided for the enlistment of other volunteers.

III. The organization of the 30th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, (colored,) and the rules for the appointment of officers thereto will be the same as prescribed for the 29th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, (colored,) by General Orders, No. 17, series of 1863.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

On the first of February, the President issued his Proclamation increasing the call for three hundred thousand men to five hundred thousand, limiting the time for filling the quotas of the various States to the 1st day of March, and ordering that any deficiency, which might exist at that time, should be made up by a draft on the tenth of that month.

Your Excellency immediately issued the following:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, }
HARTFORD, February 3d, 1864. }

The call for 300,000 volunteers by the President on the 17th of October last, is by his proclamation of February 1st, increased to 500,000, and the quota assigned to the several towns in this State will be increased in the same proportion.

The quota for Connecticut is estimated at this office to be 9,053, from which will be deducted 4,477 who have enlisted within the State, as well as all re-enlistments of veterans in the field, which from partial returns received will probably number 2,650, leaving a deficiency of 1,926 to be supplied before the first of March.

Any deficiency which may exist on the 10th of that month, will be made up by a draft from those towns which shall not then have furnished their quota.

The necessity of giving a vigorous support to the National Government, and the importance of an early and successful military campaign against public enemies, are strong appeals to our patriotism, and should stimulate us to make every effort and sacrifice which may be necessary to meet this call without a draft.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Commander-in-Chief.

By HORACE J. MORSE,
Adjutant-General.

On the 13th of February, the Provost Marshal General announced the quotas of the several Congressional Districts under the call for five hundred thousand men, and to make up deficiencies, as follows, basing the assignment upon the enrollment of the first and second class.

District.	Quota on call for 500,000 men.	Proportion of deficiency on former calls.	Total Quota.	Less the Number credited to State at large to Feb. 1st.	Remainder to be furnished by the several Districts.
1st	2,190	490	2,680	50	2,630
2d	2,058	456	2,514	51	2,463
3d	1,562	332	1,894	51	1,843
4th	2,109	470	2,579	52	2,527
	7,919	1,748	9,667	204	9,463

The several Provost Marshals were directed to sub-divide these quotas among the sub-districts in proportion to their enrollment, and to credit each sub-district with all volunteers enlisted up to January 31st, 1864, and all drafted men who under the late draft had served in person, furnished substitutes, or paid commutation; the remainder to be the quota necessary to be raised before the 1st of March.

The War Department also ordered that all enlistments into the regular army should be credited to the State and sub-district where the recruit might claim his residence.

The following statement exhibits the quotas assigned to the several sub-districts by the Boards of Enrollment, under the call of the President for five hundred thousand men.

First Congressional District,—Hartford and Tolland Counties.

Number of Sub-District.	Town.	County.	Quota.
1	Hartford, - - -	Hartford,	883
2	Suffield, - - -	"	70
3	Enfield, - - -	"	79
4	East Windsor, - -	"	68
5	South Windsor, -	"	36
6	Manchester, - - -	"	65
7	East Hartford, - -	"	73
8	Glastenbury, - -	"	71
9	Marlborough, - -	"	13
10	Berlin, - - -	"	48
11	Rocky Hill, - - -	"	20
12	Wethersfield, - -	"	54
13	Southington, - -	"	75
14	Farmington, - - -	"	62
15	Bristol, - - -	"	62
16	Burlington, - - -	"	21
17	Canton, - - -	"	53
18	Avon, - - -	"	20
19	Simsbury, - - -	"	46
20	East Granby, - -	"	19
21	Granby, - - -	"	34
22	Hartland, - - -	"	15
23	West Hartford, -	"	35
24	Bloomfield, - - -	"	32
25	Windsor, - - -	"	37
26	Windsor Locks, -	"	26
27	New Britain, - -	"	142
28	Stafford, - - -	Tolland,	81
29	Union, - - -	"	15
30	Willington, - - -	"	23
31	Vernon, - - -	"	104
32	Tolland, - - -	"	26
33	Somers, - - -	"	30
34	Ellington, - - -	"	37
35	Mansfield, - - -	"	39
36	Coventry, - - -	"	43
37	Bolton, - - -	"	15
38	Hebron, - - -	"	29
39	Columbia, - - -	"	18
40	Andover, - - -	"	11
			2,630

Second Congressional District,—New Haven and Middlesex Counties.

Number of Sub-District.	Town.	County.	Quota.
1	New Haven, -	New Haven,	735
2	Branford, - -	"	41
3	Bethany, - -	"	19
4	Cheshire, - -	"	31
5	Derby, - -	"	89
6	East Haven, - -	"	49
7	Guilford, - -	"	55
8	Hamden, - -	"	57
9	Madison, - -	"	37
10	Meriden, - -	"	160
11	Middlebury, - -	"	9
12	Milford, - -	"	46
13	Naugatuck, - -	"	46
14	North Branford, -	"	19
15	North Haven, -	"	24
16	Orange, - -	"	31
17	Oxford, - -	"	26
18	Prospect, - -	"	9
19	Seymour, - -	"	41
20	Southbury, - -	"	21
21	Wallingford, -	"	54
22	Waterbury, - -	"	246
23	Woodbridge, -	"	14
24	Wolcott, - -	"	9
25	Middletown, - -	Middlesex,	202
26	Chatham, - -	"	32
27	Chester, - -	"	23
28	Clinton, - -	"	28
29	Cromwell, - -	"	28
30	Durham, - -	"	18
31	East Haddam, -	"	48
32	Essex, - -	"	38
33	Haddam, - -	"	36
34	Killingworth, - -	"	24
35	Old Saybrook, -	"	19
36	Portland, - -	"	55
37	Saybrook, - -	"	23
38	Westbrook, - -	"	21
			2,463

Third Congressional District,—New London and Windham Counties.

Number of Sub-District.	Town.	County.	Quota.
1	Norwich, - - -	New London,	329
2	New London, -	"	150
3	Franklin, - - -	"	15
4	Lebanon, - - -	"	38
5	Lisbon, . - - -	"	13
6	Sprague, - - -	"	33
7	Voluntown, - - -	"	25
8	Griswold, - - -	"	34
9	Preston, - - - -	"	46
10	North Stonington, -	"	39
11	Groton, - - - -	"	110
12	Ledyard, - - -	"	26
13	Stonington, - - -	"	109
14	Colchester, - - -	"	48
15	Bozrah, - - - -	"	21
16	Montville, - - -	"	43
17	Salem, - - - -	"	13
18	Waterford, - - -	"	54
19	East Lyme, - - -	"	38
20	Lyme, - - - -	"	19
21	Old Lyme, - - -	"	22
22	Brooklyn, - - -	Windham,	37
23	Killingly, - - -	"	93
23	Plainfield, - - -	"	67
25	Sterling, - - - -	"	20
26	Hampton, - - -	"	16
27	Canterbury, - - -	"	32
28	Chaplin, - - - -	"	13
29	Windham, - - - -	"	83
30	Scotland, - - -	"	12
31	Ashford, - - - -	"	25
32	Eastford, - - -	"	22
33	Woodstock, - - -	"	61
34	Pomfret, - - - -	"	29
35	Thompson, - - -	"	58
36	Putnam, - - - -	"	50
		"	1,843

Fourth Congressional District—Litchfield and Fairfield Counties.

Number of Sub-District.	Town.	County.	Quota.
1	Litchfield, - -	Litchfield,	52
2	Goshen, - - -	"	30
3	Norfolk, - - -	"	36
4	Canaan, - -	"	30
5	North Canaan, -	"	34
6	Salisbury, - -	"	68
7	Sharon, - - -	"	59
8	Cornwall, - - -	"	41
9	Warren, - - -	"	17
10	Kent, - - -	"	34
11	New Milford, - -	"	71
12	Bridgewater, -	"	21
13	Roxbury, - - -	"	18
14	Bethlem, - - -	"	17
15	Morris, - - -	"	14
16	Woodbury, - - -	"	43
17	Watertown, - - -	"	36
18	Plymouth, - - -	"	81
19	Winchester, - - -	"	69
20	Barkhamsted, -	"	26
21	Harwinton, - - -	"	18
22	Torrington, - - -	"	41
23	Washington, - - -	"	36
24	Trumbull, - - -	Fairfield,	30
25	Huntington, - - -	"	25
26	Monroe, - - -	"	24
27	Easton, - - -	"	24
28	Westport, - - -	"	48
29	Weston, - - -	"	24
30	Fairfield, - - -	"	72
31	Stratford, - - -	"	34
32	Newtown, - - -	"	77
33	Norwalk, - - -	"	187
34	New Canaan, -	"	62
35	Stamford, - - -	"	129
36	Bethel, - - -	"	34
37	Ridgefield, - - -	"	42
38	Brookfield, - - -	"	21
39	New Fairfield, - -	"	19
40	Sherman, - - -	"	19
41	Danbury, - - -	"	176
42	Greenwich, - - -	"	110
43	Wilton, - - -	"	42

Fourth Congressional District—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	Town.	County.	Quota.
44	Redding, - - -	Fairfield,	33
45	Colebrook, - - -	Litchfield,	24
46	New Hartford, - -	"	53
47	Bridgeport, - - -	Fairfield,	295
48	Darien, - - -	"	31
			2,527

This assignment of quotas under the call for five hundred thousand men, entirely set aside the previous assignment under the call for three hundred thousand, and consequently the schedule of quotas published by this Department, and the figures in the Proclamation of your Excellency, of February 3d, were rendered null.

In order to avoid confusion, and that the Selectmen of the several towns might be informed in the matter, the following circular was issued from this office :

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Feb. 18th, 1864. }

To the Selectmen of the several Towns in the State:

You are hereby notified that the quotas under the call of the President for five hundred thousand (500,000) men are apportioned to the several towns as sub-districts, by order of the War Department at Washington to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of Connecticut.

You will therefore regard the quota which may be assigned the several towns by the Provost Marshals as official, without reference to the statements which have heretofore issued from this office.

All credits to sub-districts are made by the War Department, and no transfers of enlisted men can be made from one town to another except by authority of the Provost Marshal General.

All applications for such transfers will be made to Maj. D. D. Perkins, A. A. Provost Marshal General for this State.

By direction of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

Your Excellency will observe that in establishing the foregoing quotas, the State is charged with a deficiency of seventeen hundred and forty-eight (1,748) on former calls.

It has always been claimed that this deficiency did not exist, but that on the contrary the State had furnished an excess over its quota under all calls.

I have during a short time past been engaged in a comparison of the records of this office with those of the War Department. Immediately upon the addition of this deficiency to our quota under the call for 500,000 men, I proceeded to Washington, taking with me a very complete compilation of all files and records of this office bearing on the subject. After a thorough investigation of the matter, the evidence presented as to the number of troops furnished was admitted, and the State was credited with fifteen hundred and eighty-six (1,586) men raised prior to May 1st, 1863, *and not before credited*, as follows:

The 1st Squadron Conn. Cavalry, attached to the 2d		
N. Y. Cavalry, and heretofore credited to that State,	162	
There had before been credited for number on original		
muster-in rolls of regiments, - - -	18,136	
Now claimed and admitted, - - -	18,193	57
		<hr/>
Recruits for 3 years regiments before credited,	704	
Claimed and now admitted, - - -	2,071	1,367
		<hr/>
		1,586

As the supposed deficiency had already been charged to each district in proportion to its enrollment, in the assignment of quotas under the call for five hundred thousand, this number is credited to the several districts in the same manner, as follows:

1st District,	-	-	-	-	438
2d “	-	-	-	-	412
3d “	-	-	-	-	313
4th “	-	-	-	-	423
					<hr/>
					1,586

The various Provost Marshals have been directed to divide these credits among the several sub-districts, in proper proportion.

Another point of difference was in the quota under the first call in 1861 for five hundred thousand men. By U. S. records this quota was thirteen thousand and fifty-seven, (13,057,) while by State records it was fixed at eleven thousand nine hundred and eight (11,908.) This difference is thus explained. At the time of that call no definite quota was assigned by the War Department to this State, but on the call of July 2d, 1862, for three hundred thousand men, the quota was established at seven thousand one hundred and forty-five (7,145.) My predecessor, General Williams, in making up the record of quotas, and the number of troops furnished, established and announced the quota under the first call at eleven thousand nine hundred and eight, (11,908,) that being the same proportion of five hundred thousand as seven thousand one hundred and forty-five, (7,145,) the quota fixed under the second call, was of three hundred thousand.

The War Department afterwards established this quota at thirteen thousand and fifty-seven, (13,057,) but these figures were never received at this office until the compilation of statements for the comparison of records.

The Adjutant-General, adhering to the quota as fixed by him, and stating that this number was in the same proportion of our population as the quotas charged to all the States, the assignment was accepted, thus accounting for the further difference of eleven hundred and forty-nine (1,149) heretofore existing between State and U. S. records.

On the 1st of March, Congress again extended all the bounties to the 1st of April, and on the 4th of March the draft ordered for the 10th was postponed until further orders.

The President on the 14th of March issued his Proclamation calling for an additional two hundred thousand men, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, March 15th, 1864. }

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 100.]

The following is an order by the President of the United States :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 14th.

In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the Navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the 300,000 men called for Feb. 1st, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men for the military service—army, navy, and marine corps of the United States. The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, and precincts or election districts or counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's bureau, and an account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies of former quotas. The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised. The voluntary enlistment and draft will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled up the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number to fill said quotas. The draft will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The Government bounties as now paid, continue until April 1st, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date, one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the Act approved July 22d, 1861.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

The quota of this State under this call was established at thirty-one hundred and sixty-eight, (3,168,) assigned to Congressional Districts as follows :

First District,	-	-	-	-	876
Second "	-	-	-	-	823
Third "	-	-	-	-	625
Fourth "	-	-	-	-	844
					<hr/>
					3,168

The following statement shows the quotas assigned to the several sub-districts by the Board of Enrollment, under the call of the President for 200,000 men :

First Congressional District—Hartford and Tolland Counties.

Number of Sub-District.	Town.	County.	Quota.
1	Hartford, - - -	Hartford,	294
2	Suffield, - - -	"	23
3	Enfield, - - -	"	26
4	East Windsor, -	"	23
5	South Windsor, -	"	12
6	Manchester, - -	"	22
7	East Hartford, -	"	24
8	Glastenbury, -	"	23
9	Marlborough, - -	"	4
10	Berlin, - - -	"	16
11	Rocky Hill, - - -	"	7
12	Wethersfield, -	"	18
13	Southington, - -	"	25
14	Farmington, -	"	21
15	Bristol, - - -	"	20
16	Burlington, - -	"	7
17	Canton, - - -	"	18
18	Avon, - - -	"	7
19	Simsbury, - - -	"	15
20	East Granby, - -	"	6
21	Granby, - - -	"	11
22	Hartland, - - -	"	5
23	West Hartford, -	"	12
24	Bloomfield, - -	"	11
25	Windsor, - - -	"	12
26	Windsor Locks, -	"	9
27	New Britain, - -	"	47
28	Stafford, - - -	Tolland,	27
29	Union, - - -	"	5
30	Willington, - -	"	8
31	Vernon, - - -	"	35
32	Tolland, - - -	"	9
33	Somers, - - -	"	10
34	Ellington, - - -	"	12
35	Mansfield, - - -	"	13
36	Coventry, - - -	"	14
37	Bolton, - - -	"	5
38	Hebron, - - -	"	10
39	Columbia, - - -	"	6
40	Andover, - - -	"	4
			876

Second Congressional District—New Haven and Middlesex Counties.

Number of Sub-District.	Town.	County.	Quota.
1	New Haven, - -	New Haven,	246
2	Branford, - -	"	14
3	Bethany, - -	"	6
4	Cheshire, - -	"	10
5	Derby, - -	"	30
6	East Haven, -	"	16
7	Guilford, - -	"	18
8	Hamden, - -	"	19
9	Madison, - -	"	12
10	Meriden, - -	"	54
11	Middlebury, - -	"	3
12	Milford, - -	"	15
13	Naugatuck, - -	"	15
14	North Branford, -	"	6
15	North Haven, -	"	8
16	Orange, - -	"	10
17	Oxford, - -	"	9
18	Prospect, - -	"	3
19	Seymour, - -	"	14
20	Southbury, - -	"	7
21	Wallingford, - -	"	18
22	Waterbury, - -	"	82
23	Woodbridge, - -	"	5
24	Wolcott, - -	"	3
25	Middletown, - -	Middlesex,	68
26	Chatham, - -	"	11
27	Chester, - -	"	8
28	Clinton, - -	"	9
29	Cromwell, - -	"	10
30	Durham, - -	"	6
31	East Haddam, - -	"	16
32	Essex, - -	"	13
33	Haddam, - -	"	12
34	Killingworth, -	"	8
35	Old Saybrook, -	"	6
36	Portland, - -	"	18
37	Saybrook, - -	"	8
38	Westbrook, - -	"	7
		"	823

Third Congressional District—New London and Windham Counties.

Number of Sub-District.	Town.	County.	Quota.
1	Norwich, - -	New London,	112
2	New London, -	"	51
3	Franklin, - - -	"	5
4	Lebanon, - - -	"	13
5	Lisbon, - - -	"	4
6	Sprague, - - -	"	11
7	Voluntown, - -	"	9
8	Griswold, - - -	"	12
9	Preston, - - -	"	16
10	North Stonington,	"	13
11	Groton, - - -	"	37
12	Ledyard, - - -	"	9
13	Stonington, - -	"	37
14	Colchester, - -	"	16
15	Bozrah, - - -	"	7
16	Montville, - - -	"	14
17	Salem, - - -	"	4
18	Waterford, - -	"	18
19	East Lyme, - -	"	13
20	Lyme, - - -	"	7
21	Old Lyme, - - -	"	7
22	Brooklyn, - - -	Windham,	13
23	Killingly, - - -	"	32
24	Plainfield, - -	"	22
25	Sterling, - - -	"	7
26	Hampton, - - -	"	5
27	Canterbury, - -	"	11
28	Chaplin, - - -	"	4
29	Windham, - - -	"	28
30	Scotland, - - -	"	4
31	Ashford, - - -	"	9
32	Eastford, - - -	"	7
33	Woodstock, - -	"	21
34	Pomfret, - - -	"	10
35	Thompson, - - -	"	20
36	Putnam, - - -	"	17
			625

Fourth Congressional District—Litchfield and Fairfield Counties.

Number of Sub-District.	Town.	County.	Quota.
1	Litchfield, - -	Litchfield,	17
2	Goshen, - -	"	10
3	Norfolk, - -	"	12
4	Canaan, - -	"	10
5	North Canaan, -	"	11
6	Salisbury, - -	"	23
7	Sharon, - -	"	19
8	Cornwall, - -	"	14
9	Warren, - -	"	6
10	Kent, - -	"	11
11	New Milford, - -	"	24
12	Bridgewater, -	"	7
13	Roxbury, - -	"	6
14	Bethlem, - -	"	6
15	Morris, - -	"	5
16	Woodbury, - -	"	14
17	Watertown, - -	"	12
18	Plymouth, - -	"	27
19	Winchester, - -	"	23
20	Barkhamsted, -	"	9
21	Harwinton, - -	"	6
22	Torrington, - -	"	14
23	Washington, - -	"	12
24	Trumbull, - -	Fairfield,	10
25	Huntington, - -	"	8
26	Monroe, - -	"	8
27	Easton, - -	"	8
28	Westport, - -	"	16
29	Weston, - -	"	8
30	Fairfield, - -	"	24
31	Stratford, - -	"	11
32	Newtown, - -	"	26
33	Norwalk, - -	"	62
34	New Canaan, -	"	21
35	Stamford, - -	"	43
36	Bethel, - -	"	11
37	Ridgefield, - -	"	14
38	Brookfield, - -	"	7
39	New Fairfield, -	"	6
40	Sherman, - -	"	6
41	Danbury, - -	"	60
42	Greenwich, - -	"	37
43	Wilton, - -	"	15

Fourth Congressional District—Continued.

Number of Sub-District.	Town.	County.	Quota.
44	Redding, - -	Fairfield,	11
45	Colebrook, - -	Litchfield,	8
46	New Hartford, -	"	18
47	Bridgeport, - -	Fairfield,	98
48	Darien, - -	"	10
			844

The State had already a surplus, under the former call, of more than sufficient to fill its quota under this call, but as the United States bounties were continued, and the surplus raised by any town over its quota is to be credited on any future call, recruiting was energetically continued during the month of March, and a large number of men were raised.

I give herewith a statement showing the number of volunteers enlisted *within the State*, from July, 1863, to April 1st, 1864, with the number assigned to each regiment:

		Men.
1st Regiment Cavalry,	- - - - -	948
1st " Artillery,	- - - - -	846
2d " " - - - - -	- - - - -	1,366
5th " Infantry,	- - - - -	85
6th " " - - - - -	- - - - -	130
7th " " - - - - -	- - - - -	258
8th " " - - - - -	- - - - -	214
9th " " - - - - -	- - - - -	77
10th " " - - - - -	- - - - -	140
11th " " - - - - -	- - - - -	635
12th " " - - - - -	- - - - -	145
13th " " - - - - -	- - - - -	103
14th " " - - - - -	- - - - -	66

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

43

							Men.
15th Regiment Infantry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	176
16th " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
17th " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
18th " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
20th " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
21st " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
29th " " (Colored,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,083
30th " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	294
1st Light Battery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
2d " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Brigade Band, Harland's Brigade,	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
" " Abbot's "	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
							<hr/> 7,094

The number of re-enlistments in the field, the number raised under the draft, and enlistments into the regular army, are stated in another part of this Report.

SECOND DIVISION.

VETERAN RE-ENLISTMENTS IN THE FIELD.

On the 20th of November, 1863, assurances were received from the War Department, that all re-enlistments of veterans from Connecticut regiments in the field, in accordance with General Orders Nos. 191, 305, and 376, which I give herewith, should be credited on the quota of the State under the call of Oct. 17th for three hundred thousand men.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, June 25th, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 191.

FOR RECRUITING VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

In order to increase the armies now in the field, volunteer Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery may be enlisted at any time within ninety days from this date, in the respective States, under the regulations hereinafter mentioned.

The volunteers so enlisted, and such of the three years troops now in the field as may re-enlist in accordance with the provisions of this order, will constitute a force to be designated "Veteran Volunteers." The regulations for enlisting this force are as follows:

* * * * *

VIII. After the expiration of ninety days from this date, volunteers serving in three years organizations, who may re-enlist for three years or the war, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of \$402, to be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service.

IX. Officers in service, whose regiments or companies may re-enlist, in accordance with the provisions of this order, before the expiration of their present term, shall have their commissions continued, so as to preserve their date of rank as fixed by their original muster into United States service.

X. As soon after the expiration of their original term of enlistment as the exigencies of the service will permit, a furlough of thirty days will be granted to men who may re-enlist in accordance with the provisions of this order.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, September 11th, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 305.

Paragraph VIII. of General Orders No. 191 from this office, relative to recruiting Veteran Volunteers, is hereby amended to read as follows:

After the expiration of ninety days from this date, (June 25th,) volunteers serving in three years organizations, who may re-enlist for three years or the war, in the companies or regiments to which they now belong, *and who may have, at the date of re-enlistment, less than one year to serve*, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of \$402, to be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service.

The new term will commence from date of re-enlistment.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, November 21st, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 376.

ORDER GRANTING FURLOUGHS TO RE-ENLISTED VOLUNTEERS.

I. It is hereby ordered that volunteers now in service, re-enlisting under General Orders 191 from this office, shall have a furlough of at least thirty days *previous* to the expiration of their original enlistment. This privilege will be secured to the volunteers, either by

ordering all so re-enlisting, with their officers, to report in their respective States, through the Governors, to the Superintendent of the recruiting service, for furlough and re-organization, or by granting furloughs to the men individually.

II. Mustering officers shall make the following stipulation on the muster-in rolls of veteran volunteers now in service, re-enlisting as above :

“To have a furlough of at least thirty days in their States before expiration of original term.”

III. Commanding Generals of departments and armies are hereby authorized to grant the aforesaid furloughs, within the limit of time fixed in compliance with this order, as the demands of the service will best permit, reporting their action to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

IV. In going to and from their respective States and homes, the veteran volunteers furloughed as herein provided will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department.

V. When the three-fourths of a regiment or company re-enlist, the volunteers so enlisting may be furloughed in a body, for at least thirty days as aforesaid, to go home with their officers to their respective States and Districts to re-organize and recruit; and the individuals of the companies or regiments who do not re-enlist, shall be assigned to duty in other companies and regiments until the expiration of their term of service.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Immediately upon this assurance from the War Department, special agents were appointed by your Excellency to visit the various military departments where Connecticut troops were stationed that could under the above orders re-enlist, with instructions to present to the men the inducements offered, and to secure their re-enlistment to the greatest possible extent.

In order to receive proper returns, and for the purpose of making assignments of credits to towns, General Orders No. 18 were issued :

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Dec. 1st, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

Commanders of regiments, detached troops, or batteries of Connecticut Volunteers in the field, will in all cases of re-enlistment into their commands under the provisions of General Orders 191, 305, and 359, transmit to this office an entire set of all papers and returns for each case, similar to those required to be sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and showing in addition thereto, on the enlistment paper, the town to which the recruit belongs, and whether he is married or single.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

This effort was attended with the most abundant success. The Connecticut organizations which had been in service sufficient time to entitle them to re-enlist, were the 1st Artillery, 1st Cavalry, (in part,) the 1st Light Battery, and the Infantry Regiments up to and including the 13th.

The following table exhibits the number of veteran re-enlistments in each; by returns received up to April 1st, 1864:

Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Location.	No. Re-enlisted.
1st Artillery, - -	Col. Henry L. Abbot,	Defenses of Washington,	435
1st Cavalry, - -	" Wm. S. Fish,	Baltimore, Md.,	92
1st Squadron Cavalry,		Army of the Potomac,	43
1st Battery, - -	Capt. Alfred P. Rockwell,	Department of the South,	46
5th Infantry, - -	Col. Warren W. Packer,	Army of the Cumberland,	280
6th " - - -	" Redfield Duryee,	Department of the South,	205
7th " - - -	" Joseph R. Hawley,	" "	333
8th " - - -	" John E. Ward,	" of Virginia,	310
9th " - - -	" Thomas W. Cahill,	" of the Gulf,	321
10th " - - -	" John L. Otis,	" of the South,	280
11th " - - -	" Griffin A. Stedman, Jr.	" of Virginia,	268
12th " - - -	" Ledyard Colburn,	" of the Gulf,	436
13th " - - -	" Charles D. Blinn,	" "	298
			3,347

The men of the 1st Artillery, 1st Battery and 1st Cavalry received their furloughs and came home individually or in

squads. The re-enlisted men in each of the other regiments, except the 9th and 13th, returned to the State as regimental organizations, accompanied by their officers, the men who had not re-enlisted being generally transferred for the time to other regiments.

The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th have returned to the field, taking with them a number of recruits obtained while within the State.

The 9th and 13th have not yet returned home on furlough.

The 10th and 12th are now within the State.

The special agents appointed to visit the regiments for the purpose of securing the re-enlistment of veterans, were not paid ten dollars for each man re-enlisted, as authorized by Sec. 2, Chap. VI., Public Acts passed Special Session, November, 1863, but your Excellency directed that they should be paid ten dollars per day for the time employed, and actual expenses incurred. Officers already in State service, and detached on this duty, drew no extra pay above the stated salary of their regular grade.

Each agent was allowed to employ the number of assistants necessary for the performance of the duty.

The amount paid for this service was as follows:

For services of agents and assistants,	-	-	\$3,476.00
For expenses	"	"	- 2,354.74
For insurance on cash funds transported,	-		667.50
			<hr/>
			\$6,498.24

Thus making the total cost to the State, of enlisting thirty three hundred and forty-seven (3,347) veterans, six thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, (\$6,498.24,) being almost one dollar and ninety-five cents per man; while had ten dollars been paid for each re-enlistment, the cost would have been thirty-three thousand four hundred and seventy dollars, (\$33,470,) this large difference being saved to the State by the plan adopted by your Excellency.

THIRD DIVISION.

THE UNITED STATES DRAFT.

Upon the passage by Congress of "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces," the President appointed Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General for each State, and Provost Marshals for each Congressional District. Major D. D. Perkins, 4th U. S. Artillery, additional A. D. C., Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for this State, established his Head-Quarters at Hartford on the 3d day of May, 1863, and under his orders the various Provost Marshals immediately proceeded to enroll the militia as provided by law.

The following table shows the enrollment of each class in the several Congressional Districts :

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Total.
1st District, - -	11,016	5,374	5,501	21,895
2d " - -	10,342	5,678	6,102	22,122
3d " - -	7,848	4,052	3,763	15,663
4th " -	10,139	5,577	6,429	22,145
Total, - -	39,345	20,681	21,795	81,821

On the 1st of July, 1863, it was ordered by the War Department that a draft should be made from the enrolled militia of the first class, and that fifty per cent in addition to the quota called for should be drafted to cover exemptions.

The quota of this State was fixed at seven thousand six hundred and ninety-two, (7,692,) assigned to Congressional Districts as follows :

	Quota.	Additional 50 per cent.	Total to be drafted.
1st District, - -	2,163	1,082	3,245
2d " - -	1,939	969	2,908
3d " - -	1,569	785	2,354
4th " - -	2,021	1,011	3,032
Total, - -	7,692	3,847	11,539

The draft was commenced in the several districts on the 14th of July, and continued from day to day until the entire number was drafted.

A rendezvous for drafted men and substitutes was established at Fair Haven, and Brig. Gen. L. C. Hunt, U. S. V., appointed Commandant of the Post, by the Secretary of War. To this rendezvous all accepted men were forwarded by the Provost Marshals, and from thence distributed from time to time to the regiments in the field. I give herewith a statement showing in detail the result of the draft at the expiration of the time for drafted men to report :

	1st Dist	2d Dist	3d Dist	4th Dist	Total.
Drafted Men accepted, - -	61	105	46	36	248
Substitutes accepted, - -	650	570	346	662	2,228
Paid commutation, - - -	428	296	232	518	1,474
Exempted for physical disability,	747	821	795	769	3,132
" under sec. 2, Enrollment Act,	258	316	198	235	1,007
" in service 3d of March, 1863,	26	43	33	24	126
" aliens, - - -	453	213	251	317	1,234
" over 45 years of age, -	27	19	13	9	68
" over 35 do., and married, -	130	165	86	94	475
" under 20 years of age,	50	47	29	26	152
" non-residents, - - -	71	139	58	33	301
" enrolled and drafted twice in same district, - -				4	4
Discharged as not being required,	1				1
Number failed to report, - -	343	174	267	305	1,089
	3,245	2,908	2,354	3,032	11,539

The drafted men who were held to service, and the substitutes accepted, were distributed by General Hunt to the regiments in the field, as follows:

1st Artillery,	-	-	-	-	54
1st Cavalry, -	-	-	-	-	4
5th Regiment, -	-	-	-	-	434
6th " -	-	-	-	-	228
7th " -	-	-	-	-	142
8th " -	-	-	-	-	171
10th " -	-	-	-	-	4
14th " -	-	-	-	-	834
20th " -	-	-	-	-	150
21st " -	-	-	-	-	1
14th R. I. Artillery, (colored,) -	-	-	-	-	66
					<hr/>
					2,088

Much opposition to the "Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces," was manifested, and, from the time of its passage to the date of the draft, constant and unwearied appeals were made through the press and from the rostrum to the fears and lowest passions of the people. These appeals and assertions had their legitimate effect, and on the 12th day of July a furious mob assembled in the city of New York, and after demolishing the office and papers of one of the District Provost Marshals, proceeded on their work of arson, murder and pillage. Civil and military authority was defied and overpowered, and for days the city was literally at the mercy of the rioters. During this reign of terror in our neighboring city, a turbulent, excited state of feeling was developed in some localities of our own State. The draft was in progress in the several districts, and many fears were expressed that the same scenes might be enacted in our midst.

Your Excellency promptly adopted measures to insure the preservation of the public peace, and prevent any interference with the execution of the laws. To secure against any endeavor on the part of evil-disposed persons to get posses-

sion of the arms of the State, the following orders were issued :

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, July 14th, 1863. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104.

1. Captain S. P. Conner, commanding Artillery Company A, 1st Regiment Connecticut Militia, will upon receipt of this order, report with his command to Brig. General Wm. A. Aiken, Quartermaster-General, at State Arsenal, for duty. While on duty, the Company through their Commissary will furnish their own rations, and draw commutation for the same of the Paymaster-General. They will be allowed the pay and allowances as established by Army Regulations for soldiers in United States service.

2. Brig. Gen. Wm. A. Aiken, Quartermaster-General, will furnish Artillery Co. A, 1st Regiment C. M., while on-duty at State Arsenal, with all necessary supplies, upon requisition of the commanding officer.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

General Head-Quarters, State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, July 15th, 1863. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106.

SIR,—Immediately upon receipt of this order, you will cause all arms and equipments in the hands of your command to be deposited in your armory. During the present excited state of the public mind, and until all possible danger is passed, you will detail a sufficient guard to protect your armory from any endeavor on the part of improper persons to get possession of the arms therein deposited.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

The last-named order was sent to the commanding officer of each company of State Militia.

From the representations received from leading citizens in various portions of the State, it became evident that there was real and present danger of an outbreak. The various companies of State Militia were placed under orders to hold themselves in readiness for service at any time; but as they could only be mustered in small numbers, it was feared that in case of any serious disturbance the force would be entirely insufficient, and on the 14th of July your Excellency called for the formation of State Volunteers, as follows:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

OFFICE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, }
HARTFORD, July 14th, 1863. }

For the purpose of aiding civil officers in the execution of the laws of this State, and of the United States, I hereby invite the services of patriotic citizens in numbers sufficient to organize two or more battalions of Infantry, which will be organized, armed and equipped for three months State service, unless sooner discharged, in accordance with orders which will be immediately issued.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,

Commander-in-Chief.

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, July 15th, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.

The following regulations for the enrollment and organization of two battalions of Infantry called for State service, by a proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of this date, to serve for three months unless sooner discharged, are hereby adopted.

1. Volunteers under this call will apply immediately to the commanders of posts, where they will be enrolled and organized.

Those for the First Battalion will rendezvous at Hartford, and report to Major Geo. D. Chapman who is hereby appointed to the command.

Those for the Second Battalion will rendezvous at New Haven,

and will report to Major John C. Hollister, who is hereby appointed to the command.

2. Each battalion will consist of five companies under command of the Major.

Each company will be organized as follows :

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 Captain. | 4 Sergeants. |
| 1 First Lieutenant. | 8 Corporals. |
| 1 Second Lieutenant. | 2 Musicians. |
| 1 First Sergeant. | |

and { 64 Privates—minimum.
82 “ —maximum.

Volunteers will be allowed to associate themselves into companies and elect their own company officers.

3. These troops will be allowed the same pay and allowances as are established by Army Regulations for soldiers in United States service.

4. Subsistence will be commuted to each man at thirty cents per day, and companies will be allowed to make their own arrangements for such subsistence.

5. Arms, Accoutrements, Camp Equipage and Uniforms will be furnished by the Quartermaster-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

Applications having been received from the citizens for the formation of companies in other cities than those at which the battalions were ordered to rendezvous, the following order was promulgated :

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, July 16th, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.

1. The Commander-in-Chief will accept the services of volunteers, organize them into companies of Infantry, and rendezvous them in such towns as the public necessities may appear to require, in accordance with General Orders, No. 9, issued from these Head-Quarters on the 15th instant, for the organization of two battalions.

2. Until further orders the commanders of battalions and companies which may be so organized for three months State service, are hereby authorized to grant passes or furloughs for such time as they may think proper, to officers and privates who shall in every respect conform to the orders of their superior officers. Provided, the rendezvous shall at no time be left without at least one-eighth of the members of the Battalion or company, and that no member shall be relieved from obligation to be present and on duty every day from four to seven o'clock, P. M., during which time, two hours shall be devoted to instruction, drill and discipline.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

The rules and regulations which should govern the muster into service, pay and allowances were published in General Order, No. 11, as follows :

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, July 20th, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

Immediately upon the acceptance of any company tendering themselves for three months State service, under General Orders, Nos. 9 and 10, current series, the commanding officer will muster all the men into the service of the State for three months, unless sooner discharged, administering to them the following oath.

"I do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will bear true allegiance to the State of Connecticut, and that I will serve it honestly and faithfully against all its enemies or opposers whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and the orders of officers appointed over me according to the rules and articles for the government of the State Volunteers."

He will then make certified returns to the Adjutant-General of all men so mustered in, giving names, date of enlistment, and residence.

Any recruits joining the company after acceptance, will be mustered-in in the same manner, and the same return made to the Adjutant-General.

2. Pay will commence at the time the several companies are

accepted, and all newly enlisted men will be paid from the date of muster by the commanding officer.

3. All necessary books and blanks will be furnished by the Adjutant-General.

In the company roll-book will be entered the names of all officers and privates as mustered in by the commanding officer, each and every change and all passes and furloughs.

In the company order book will be entered all orders received and issued by the commanding officer.

Reports will be made out in triplicate each day on the morning report blanks furnished by the Adjutant-General, stating the exact condition of the command between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M.; one copy will be sent to the Adjutant-General, one to the Quartermaster-General, and one retained by the Commanding Officer.

4. Immediately upon acceptance, the Commanding Officer will make requisition upon the Quartermaster-General for arms, accoutrements, the necessary equipage and uniforms, who will supply them under his instructions from the Commander-in-Chief, furnish clothing rolls, and prescribe all rules and regulations governing the allowance and issuing of the above supplies.

The Quartermaster-General will also provide all necessary quarters for rendezvousing the companies, either through the Commanding Officer, or in such manner as he may deem best.

5. The Commanding Officer will make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of camp or rendezvous, carrying out all orders he may from time to time receive from his superior officers.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

While a number of companies were enrolled and accepted under these orders, a still larger number presented themselves for acceptance into the State Militia. The citizens of many towns were fully aroused to the importance of a larger force of active militia, and exerted themselves for the formation of such companies in their respective localities, instead of raising companies for three months service. For this reason, and believing that the military force within the State had reached such a number as to ensure tranquillity, your Excellency dis-

banded the State volunteers on the 24th of July, by the following order :

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, July 24th, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.

The very limited extent to which the call for volunteers for three months State service has been answered, and the organization of new companies of active militia, taken in connection with the presence of other troops in the State, appear to be reasons for ceasing further efforts to raise the battalions and companies authorized under General Orders Nos. 9 and 10.

No other companies will be accepted under those orders. Those already organized will be mustered for pay, and be discharged, and all which elect will be accepted as active militia for the term of service for which they were enrolled.

Self-sacrificing patriotism is still demanded to prevent the violation of law and the disturbance of public order. Men of Connecticut, let it be manifest by an immediate enrollment and an organization of active militia which shall meet our necessities.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

By the 1st of August the riots in New York had been suppressed, the law fully enforced, and the tranquillity of the city secured by the presence of a large military force.

This induced a feeling of greater security in our midst, and the draft was continued in a peaceful, quiet manner. The danger of any immediate disturbance was considered as past, and the several companies were therefore relieved of the duty of guarding their armories by the following order :

General Head-Quarters State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Aug. 1st, 1863. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126.

All Companies of Connecticut State Militia, now keeping special guard over their armories, under Special Orders No. 106, are hereby relieved from that duty.

* * * * *

Whenever a disturbance of the public peace is threatened, or, in the judgment of commanding officers, danger to their armories is apprehended, guard duty will immediately be resumed, and the Adjutant-General advised of such action.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

The prompt and efficient measures adopted by your Excellency in the alarming state of public affairs during this period, secured the preservation of peace and order throughout the State, and the draft was completed in the several districts without violence or resistance.

FOURTH DIVISION.

STATEMENT OF THE QUOTAS ASSIGNED TO CONNECTICUT UNDER
ALL CALLS, AND THE NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED.

THREE MONTHS.

Quota on call for 75,000 men,	-	-	-	780
Furnished: 1st Regiment Infantry,	-	-	780	
2d " "	-	-	780	
3d " "	-	-	780—	2,340
Surplus,	-	-	-	<u>1,560</u>

THREE YEARS—PRIOR TO JULY, 1863.

Quota:—On call of 1861 for 500,000 men, 13,057
 " July, 1862, for 300,000 men, 7,145—20,202

Furnished: 1st Squadron Cavalry,	-	-	162
1st Battalion Cavalry,	-	-	324
1st Light Battery,	-	-	154
1st Regiment Artillery,	-	-	1,274
5th " Infantry,	-	-	938
6th " "	-	-	975
7th " "	-	-	976
8th " "	-	-	995
9th " "	-	-	749
10th " "	-	-	982
11th " "	-	-	913
12th " "	-	-	1,007
13th " "	-	-	990
14th " "	-	-	997
15th " "	-	-	993

FOURTH DIVISION.

16th Regiment Infantry,	-	999
17th " "	- -	973
18th " "	- -	997
19th " "	- -	888
20th " "		976
21st " "	- -	939
2d Light Battery,	- -	154

 18,355

Recruits for 3 yrs. to May 1, 1863, 2,071— 20,426

 Surplus, - - - - 224

NINE MONTHS.

Quota on call for 300,000 militia, - - - 7,145

Furnished: 22d Regiment Infantry,	- -	928
23d " "	- -	848
24th " "	- -	601
25th " "		846
26th " "	- -	814
27th " "	- -	827
28th " "	- -	678— 5,602

 Deficiency, - - - - 1,543

This deficiency equals three hundred and eighty-six (386) in three years men, from which deduct the surplus of two hundred and twenty-four (224) under three years calls, and it leaves the entire deficiency of the State on the 1st of July, 1863, in three years men, one hundred and sixty-two (162.)

This is as the record now stands at the War Department, after allowing the claim presented by the State, referred to in another part of this report.

THREE YEARS CALLS—SINCE JULY, 1863.

Quota :

On call of February 1, 1864, for 500,000 men,	
see page 29, - - -	7,919
On call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men,	3,168 —11,087

Furnished :

From the U. S. Draft of July, 1863,	3,901
New regiments—29th and 30th C. V.,	
(colored,) - - - - -	1,377
Recruits for regiments in the field, - -	5,717
Veteran re-enlistments in the field, -	3,347
Enlistments in U. S. Army reported to	
April 1st, 1864, - - - - -	79 —14,421
Excess,	<u>3,334</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Quota under all calls :

On call for 75,000 three months men, - -	780
“ in 1861 for 500,000 three years men, -	13,057
“ of July 2d, 1862, for 300,000 three years men,	7,145
“ of 1862, for 300,000 nine months men, -	7,145
“ of February 1st, 1864, for 500,000 three years	
men, - - - - -	7,919
“ of March 14th, 1864, for 200,000 three years	
men, - - - - -	3,168
	<u>39,214</u>

Furnished under all calls :

For three months service, - - -	2,340
In new three years organizations prior to May, 1863,	18,355
In nine months organizations prior to May, 1863,	5,602
Recruits prior to May, 1863, for three years, -	2,071
New organizations from May 1st, 1863, to	
April 1st, 1864, - - - - -	1,377

Recruits for three years to April 1st, 1864,	-	5,717
Veterans re-enlisted in the field to April 1st, 1864,		3,347
Under the U. S. draft of July, 1863,	-	3,901
Enlistments in U. S. Army to April 1st, 1864,	-	79
		<hr/> 42,789

Summary showing excess and deficiencies, reducing all to the three years standard :

Excess over calls for three years men prior to July,		
1863,	- - - - -	224
Excess over calls for three years men since July,		
1863,	- - - - -	3,334
		<hr/> 3,558

Deficiency under call for militia— 1543 ;
 which equals in three years men, - - - 386

Surplus over all calls, - - - 3,172

This number, together with all enlistments before the fifteenth of April will be credited to the State on any future call.

No credit is given by the War Department for surplus under three months call.

FIFTH DIVISION.

REGISTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND HISTORY OF REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD WITH OFFICIAL REPORTS OF ACTIONS IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN ENGAGED.

THE register of Commissioned Officers gives the present roster together with all changes, by promotion, death, discharge, or otherwise, reported from April 1st, 1863 to March 31st, 1864.

In the history of the several regiments and batteries in the field from the date of the last annual report to the present time, I have endeavored to give in each case as full information as possible, believing that this part of the report will be of the greatest interest to the general reader and the numerous friends of Connecticut Volunteers.

In the early part of February, I requested the Commanding Officer of each organization to furnish me with a concise history of his command during the year, giving reports of all movements and incidents of interest not already officially reported.

The response has been very general, and the information thus obtained is inserted. I regret that in some cases no reply has been received, and have no doubt further reports will yet come to hand.

It has been necessary to condense the statement somewhat, but all facts of importance and general interest are retained.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Henry L. Abbot, -	U. S. Army,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Nelson L. White, -	Danbury,
Major, - - -	Leverett G. Hemingway,	Hartford,
" - - - -	Thomas. S. Trumbull,	"
" - - - -	George B. Cook, -	New London,
Chaplain, - - -	Samuel F. Jarvis,	Salisbury,
Surgeon, - - -	Samuel W. Skinner,	Windsor Locks,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	H. Clinton Bunce, -	Glastenbury,
1st " "	Jeremiah C. Morton, -	New York,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Henry A. Hoyt, -	New Haven,
Captain, - - -	Edwin C. Dow, - -	"
" - - - -	Albert F. Brooker, -	Wolcottville,
" - - - -	Daniel R. Hubbard, -	Middletown,
" - - - -	Franklin A. Pratt, -	Hartford,
" - - - -	Edward A. Gillette, -	"
" - - - -	Charles O. Brigham,	Boston, Mass.,
" - - - -	Henry H. Pierce, -	Hartford,
" - - - -	John H. Burton, -	New Haven,
" - - - -	George Ager, - -	Derby,
" - - - -	Wilbur F. Osborne,	Birmingham,
" - - - -	Samuel P. Hatfield, -	Middletown,
" - - - -	Charles E. Bulkeley,	Hartford,
" - - - -	Theodore H. Rockwood,	New Haven,
" - - - -	Joseph Perkins, -	Hartford,
" - - - -	George Harmon, -	New Haven,
" - - - -	Edward P. Allen, -	Hartford,
First Lieutenant, -	Joseph H. Cummings, .	Waterbury,
" " -	Roswell S. Douglass,	Lowell, Mass.,
" " -	William H. Brown, -	New Haven,
" " -	William G. Pride, -	Derby,
" " -	William A. Lincoln,	New Haven,
" " -	John M. Twiss, -	Hartford,
" " -	George D. Sargent,	Middletown,
" " -	Louis W. Jackson, -	Hartford,
" " -	Andrew Knox, -	Danbury,
" " -	Bela P. Learned, -	Norwich,
" " -	Charles R. Bannan,	Waterbury,
" " -	Glenroy P. Mason, -	Hartford,
" " -	George Dimock, -	New London,
" " -	Lewis G. Logan, -	Washington,
" " -	James R. Bunce, -	Hartford,
" " -	Henry A. Pratt, -	"
" " -	William C. Faxon, -	Stonington,

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
January 19, 1863,	
May 15, 1861,	
November 13, "	
March 1, 1862,	
January 22, 1863,	
November 14, 1862,	
June 5, 1861,	
October 10, 1862,	Resigned October 27th, 1863.
December 1, 1863,	Declined appointment.
January 5, 1863,	Resigned December 7, 1863.
October 26, 1861,	
May 23, 1862,	
June 18, 1862,	
August 8, "	
November 20, "	
January 22, 1863,	
February 9, "	
August 27, "	
May 26, "	
December 15, "	
" 15, "	
" 21, "	Died February 13, 1864.
" 11, 1861,	Resigned December 12, 1863.
February 5, 1862,	" " 3, "
March 24, "	" " 7, "
August 8, "	" August 4, 1863.
March 1, "	
" 12, "	
February 5, "	
March 12, "	
" 24, "	
May 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 23, "	
" 26, "	
" 26, "	
August 8, "	
" 8, "	
January 9, 1863,	
" 22, "	
February 9, "	
August 27, "	

First Regiment Heavy Artillery—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant, -	Paul Harwood, -	New Haven,
" " -	Geo. M. Williams, -	New London,
" " -	Charles H. Owen, -	Hartford,
" " -	Cornelius Gillette, -	"
" " -	William C. Rogers, -	"
" " -	George L. Turner, -	Suffield,
" " -	John H. Burton, -	New Haven,
" " -	Wilbur F. Osborne, -	Birmingham,
" " -	Samuel P. Hatfield,	Middletown,
" " -	Charles E. Bulkeley,	Hartford,
" " -	Charles H. Whittlesey,	New Haven,
" " -	Edward B. Smith, -	Litchfield,
" " -	Frank J. Jones, -	Norwich,
" " -	Nelson B. Gilbert, -	Chester,
" " -	Robert A. Sedgewick,	Sharon,
Second Lieutenant,	Edward L. Tyler, -	Norwich,
" " -	Isaac N. Westervelt, -	Cromwell,
" " -	William. H. Birge, -	Hartford,
" " -	Frank Bangs, -	Derby,
" " -	Ebenezer P. Mason,	Farmington,
" " -	William W. Pardee,	Bridgeport,
" " -	Joseph Talcott, -	West Hartford,
" " -	Frederick L. Pond, -	Plymouth,
" " -	Aaron R. Day, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Henry D. Patterson,	Naugatuck,
" " -	Robert Lewis, -	East Berlin,
" " -	Arthur H. Twining,	Hartford,
" " -	Benjamin Andrews,	Suffield,
" " -	John O'Brien, -	New Haven,
" " -	Thomas D. Cashier,	Windsor Locks,
" " -	John Odell, -	New London,
" " -	Alfred L. Morgan, -	Middletown,
" " -	George F. Bill, -	Hartford,
" " -	Philip Manix, -	"
" " -	George M. Williams,	New London,
" " -	Paul Harwood, -	New Haven,
" " -	Nelson B. Gilbert, -	Chester,
" " -	Robert Sedgewick, -	Sharon,
" " -	William C. Faxon, -	Stonington,
" " -	William Charnley, -	New Haven,
" " -	Edwin Post, -	Plymouth,
" " -	Cornelius Gillette, -	Hartford,
" " -	William H. Rogers,	"
" " -	George L. Turner, -	Suffield,

First Regiment Heavy Artillery—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
November 27, 1863,	
December 18, 1863,	
March 19, 1864,	
“ 16, “	
“ 16, “	
“ 16, “	
“ 1, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, August 27, 1863.
“ 1, “	“ “ December 15, 1863.
“ 1, “	“ “ “ 15, “
February 5, “	“ “ “ 21, “
June 18, “	Promoted Captain and A. A. G. of Vols., May 15,
March 24, “	Resigned October 26, 1863. [1863.
January 1, 1863,	Resigned July 27, 1863.
September 5, 1863,	Dismissed January 15, 1864.
December 18, “	Resigned March 15, 1864.
March 29, 1862,	
July 9, 1863,	
December 1, 1862,	
“ 1, “	
“ 1, “	
“ 1, “	
January 1, 1863,	
February 9, “	
August 25, “	
“ 25, “	
“ 25, “	
“ 25, “	
“ 25, “	
December 18, “	
“ 18, “	
“ 18, “	
“ 18, “	
“ 18, “	
“ 18, “	
March 1, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1863.
“ 1, “	“ “ “ Nov. 27, “
“ 1, “	“ “ “ Sept. 5, “
February 18, “	“ “ “ Dec. 18, “
March 1, “	“ “ “ Aug. 27, “
December 3, “	Resigned Sept. 5, 1863.
“ 1, “	“ November 10, 1863.
“ 1, “	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 16, 1864.
“ 1, “	“ “ “ “ 16, “
“ 1, “	“ “ “ “ 16, “

Since April 1st, 1863, ten companies of this regiment have been stationed in Forts Richardson, Scott, Berry, Barnard, Reynolds, Gareschè, and Ward, all in the defenses of Washington, south of the Potomac. Advantage has been taken of the opportunity to thoroughly instruct officers and men in both the theoretical and practical duties of their arm of the service, and I believe that in drill, discipline, and soldierly appearance, the regiment is second to none in the service.

Two companies (B and M) were sent under command of Major Thomas S. Trumbull to Fredericksburg, December 5th, 1862, where they arrived in time to participate in the actions of that month. In January, Major Trumbull was obliged by ill health to return to the regiment, and the two batteries were then attached to the Reserve Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, where they have since remained, accompanying it in all the marches and countermarches of the year. On several occasions when opportunity was offered, they have well maintained the high reputation of the regiment, earned in the Peninsular campaign of 1862.

The following extract from the official report of Brig. Gen. William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, commendatory of certain officers of this regiment, has been published since the last report to your Excellency:

"In conclusion, I beg to present the names of Col. Tyler, Majors Kellogg, Hemingway, and Trumbull, and Captains Perkins and Burke, First Connecticut Artillery * *

* * * * *

as conspicuous for intelligence, energy, and good conduct under fire."

BATTERY B, 1ST ARTILLERY.

This Battery advanced with the Army of the Potomac towards Chancellorsville, about May 1st, but was not engaged. On the 12th of June, a detachment was engaged in mounting a 100-pdr. Parrott gun on Stafford Heights. The next day the rebels opened fire at a distance of three thousand yards, but were silenced by a 100-pdr. "Greek fire" shell thrown from this gun directly into their battery. Im-

mediately after, orders were received to have the gun dismounted. The battery participated in the movement into Maryland, but was not engaged at Gettysburg. It afterwards returned into Virginia, and was almost constantly on the move. Nov. 30th, it was engaged for a short time during the action near Wolf Run. Dec. 3d, the battery went into winter quarters near Brandy Station.

BATTERY M, 1ST ARTILLERY.

This battery, consisting of four four-and-a-half-inch rifles, was with the Army of the Potomac on the 1st of April, 1863, and in the position on Stafford Heights opposite the left of Fredericksburg, Va., occupied by it in the action at that place in December, 1862.

In the action by General Sedgewick's command at Fredericksburg, from April 29th to May 6th, (the time of the Chancellorsville battle,) the battery was actively engaged—assisted in covering the crossings, annoyed and disturbed any exposed movement of the enemy, exploded some of his caissons on Marie's Heights—and was evidently of material aid in the taking of that position.

The battery was again engaged from June 5th to June 13th, the time of the last crossing below Fredericksburg, and caused the enemy much visible disorder by throwing shell into his reinforcements at long ranges. The last shot fired before the army left the vicinity of Fredericksburg, was from this battery.

In the march of the army to intercept the enemy in Pennsylvania, the battery moved with it, without incident of note except the labor consequent upon a forced march, of moving a siege battery of nearly three times the weight of the heaviest field batteries, in column with, and without delaying them. When near Gettysburg, the battery was ordered to Westminster, Maryland, where it went into position to resist an expected attack of the enemy's cavalry, and did not take part in the battle at Gettysburg. Rejoining the main army on its return, at Frederick City, moved with it in pursuit of the enemy to Culpepper Court House, Va.,

fell back with it to Centerville, thence ordered back to Fairfax Court House to meet a reported flank movement, thence back and into position on Centreville Heights, thence again forward to the Rappahannock, was with General French's command in the action of Nov. 7th at Kelly's Ford, and the second battery to open fire. General Birney, in command of the attacking corps, personally commended the action of

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

FORMERLY NINETEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Elisha S. Kellogg, -	Derby,
" - - -	Leverett Wessells, -	Litchfield,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Nathaniel Smith, -	Woodbury,
" " - - -	Elisha S. Kellogg, -	Derby,
Major, - - -	James Hubbard, -	Salisbury,
" - - -	William B. Ells, -	Plymouth,
" - - -	James Q. Rice, -	Goshen,
" - - -	Nathaniel Smith, -	Woodbury,
Adjutant, - - -	Bushrod H. Camp, -	Harwinton,
" - - -	Charles J. Deming, -	Litchfield,
Chaplain, - - -	Winthrop H. Phelps, -	Barkhamsted,
Quartermaster, -	Bradley D. Lee, -	"
Surgeon, - - -	Henry Plumb, -	New Milford,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Robert G. Hazzard, -	New Haven,
1st " " - - -	John W. Lawton, -	Naugatuck,
2d " " - - -	Judson B. Andrews, -	New Haven,
2d " " - - -	Robert G. Hazzard,	"
Captain, - - -	Luman Wadhams, -	Litchfield,
" - - -	William H. Lewis, Jr.,	Watertown,
" - - -	Jeffrey Skinner, -	West Winsted,
" - - -	Edward W. Jones, -	New Hartford,
" - - -	Edward F. Gold, -	Cornwall,
" - - -	Eli Sperry, -	Woodbury,
" - - -	William T. Spencer, -	Torrington,
" - - -	Edward W. Marsh, -	New Milford,
" - - -	James Deane, -	Canaan,
" - - -	Benjamin F. Hosford,	West Winsted,
" - - -	Frederick M. Berry, -	Kent,
" - - -	William Bissell, -	Litchfield,
" - - -	James Hubbard, -	Salisbury,
" - - -	Edward O. Peck, -	Litchfield,

the battery, as also did General French's Chief of Artillery. The battery was in the movement to Mine Run, and in action there the last day, and had one man badly wounded. Returning, went into winter quarters near Brandy Station, Virginia.

A large number of the original members of the 1st Artillery have re-enlisted.

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

FORMERLY NINETEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 23, 1863,	Resigned September 15, 1863.
July 28, 1862,	
November 5, 1863,	
August 11, 1862,	Promoted to be Colonel, October 23, 1863.
November 5, 1863,	
February 6, 1864,	
“ 17, “	Promoted to be Lt. Colonel, November 5, 1863.
August 23, 1862,	
September 12, 1863,	
August 1, 1862,	Assigned to Co. as 1st Lieut. on change of Reg't to Artillery.
May 4, 1863,	
August 1, 1862,	
“ 16, 1862,	Assigned to Co. as 1st Lieut. on change of Reg't to Artillery.
July 21, 1863,	
October 28, 1862,	
July 21, 1863,	Mustered out to enter regular service, April 4, 1863.
October 28, 1862,	
August 11, 1863,	
November 20, “	Promoted to be 1st Asst. Surgeon, July 21, 1863.
August 1, 1862,	
“ 1, “	
“ 1, “	
“ 1, “	
“ 11, 1863,	
February 17, 1864,	
“ 19, “	
March 15, “	
“ 26, “	Resigned July 21, 1863.
August 1, 1862,	
“ 1, “	
September 4, “	Promoted to be Major, November 5, 1863.
	Resigned July 25, 1863.

Second Regiment Artillery—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain, - - -	William B. Ells, - -	Plymouth,
" - - -	James Q. Rice, -	Goshen,
" - - -	George S. Williams, -	New Milford,
" - - -	Bradley D. Lee, -	Barkhamsted,
First Lieutenant, -	Bushrod H. Camp, -	Harwinton,
" " -	Robert A. Potter, -	Plymouth,
" " -	Alexander P. Shumway,	Litchfield,
" " -	Morris H. Sandford,	Torrington,
" " -	Chester D. Cleveland,	Barkhamsted,
" " -	Oren H. Knight, -	Salisbury,
" " -	Walter Burnham, -	Washington,
" " -	Augustus H. Fenn, -	Plymouth,
" " -	Wilbur W. Birge, -	Torrington,
" " -	John M. Gregory, -	Cornwall,
" " -	James N. Coe, -	West Winsted,
" " -	Oliver P. Loomis, -	Colebrook,
" " -	William McK. Rice,	Goshen,
" " -	Gad N. Smith, - -	Cornwall,
" " -	Theodore F. Vaill, -	Litchfield,
" " -	Philip E. Chapin, -	New Hartford,
" " -	Luman Wadhams, -	Litchfield,
" " -	Frederick A. Cook, -	Goshen,
" " -	William T. Spencer,	Torrington,
" " -	William H. Lewis, Jr.,	Watertown,
" " -	Bradley D. Lee, -	Barkhamsted,
" " -	Benjamin F. Hosford,	West Winsted,
" " -	James Deane, - -	Canaan,
" " -	Frederick M. Berry,	Kent,
Second Lieutenant,	Hiram D. Gaylord, -	Norfolk,
" " -	Edwin S. Hubbard,	Salisbury,
" " -	Franklin J. Candee, -	Plymouth,
" " -	Daniel E. Marsh, -	New Milford,
" " -	Warren Alford, - -	New Hartford,
" " -	Dwight C. Kilbourn,	Litchfield,
" " -	William H. Cogswell, -	Cornwall,
" " -	Michael Kelley, -	Sharon,
" " -	Orsamus R. Tyler, -	Torrington,
" " -	George B. Hempstead,	Litchfield,
" " -	James P. McCabe, -	Goshen,
" " -	Calvin B. Hatch, -	New Preston,
" " -	Hubbard E. Tuttle, -	Torrington,
" " -	Orlow J. Smith, -	Winchester,
" " -	Edward C. Huxley,	Goshen,
" " -	Horace Hubbard, -	Plymouth,

Second Regiment Artillery—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant, -	George K. Hyde, -	Torrington, -
" " -	John E. Wheeler, -	New Hartford,
" " -	Henry S. McKinney, -	Woodbury,
" " -	David R. Norman, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	James M. Snowden, -	New Haven,
" " -	Lewis Munger, -	Plymouth,
" " -	Oscar Platt, -	Sherman,
" " -	Henry Skinner, -	Winchester,
" " -	Hiram D. Gaylord, -	Norfolk,
" " -	Edward W. Marsh,	New Milford,
" " -	Alexander B. Shumway,	Litchfield,
" " -	Morris H. Sanford, -	Torrington,
" " -	Robert A. Potter, -	Plymouth,
" " -	Chester D. Cleveland,	Barkhamsted,
" " -	William McK. Rice,	Goshen,
" " -	Oliver P. Loomis, -	Colebrook,
" " -	John M. Gregory, -	Cornwall,
" " -	Wilbur W. Birge, -	Torrington,
" " -	James N. Coe, -	West Winsted,

For a year past this regiment has also been doing garrison duty in the "Defenses of Washington, South of the Potomac," in Forts Worth, Ellsworth, Lyon, Weld, Farnsworth, Williams, and Willard. The last named fort was built by the regiment. On the 23d of November, 1863, it was changed by order No. 520 from the War Department, from an infantry to an Artillery Regiment, and was subsequently designated by your Excellency in order No. 195, as the "Second Connecticut Artillery." With the First Connecticut Artillery, this now forms the Second Brigade of DeRussey's Division, Defenses of Washington.

In accordance with directions from Division Head-Quarters, companies D, F, and I, with a detachment from the 15th N. Y. Artillery, all under the command of Capt. Wm. B. Ells of

Second Regiment Artillery—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
February 6, 1864,	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
" 19, "	
" 25, "	
March 15, "	
" 15, "	
" 15, "	
July 8, 1863,	Died Nov. 19, 1863, before muster into service as Lieutenant.
December 26, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, February 17, 1864.
August 1, "	" " 1st Lieutenant, July 8, 1863.
" 1, "	" " 1st " August 11, 1863.
" 1, "	" " 1st " " 11, 1863.
" 1, "	" " 1st " Nov. 20, 1863.
March 2, 1863,	" " 1st " Feb. 6, 1864.
August 1, 1862,	" " 1st " " 6, "
" 1, "	" " 1st " " 6, "
November 25, "	" " 1st " " 6, "
September 4, "	" " 1st " " 6, "

Company D, started September 15th, on a five days expedition to the Occoquan River in search of guerrillas. They proceeded nearly to Dumfries within a few miles of the rebel lines, but as a detachment from another department of the army had scoured the region but a few days before, they were successful in bringing in but one guerrilla with five deserters. The detachment returned with every man in good health and spirits though they had marched on an average, twenty miles a day.

Between the 1st of December and the 20th of February, the regiment was increased from an aggregate of seven hundred and fifty-seven (757,) to the maximum of an artillery regiment.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Warren W. Packer, -	Mystic River,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Henry W. Daboll, -	New London,
“ “	James A. Betts, - -	Danbury,
“ “	Brayton Ives, -	New Haven,
Major, - - -	William S. Coggs well,	Hartford,
“ - - -	David F. Lane, - -	“
“ - - -	Henry W. Daboll, -	New London,
Adjutant, - - -	William A. Daniels, -	Danbury,
Quarter Master, -	Edward K. Carly, -	“
Chaplain, - - -	Moses C. Welch, -	Hartford,
Surgeon, - - -	Evelyn S. Bissell, -	New Haven,
“ - - -	William C. Bennett, -	Danbury,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Evelyn S. Bissell, -	New Haven,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Andrew I. Gilson, -	E. Bridgeport,
Captain, - - -	Justin H. Chapman,	Hartford,
“ - - -	Charles H. Sanford,	Milford,
“ - - -	Charles Doyle, -	Colchester,
“ - - -	Alfred A. Chinery, -	Norwalk,
“ - - -	Madison P. Whitney,	Hartford,
“ - - -	Alfred L. Packer, -	Mystic River,
“ - - -	William P. Smith, -	Wilmington, Del.,
“ - - -	Adolphus P. Reilly,	Cincinnati, O.,
“ - - -	Theodore H. Dibble,	Danbury,
“ - - -	William C. Rockwell,	New Haven,
“ - - -	William S. Coggs well,	Hartford,
“ - - -	Henry W. Daboll, -	New London,
“ - - -	Edward J. Rice, -	Waterbury,
“ - - -	George T. Benton, -	New Haven,
First Lieutenant,	George N. Raymond, -	Danbury,
“ “ -	Walter Burns, -	Milford,
“ “ -	Eugene H. Covey, -	Groton,
“ “ -	James Stewart, Jr., -	Danbury,
“ “ -	Charles Reynolds, -	Norwalk,
“ “ -	Edwin E. Carter, -	Brooklyn,
“ “ -	William S. Purington,	Willimantic,
“ “ -	Edgar A. Stratton, -	Danbury,
“ “ -	Julius M. Keeler, -	Malone, N. Y.,
“ “ -	William C. Rockwell, -	New Haven,
“ “ -	Henry L. Johnson, -	Jewett City,
“ “ -	William H. Webster,	New Britain,
“ “ -	Edward K. Carly, -	Danbury,
“ “ -	William P. Smith, -	Wilmington, Del.,
“ “ -	Theodore H. Dibble, -	Danbury,
“ “ -	James Hewison, -	Naugatuck, -

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date.	Remarks.
January 28, 1863,	
August 21, "	
January 28, "	Dismissed May 12, 1863.
June 10, "	Declined appointment.
August 21, "	
January 28, "	Resigned June 4, 1863.
August 1, "	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, August 21, 1863.
December 4, 1862,	
April 1, 1863,	
October 16, 1862,	
March 12, 1864,	
April 20, 1862,	Honorably discharged, June 28, 1863.
May 20, "	Promoted to be Surgeon, March 12, 1864.
January 26, 1863,	
June 21, 1861,	
January 21, 1863,	
" 10, "	
" 31, "	
" 28, "	
" 28, "	
September 12, "	
" 12, "	
" 12, "	
" 12, "	
November 7, 1861,	Promoted to be Major, August 21, 1863.
" 2, "	" " " " 1, "
August 9, 1862,	Honorably Discharged July 22, 1863.
January 11, 1863,	Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
" 28, "	
September 12, "	
" 12, "	
" 12, "	
" 12, "	
" 12, "	
" 12, "	
November 16, "	
July 13, 1861,	Resigned May 21, 1863.
June 12, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, September 12, 1863.
May 14, "	Resigned to accept promotion, " 19, "
August 9, "	" April 10, 1863, for physical disability.
December 4, "	Promoted to be Quarter Master, Nov. 16, 1863.
January 21, 1863,	" " Captain, September 12, "
" 31, "	" " " " 12, "
" 31, "	Hon. discharged July 2, 1863,—physical disability.

Fifth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant, -	Adolphus P. Reilly, -	Cincinnati, O.,
" " -	William H. Noyes, -	Natick, R. I.,
Second Lieutenant,	Alvin H. Hart, - -	West Cornwall,
" " -	Isaac N. Welden, -	Canterbury,
" " -	Michael Donovan, -	New Haven,
" " -	Isaac Kellum, -	Hartford,
" " -	George Titus, - -	Waterbury,
" " -	Albert L. Gavit, -	Stonington,
" " -	Perry P. Wilson, -	Woodstock,
" " -	Charles W. Wakeley,	Fairfield,
" " -	Addison M. Whitlock,	Bethel,
" " -	Harlan P. Rugg, -	Winchester,
" " -	Luzerne A. Palmer, -	Branford,
" " -	Edwin E. Carter, -	Brooklyn,
" " -	Wm. S. Purington, -	Willimantic,
" " -	Styles G. Hyatt -	Norwalk,
" " -	Eugene H. Covey, -	Groton,
" " -	James Stewart, Jr., -	Danbury,
" " -	William H. Noyes, -	Natick, R. I.,
" " -	Walter Burns, -	Milford,
" " -	Edgar A. Stratton, -	Danbury,

This regiment was on the 1st of April, 1863, at Stafford Court House, Va.

On the 27th of April it broke camp, and with the army of the Potomac, under General Hooker, advanced to meet the enemy. On the 1st, 2d and 3d of May, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, and acquitted itself with credit.

I give below, official reports from the adjutant of the regiment, of the part taken by it in the battles of Chancellorsville, and its movements from June 13th to August 2d, 1863, during which time occurred the battle of Gettysburg, in which it was engaged.

In the month of September, the regiment, with the 11th and 12th army corps, was transferred from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Cumberland. Since then it has been stationed near Cowan, Tenn., and has participated in no engagement.

Fifth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date.	Remarks.
January, 28, 1863,	Promoted to be Captain, September 12, 1863.
September 12, “	Honorably Discharged November 10, 1863.
January 31, “	
September 12, “	
“ 12, “	
“ 12, “	
“ 12, “	
“ 12, “	
“ 12, “	
“ 12, “	
November 16, “	
“ 16, “	
August 9, 1862,	Resigned April 1, 1863.
January 31, 1863,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1863.
“ 11, “	“ “ “ “ “ 12, “
“ 10, “	Resigned August 20, 1863.
“ 13, “	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 12, “
“ 31, “	“ “ “ “ “ 12, “
“ 31, “	“ “ “ “ “ 12, “
“ 28, “	“ “ “ “ “ 12, “
“ 28, “	“ “ “ “ November 16, “

Nearly all the original members of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and came home in a body on thirty days furlough.

It returned to Tennessee in the early part of March, 1864.

Head-Quarters 5th Connecticut Volunteers,
 NEAR STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, VA., }
 May 21st, 1863. }

GENERAL:—

I respectfully submit the following report of the movements of this regiment from the time of leaving camp on the 27th day of April, until our return, May 6th, 1863, together with a list of casualties. For convenience, as well as to render the report more definite, it is submitted in the form of a diary of each day's events.

April 27th.—The regiment, in common with the others comprising the 12th corps, took up its line of march in the direction of the upper fords of the Rappahannock, having in the line twenty-eight commis-

sioned officers, with three hundred and thirty enlisted men bearing arms.

The first day passed without incident unusual to ordinary marches, without the least straggling, although the weather was of that close, peculiar kind which is remarkably exhausting to the physical powers. At sunset, having reached Hartwood Church, twelve miles from our starting point, the regiment bivouacked for the night, surrounded by the balance of our own corps, together with portions of the 11th and 5th.

April 28th.—Left Hartwood Church, and moved up to within half a mile of the Rappahannock river, again bivouacking and remaining till daylight.

April 29th.—Again took up the line of march, the 12th corps being in advance, led by the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, after which came the 1st Brigade, of which the 5th Connecticut Volunteers formed a part, closely followed by the remainder of the corps. Upon arriving within about a mile of the Rapidan river, a skirmish took place between a portion of our cavalry advance and the enemy's pickets, resulting in the capture of several prisoners by our forces.

At the ford of the Rapidan, there were discovered a number of artisans engaged in rebuilding the destroyed bridge, and protected by two companies of a Louisiana regiment, the whole of whom were captured by the 3d Brigade, with trifling loss upon either side. At the ford, it was discovered that owing to the depth of the water and the absence of the bridge, it would be impossible to get the pack mules, conveying the ammunition, across, while burdened with their packs; upon which Companies A and H, of this regiment, with alacrity commenced and completed the labor of unpacking and transporting the ammunition across by hand, which task they accomplished in about two hours. The command then crossed the river, and bivouacked in line of battle behind their stacked arms.

April 30th.—The 12th Corps continued in advance, the 2d Division holding the right. The day passed without noticeable incident, the corps arriving at night near Chancellorsville, Va., where we joined the 5th Corps, which had advanced by a different route and captured in the neighborhood of three hundred prisoners. Line of battle was here formed, the 5th acting as reserve to the rest of the brigade, the right of the line resting upon the plank road upon which we had advanced, and facing to our late rear. In this position, a part of the regiment being on picket, we passed the night.

May 1st.—Continued in position of previous night until ten o'clock,

when the division was ordered to the left in the direction of Fredericksburg for the purpose of making a demonstration, in order, it is supposed, to draw attention from United States Ford, our brigade being thrown out in advance for the purpose of drawing the fire of the enemy. At this time, the left wing being engaged supporting a battery, the remainder of the 5th held the right of the brigade. This object, drawing their fire, was accomplished, and the regiment lay under the fire of the enemy's batteries for two hours, but happily sheltered in a great degree from their fire by a fortunate peculiarity in the formation of the ground, which partially protected us.

At the end of these two hours we retired to our original position, the Commanding Generals having accomplished the object in view. Here we passed the night.

May 2d.—The forenoon was devoted to an artillery duel between our batteries upon the left and those upon the right of the enemy. At four o'clock in the afternoon, our corps was ordered out from the barricades, which had been constructed the previous night, to engage the enemy upon the left of our (corps) line. Before meeting the enemy, we moved about a mile and a-half to the left, then forming line of battle, the 5th Connecticut taking the right of our division, and forming part of the first line of battle, Company H, under Captain Daboll, being thrown forward as skirmishers. These having drawn the fire of the enemy, a rapid exchange of shots ensued, until when within about fifty yards of the enemy's line, when the skirmishers being ordered to lie down, the regiment received orders to commence firing, which they did, alternating front and rear rank, with good effect.

After about a quarter of an hour's engagement, the entire line received orders to fall back, firing as they moved, which was done in good order, the men conducting themselves with the most perfect coolness and regard for discipline, our regiment in the meantime performing the difficult feat or maneuver of "doubling on center."

After moving to the rear about two hundred yards, the entire brigade was ordered to move at double quick in the direction of the intrenchments formerly occupied. Upon arriving within two hundred yards of our barricades, we received a tremendous volley of musketry from the enemy, who had succeeded in obtaining possession of them in our absence, through the retreat of the Eleventh Corps which had occupied a position upon the right of our intrenchments. It was at this juncture, while endeavoring to restore order and rally his command, which had unavoidably been thrown into some confusion by the

mass of fugitives from the Eleventh Corps, that Colonel Packer was taken prisoner.

At this time it was quite dark and difficult to distinguish objects at a distance. General Knipe finally succeeded in rallying a portion of the brigade, advanced upon and took the intrenchments, but was forced to withdraw, owing to the overwhelming force of the enemy.

During this confusion, it is supposed that the following officers were made prisoners, having been missing since, viz.: Captain Doyle, Lieutenants Reilly, Pennington, Hyatt and Burns. The brigade was again formed, and our regiment, again upon the right, took up position some six hundred yards in rear of the intrenchments, holding it under heavy fire, at intervals, during the night.

May 3d.—The enemy having ceased firing, we fell back some two hundred yards, and there halted for a short rest, having been relieved by the 20th Connecticut.

At about daylight, the regiment was advanced to the last position, where the enemy were again engaged, and the fight continued until 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the engagement being general along the entire line. The brigade was then ordered to the rear of our batteries, and at about two o'clock the regiment was ordered to the Rappahannock. Arriving at United States Ford at four o'clock P. M., we crossed the river, and were placed on provost duty by Gen. Patrick, Provost Marshal General, and were thus employed until the morning of the 6th of May, when we were ordered to our old camp at Stafford Court House, where we arrived at nightfall the same day, in the midst of a drenching rain.

It was during the engagement of May 3d, that Captain George S. Benton, of Company F, was killed. Having been connected with the regiment from its formation, he early won the respect and esteem of the entire command, without distinction as to rank or position. Ever prompt to answer the call of duty, falling at his post upon the field of battle, none of her sons have left a more honorable record as a legacy to his friends and native State than has George S. Benton.

During the entire engagement, the attention of all was particularly attracted by the daring displayed by Dr. E. S. Bissell, Assistant Surgeon, who, in his efforts to see and attend to the wants of all the wounded of the regiment, frequently exposed himself to the most imminent peril.

The Adjutant would also express in this report, the gratitude of the command to Chaplain M. C. Welch for his kindly offices in behalf of the wounded.

As this report is about being concluded, information is received through paroled prisoners that only twenty-three out of the thirty-seven enlisted men are known by them to have been made prisoners, leaving the fate of the remainder in a painful state of uncertainty.

Appended is a correct list of casualties.

I am, General,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. DANIELS,

Adjutant 5th Connecticut Volunteers.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the 5th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, during the Engagements near Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1863.

K I L L E D .

COMPANY F.

Captain, George S. Benton.

W O U N D E D .

COMPANY A.

Corporal, David B. Mills.

Privates, Oscar H. Keeler.

William K. Shaw,—leg amputated.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant, Eli Manross.

Private, Earl Cranston,—severely.

COMPANY C.

Corporal, Philip Reinhardt,—severely.

COMPANY D.

Corporals, Charles Holesapple.

James Butterfield.

COMPANY F.

Privates, Francis Birket.

Patrick Gavin.

William J. Rossie.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant, Burrows Partello,—severely.

Corporal, Charles H. Corey,—slightly.

Private, William H. Field,—slightly.

COMPANY H.

Corporal, Daniel B. Baker,—severely.

Private, Augustus Moore,—slightly.

COMPANY I.

Privates, Samuel Beaman.

Thomas Parker.

MISSING.

FIELD.

Colonel, Warren W. Packer.

COMPANY A.

Privates, John Carney.

George S. Ferry.

COMPANY B.

Privates, Edward S. Mott.

William R. Williams.

COMPANY C.

2d Lieutenant, Walter Burns.

Sergeant, George F. Selleck.

Privates, William Plumb.

Asa Kidney.

Augustus Hoyt.

COMPANY D.

1st Lieutenant, Adolphus C. Reilly.

2d Lieutenant, Stylus S. Hyatt.

Corporal, James P. Pellett.

Privates, Adolphus Barre.

William Balfe.

John M. Cahill.

James Kief.

James H. Mintie.

William O'Brien.

John O'Brien.

William E. Shelton.

COMPANY F.

Privates, James Healy.

John Pratt.

Privates, George W. Rich.
 Stephen Duffy.
 Richard H. Skinner.
 Henry D. Shaw.
 Alexander White.
 Matthew Medemach.

COMPANY G.

Privates, Daniel Buckman.
 George F. Ridley.

COMPANY H.

2d Lieutenant, William S. Purrington.
Sergeant, Ezra B. Joslyn.
Private, William D. Gardner.

COMPANY I.

Privates, Robert Nichols.
 Sherman Jewett.
 John Barden.
 James Dunnigan.

COMPANY K.

Captain, Charles Doyle.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED.	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	1
WOUNDED.	Enlisted Men,	-	-	- 18
MISSING.	Officers,	-	-	- 6
	Enlisted Men,	-	-	- 34
Total,				<hr/> 59

WILLIAM A. DANIELS,

Adjutant, 5th Connecticut Volunteers.

HEAD-QUARTERS 5TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.

KELLY'S FORD, VA., August 16, 1863.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,

Governor of the State of Connecticut.

SIR :

I have the honor to submit the following official report of the operations of this regiment during the recent campaign from June 13th, 1863, to August 2d inclusive.

On the 13th of June, orders were received to move at sunrise, at which time line of march was taken up in direction of Hope's Landing on Acquia Creek, where we arrived at 4 P. M. An hour later, orders were received to march immediately, and, retracing our march from Stafford Court House, we continued the same all night, reaching a place called Dumfries at 12 M., the following day. Here we remained until 3 o'clock, A. M., June 15th, when we resumed our march, crossing the Occoquan and arriving at Fairfax Court House, Va., at 10 o'clock, P. M. This march was peculiarly exhausting to the men, as the weather was intensely warm and the distance nearly thirty miles. Remaining here until the morning of the 17th of June, we again broke camp at 3 o'clock, A. M., marching in the direction of Leesburg, encamping at night near the "cross roads." In the morning resumed the march at 7 o'clock, reaching Leesburg at 6 P. M., and had but just encamped when orders were received detailing my command as Provost Guard; accordingly we moved into town and were quartered in previously unoccupied buildings. We remained in Leesburg until Friday, July 26th, performing guard and other duties necessary to the maintenance of order. Upon this day, the remainder of our corps having left the vicinity, my command was ordered to hold the town until the 5th Corps should move up and relieve us. Upon the arrival of the latter, we took up our line of march, crossing the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, encamping near the Monocacy River. The following morning, (27th,) we rejoined the brigade and moved toward Knoxville, Md., arriving there at 9 P. M. The following day we resumed the march in the direction of the city of Frederick, encamping there for the night. Upon the 29th we reached Woodsborough where we remained until morning, when we moved toward Littlestown, Pa. At 10 o'clock, A. M., hearing that the enemy were in our front, prepared for action, the regiment was ordered out to protect a road upon the left, but saw no enemy. At 2

o'clock, P. M., we rejoined the brigade and went into camp near Littlestown, Pa.

Upon the morning of July 1st, we moved forward as far as Two Taverns, where we arrived at 11 A. M., and could distinctly hear the sounds of the engagement then progressing in front. At 12 M., we advanced to the vicinity of Gettysburg, and immediately took up position upon the extreme right, this regiment being ordered to support Battery "M," 1st N. Y. Artillery. At 6 o'clock, P. M., we took up a new position when my command was thrown forward as skirmishers a mile and one-half in advance of the brigade and remained in this position all night, or until 4 o'clock, A. M., the morning of the 2d. During this time saw no enemy. We then received orders to rejoin the brigade, and upon so doing the whole moved forward to a new position upon the right and commenced throwing up breastworks. Brisk skirmishing was in progress all the morning, both upon the left and center. About noon the artillery opened along the entire line, the fighting being very severe. At 4 P. M., our division was ordered to the extreme left, in assuming which position we passed through a heavy fire of artillery. Arriving at the designated point, the danger being over, we were ordered back to our position in the breastworks; having arrived near them at 9 o'clock, A. M., we learned that they were occupied by the enemy in force. The Commanding General immediately threw forward skirmishers to ascertain the situation of affairs, Captain Chinery and thirteen men from his "E," company composing a part of the same. Their instructions were, not to fire upon or otherwise alarm the enemy, but merely to ascertain and report their strength and position. In endeavoring to carry out these instructions, five enlisted men of my command were taken prisoners—others, coming in, reported our works occupied by the enemy in heavy force. At about 10 o'clock, P. M., as we were preparing to move back to the crest of the hill in our rear, we received a volley from the enemy's skirmishers. No damage was done however. Having reached the crest of the hill we passed the night in that position.

At 4 o'clock, A. M., July 3d, the battle was opened upon our side by twenty pieces of artillery sweeping the woods in which the enemy was concealed, our regiment being at the time in reserve. At 10 o'clock, A. M., we were ordered to move back about half a mile for the purpose of watching the movements of the enemy upon our right. Having taken our position, skirmishers were thrown forward but were troubled by no one except the enemy's sharp shooters.

Here we remained until 6 o'clock, P. M., when we were ordered to report with the 13th New Jersey, as support for General Gregg's Cavalry who were protecting the extreme right of our army. We moved off about two miles and stopped for the night. Our loss this day (July 3d,) was three men wounded by fragments of shell. At 7 o'clock, A. M., July 4th, we moved around, passing over the ground previously occupied by Ewell's Corps of the rebel army, into Gettysburg, rejoining the brigade at 10 o'clock, A. M., and remaining in this position all night. The following day we marched back to Littlestown and remained all night. On the 6th of July, marched at 7 A. M., but were halted after going about three miles, as the fighting was renewed at the front. July 7th, marched toward Frederick City, encamping within five miles of the town.

July 8th, we moved at 5 o'clock, A. M., passing through Frederick City, Middletown, halting for the night at Burkertsville near Crampton's Gap. Leaving Burkertsville on the 9th, passing over the mountain through Crampton's Gap, we encamped at 11 o'clock, A. M., in Pleasant Valley. Broke camp at 4 A. M. the morning of the 10th, passed through Keedersville, and, soon after crossing Antietam Creek, were drawn up in line of battle, but, it having been ascertained that there was no enemy in front, we went into camp. Upon the 11th, we left camp at 7 A. M., and, soon after advancing through Fair Place, found the enemy's pickets. My command was then thrown forward as skirmishers, and as such, were briskly engaged all day. At sundown we rejoined the rest of the brigade. At about 10 o'clock upon the 12th, we moved to the front about one mile, formed line of battle and commenced building breastworks, working all night. It was expected that we should receive orders to advance upon the morning of the 13th, but no such orders being received, we continued work upon the breastworks, finishing them at nightfall. At 4 A. M., (14th,) we advanced or rather broke camp, and at 7 were fairly in motion without opposition in the direction of Williamsport, the skirmishers however, taking many prisoners. At 2 o'clock, P. M., we halted, all the rebels being driven across the Potomac. At 3 o'clock, P. M., we left Falling Waters and marched for Williamsport, where we encamped. The following day we again marched, encamping at night in Pleasant Valley. Continued our march the ensuing day toward Sandy Hook, crossed the mountain and encamped upon the ground occupied by the regiment upon their first arrival in Maryland, August 1st, 1861. Here we remained until Sunday, July 19th, when we crossed the Potomac into Virginia for the fourth time, and

encamped in Loudon Valley. Upon the following day we reached Snickersville, and remained until the 23d. Upon the 23d, we again took up line of march for Paris where we arrived at 4 P. M., when we were ordered to move to Markham's Station where we arrived at 12 o'clock, midnight. This was the severest march of the campaign. Upon the 24th, we left Markham's Station for Manassas Gap, where we remained until 2 P. M., when we again took up the march for White Plains where we arrived at 1 o'clock, A. M., having marched thus far into the night. The following morning we moved at 8 A. M., halting at 10, and resuming the march at 12 M., passing through Thoroughfare Gap, and encamping at Haymarket. Upon the 26th, acting as guard to the train, passed through Greenwich about noon, arriving at Warrenton Junction at 5 P. M., where we found the brigade encamped. We remained here until July 30th, when we moved at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrived at Kelly's Ford at 4 o'clock, P. M., and encamped upon the river bank. August 1st, we moved at 3 A. M., crossing the Rappahannock upon pontoons and were immediately deployed as skirmishers and thrown out two miles to the front where we remained until 9 o'clock, P. M., August 2d, when we recrossed the river, and are now encamped one mile from the ford awaiting orders.

In conclusion, allow me to say that both officers and men conducted themselves in a manner which won the cordial approval of their superior officers in every instance, and although our list of casualties is comparatively small by the side of those of other regiments, yet, in respect to a disposition to do, and the record of arduous duties well performed, I claim for my command a place second to none.

I can not conclude this report without calling your especial attention to the conduct and good deeds of the esteemed Chaplain of this regiment, Rev. M. C. Welch, who, totally regardless of self or personal safety, was invariably found in the front whenever the regiment or any portion of it occupied a position of danger or responsibility, encouraging the men by his presence, doing all in his power to relieve the wounded, once taken prisoner but making his escape and reporting himself immediately for the duties of his position. All this has greatly attached the regiment to Mr. Welch, and we hope for a continuance of his connection with us during our term of service.

A report of casualties has been forwarded to the Adjutant-General, so that it is thought unnecessary to append it to this report.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WARREN W. PACKER,

Colonel Commanding 5th Connecticut Volunteers.

Casualties in 5th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers during battles near Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863.

W O U N D E D .

COMPANY G.

Private, Edward Fowler, slightly.

COMPANY H.

Private, Albert Stafford, slightly.

COMPANY K.

Private, John Donaldson, slightly.

M I S S I N G .

COMPANY D.

Private, James Barnes.

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Redfield Duryee, -	Waterbury,
" - - -	John L. Chatfield, -	"
" - - -	Daniel C. Rodman, -	Hartford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	John Speidal, - -	Bridgeport,
" "	Redfield Duryee, -	Waterbury,
" "	Lorenzo Meeker, -	Stamford,
Major, - - -	Daniel Klein, - -	New Haven,
" - - -	Lorenzo Meeker, -	Stamford,
Adjutant, - -	Walter Fitch, - -	Bridgeport,
" - - -	Redfield Duryee, -	Waterbury,
Quartermaster, -	Joseph Colton, - -	"
"	Isaac V. B. Williams,	Norwich,
Chaplain, - - -	Curtis T. Woodruff, -	Naugatuck,
Surgeon, - - -	Frederick L. Dibble,	New Haven,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Edward Bulkeley, -	"
1st " " "	Myron W. Robinson, -	Hebron,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Myron W. Robinson,	"
2d " "	Charles Tomlinson, -	New Haven,
Captain, - - -	Lewis C. Allen, - -	"
" - - -	John N. Tracy, - -	New Britain,
" - - -	Henry Biebel, - -	Bridgeport,
" - - -	Frederick B. Osborne,	New Haven,
" - - -	Charles H. Nichols, -	Stamford,

COMPANY E.

Sergeant, Frederick Dannerth.*Corporals*, Charles Squires.

Calvin A. Hubbard.

John Robinson.

RECAPITULATION.

WOUNDED.	Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	-	3
MISSING.	Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	-	5
	Total,					8

WILLIAM C. ROCKWELL,

1st Lieut. and A. A. 5th Regiment C. V.

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
November 27, 1863,	
May 31, 1861,	Died Aug. 9, 1863, from wounds received in action.
November 9, 1863,	Declined commission. [Invalid Corps.
July 24, 1862,	Resigned July 20, 1863, to accept appointment in
August 21, 1863,	Promoted to be Colonel, November 27, 1863.
November 27, "	
" 27, "	
July 24, 1862,	Promoted to be Lieut.-Col., November 27, 1863.
August 28, 1863,	
" 22, 1861,	Promoted to be Lieut.-Col., August 21, 1863.
May 11, 1863,	
September 2, 1861,	Resigned May 11, 1863.
December 4, 1862,	
September 2, 1861,	[declined the appointment.
" 2, "	Promoted Surgeon, 20th C. V., June 6, 1863, but
July 9, 1863,	No vacancy, commissioned vice Bulkeley.
April 11, "	Promoted to be 1st Asst. Surgeon, July 9, 1863, vice Bulkeley, who declined promo-
July 9, "	tion. Commission as 1st Assistant revoked.
August 23, 1861,	Transferred to be 2d Asst. Surgeon of 14th C. V.,
" 28, "	[August 1, 1863.
" 31, "	
September 1, 1862,	
July 24, 1862,	

Sixth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain,- - -	Samuel C. Peck, -	Milford,
" - - -	Jay P. Wilcox, -	Waterbury,
" - - -	John Stottlar, - -	Stamford,
" - - -	John P. King, -	Hartford,
" - - -	Horatio D. Eaton, -	"
" - - -	Benjamin F. Prouty,	"
" - - -	Daniel Klein, -	New Haven,
" - - -	Thomas Boudren, -	Bridgeport,
" - - -	Arnold Leech, -	Putnam,
" - - -	Edward P. Hudson, -	Waterbury,
First Lieutenant, -	George Louis, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Daniel J. West, - -	"
" " -	George Soder, -	"
" " -	Bennett S. Lewis, -	"
" " -	Clovis E. Hammond,	Killingly,
" " -	William F. Bradley,	Madison,
" " -	Dwight A. Woodruff,	New Britain,
" " -	Joseph Miller, -	New Haven,
" " -	Andrew Marshall, -	Hartford,
" " -	Charles J. Buckbee,	New Haven,
" " -	Horatio D. Eaton, -	Hartford,
" " -	Samuel C. Peck, Jr., -	Milford,
" " -	William H. Stowe, -	New Britain,
" " -	Jay P. Wilcox, - -	Waterbury,
" " -	John P. King, -	Hartford,
" " -	John C. Nichols, -	New Haven,
" " -	John Stottlar, - -	Stamford,
" " -	Gustavus S. Dana, -	Hartford,
" " -	Martin Stottlar, -	Stamford,
Second Lieutenant,	Rudolph Kost, - -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Marshall I. Tourtellotte,	Putnam,
" " -	Henry F. Stanley, -	New Haven,
" " -	John King, - -	"
" " -	Sidney S. Hicks, -	New Britain,
" " -	Gottlieb Hildebrand,	Tariffville,
" " -	Hiram L. Grant, -	Putnam,
" " -	William H. H. Wooster,	Waterbury,
" " -	John Waters, - -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Norman Provost, -	Stamford,
" " -	Moritz Pfaff, - -	New Haven,
" " -	Stephen S. Stevens, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Levi C. Gilbert, -	New Haven,
" " -	Walter Fitch, - -	Bridgeport,

• *Sixth Regiment Infantry*—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 26, 1863,	
February 5, 1864,	
“ 19, “	
“ 19, “	
“ 19, “	[sical disability.
August 23, 1861,	Resigned Dec. 31, 1863, and hon. discharged, phy-
“ 23, “	Promoted to be Major, November 27, 1863. [Vols.
September 10, “	Resigned Jan. 27, 1864, to accept appointm't U. S.
November 4, “	Resigned Aug. 26, 1863, to accept appointment
August 23, “	Resigned Feb. 19, 1864. [Invalid Corps.
“ 31, “	
September 10, “	
October 24, 1863,	
February 5, 1864,	
“ 19, “	
“ 19, “	
“ 19, “	
“ 19, “	
“ 19, “	
March 17, “	
August 23, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, February 19, 1864.
“ 23, “	“ “ “ August 26, 1863.
September 3, “	Resigned November 10, 1863.
March 1, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, February 5, 1864.
“ 10, “	“ “ “ “ 19, “
September 1, “	Resigned January 31, 1864.
July 24, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, February 19, 1864.
January 1, 1863,	“ “ “ in U. S. Signal Corps,
“ 19, 1864,	Resigned March 17, 1864. [Jan. 17, 1864.
August 31, 1861,	
March 1, 1862,	
February 22, 1863,	
April 18, 1863,	
February 19, 1864,	
“ 19, “	
“ 19, “	
March 1, “	
February 19, “	
March 17, “	
September 5, 1861,	Hon. discharged September 22, 1863. [1863.
“ 10, “	Killed in Battle of Morris Island, S. C., July 18,
March 10, 1862,	Resigned April 18, 1863.
October 9, “	Promoted to be Adjutant, August 28, 1863.

Sixth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Martin Stottlar, -	Stamford,
“ “ -	Bennett S. Lewis, -	Bridgeport,
“ “ -	Andrew Marshall, -	Hartford,
“ “ -	Henry S. Brown, -	“
“ “ -	Clovis E. Hammond,	Killingly,
“ “ -	Dwight A. Woodruff,	New Britain,
“ “ -	William F. Bradley,	Madison,
“ “ -	Charles J. Buckbee,	New Haven,

During the past year, the Sixth has remained in the Department of the South, and participated with the army under General Gilmore in the attack upon the fortifications around Charleston.

It exhibited great efficiency and bravery in the assault upon the batteries on Morris Island, July 10th and 18th, an official report of which has lately been received, and is appended, with list of casualties.

In the second assault upon Fort Wagner, Colonel John L. Chatfield, while leading his men to the charge, was severely wounded and carried off the field. He returned to the State on furlough, and for a time was thought to be improving, but suddenly his symptoms changed, and he died on the 9th day of August, 1863, at his home in Waterbury. He was buried with military honors on the 13th of August, your Excellency and numerous friends uniting with the family in paying the last sad honors to the noble dead. In him the State has lost an exemplary citizen, and the service a most valuable officer.

Since July, the regiment has been stationed at Hilton Head, and Colonel Redfield Duryee now fills the important position of Commander of that post.

A large proportion of the Sixth have re-enlisted as veterans.

Sixth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
February 10, 1863,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, January 19, 1864.
July 18, “	“ “ “ February 5, “
August 23, 1861,	“ “ “ “ 19, “
January 1, 1863,	Resigned March 1, 1864.
October 24, “	Promoted to be 1st. Lieut., February 19, 1864.
September 22, “	“ “ “ “ 19, “
January 19, 1864,	“ “ “ “ 19, “
February 5, “	“ “ “ March 17, “

HEAD-QUARTERS 6TH REG'T CONN. VOLS., }
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 23d, 1864. }

BRIG. GEN'L H. J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut,—

GENERAL:

* * * * *

Until the night of July 8th, the regiment performed fatigue and picket duty, when preparations having been made for an attack on Morris Island, S. C., it embarked in small boats, and under command of Colonel John L. Chatfield, proceeded up Folly River to Pawnee Landing. The plan for a night attack having been abandoned, it returned to camp early on the morning of the 9th. Again on the night of July 9th, the regiment embarked in small boats as before, arriving at Light House Inlet at Morris Island about sunrise the next morning. The batteries on the north end of Folly Island opened fire upon the enemy's batteries on Morris Island, and continued in rapid succession for about two hours, when the regiment effected a landing on Morris Island, under a heavy artillery fire. Immediately it formed in line, and gallantly charged on the rebel works, capturing battery after battery, and continuing the charge to within rifle range of Fort Wagner. The enemy's batteries were erected upon high sand-banks, and as their guns could not be sufficiently depressed, a landing was effected, and the charge made with but small loss,—only one killed, and eleven wounded. Of the twelve batteries captured, nine were siege, and three mortars. About one hundred prisoners were taken,

together with one garrison and one battle flag, the latter inscribed, "Pocotaligo, Oct. 22, 1862." It was captured by Private Roper Hounslow, Co. D, who shot the color-bearer through the head, killing him instantly. The regiment numbered sixteen officers and about four hundred and eighty men.

Until the 18th of July, the regiment bivouacked on the lower shore of the island, performing fatigue and picket duty. About one o'clock P. M., on the 18th, it was ordered under arms, and under command of Colonel John L. Chatfield, advanced a short distance in front of Craig Hill Signal Station, as a support to the batteries which had opened fire upon the enemy. At 5½ o'clock P. M., it was formed into line, and advanced toward the enemy, moving along the beach by the right flank, until in front of the line of stockades, when it was formed facing Fort Wagner. About 6½ o'clock P. M., it formed in column of companies, closed in mass, advanced upon the enemy's works in good order, crossed the moat, and entered the fort at the south-eastern angle. The regiment held their position in the fort for about three hours, when, as it was found impossible to obtain reinforcements, orders were given to retire as quietly as possible. The conduct of both officers and men in the assault was meritorious in the extreme. Too much can not be said in their praise, for the cool courage and bravery they evinced while marching on to the assault, through a most murderous fire, and for their determined resistance while in the fort. No act of cowardice or want of courage was noticed in any. The casualties of the regiment were forwarded to you shortly after the engagement. While a portion of the regiment was engaged on fatigue duty at the front, on the 25th of July, five men were wounded. On the 29th of July, by orders from Department Head-Quarters, the regiment was relieved from duty on Morris Island, and ordered to report to the Post Commandant at Hilton Head, where it arrived July 31st, 1863. * * *

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

LORENZO MEEKER,

Lieut. Col. Comdg. 6th Regt. Conn. Vols.

HEAD-QUARTERS 6TH REGT. CONN. VOLS., }
 MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 11th, 1863. }

TO BRIG. GEN. HORACE J. MORSE,
Adjutant-General, Hartford, Conn.,

GENERAL :—

I would most respectfully submit the following list of casualties in the 6th Regiment Conn. Vols., during the engagement on Morris Island, S. C., July 10th, 1863, viz. :

K I L L E D .

COMPANY E.

Private, Thomas Johnson.

W O U N D E D .

COMPANY A.

Private, Michael Lynch,—leg, slight.

COMPANY E.

Corporal, George W. Stebbins,—leg, flesh wound.

Private, Charles Royce,—grape-shot in neck, slight.

COMPANY H.

Corporal, Leonard Lyon,—finger shot off.

Privates, Henry Smith,—finger, slight.

Charles Gangloff,—leg, slight.

August Schutt,—head, slight.

COMPANY I.

Privates, Oscar Gordon,—head, slight.

George Merritt,—slight.

COMPANY K.

Corporals, George F. Peebles,—ankle, slight.

Robert T. Sperry,—head, splinter wound, slight.

Total: Killed, 1. Wounded, 11.

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

JOHN L. CHATFIELD,

Colonel Com'g Regiment.

HEAD-QUARTERS 6TH REGT. CONN. VOLS., }
 MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 19th, 1863. }

TO BRIG. GEN. HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General, Hartford, Conn.,

SIR :—I would most respectfully submit the following list of casualties in the 6th Regt. Conn. Vols., during the engagement at Morris Island, S. C., July 18th, 1863, viz.:

K I L L E D .

COMPANY B.

Private, Edward Rodgers.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant, Gustave De Bouge, (color-bearer.)

Corporal, William Glissman.

Privates, Valentine Blenel.

Balthazar Ginder.

Charles Meisser.

Augustus Hesse.

COMPANY D.

Private, William A. Moorehouse.

COMPANY I.

2d Lieutenant, Stephen S. Stevens.

W O U N D E D .

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, John L. Chatfield,—leg and hand, severely.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant, George Bellows,—neck, severely.

Corporals Hiram L. Grant,—leg, “

Darius H. Crandall,—knee, spent shot.

Almond H. Bosworth,—leg, severely.

William H. Perry,—head and leg, severely.

Privates, Frank E. Morse,—arm, severely.

Byron W. Gould,—face, “

COMPANY B.

Corporal, Ira D. Jones,—knee, severely.

Privates, Phineas L. Squires,—right shoulder, severely.

Franklin J. Atwater,—left hand, “

William Sullivan,—both legs, “

William Ersham,—shoulder and hip, “

James McBrien,—face and shoulder, “

Patrick McNamara,—face, slightly.

COMPANY C.

Corporals, Michael Stark,—leg, slightly.

John Daniker,—hand and leg, slightly.

Privates, Anthony Blair,—leg, slightly.

Jacob Ernst, “ “

Gustave Fritche,—shoulder, slightly.

Martin Haller.

George Yttel,—head, slightly.

Emil Knoblauch, “ “

Charles Lamberty,—leg, severely.

Martin Meyer, “ slightly.

John Mayer,—both legs, severely.

Herman Steinle,—reported severely.

Felix Wieprecht,—both legs, severely.

Matthias Wieser,—arm, severely.

COMPANY D.

2d Lieutenant, Martin Stottlar,—both legs, severely.

Corporals, William Lowa,—leg, “

James McGee, neck and back, “

Privates, Egbert Lockwood,—knee, slightly.

John Grady,—hand, severely.

Edward M. Seeley,—neck, slightly.

COMPANY E.

Captain, Edward S. Hudson,—foot, severely.

Sergeant, William Berkley, (color-bearer),—hand, slightly.

Privates, Abbott Peck,—arm, severely.

William Dougal,—arm, severely.

Albert M. Scott,—abdomen, slightly.

Hugh Laughlin,—head, “

Thomas Cary, “ “

COMPANY F.

1st Sergeant, Woodbury H. Stalee,—shoulder, flesh-wound, slight.

Sergeant, Harry W. Davis,—foot, severely.

Corporal, Joel C. Osborn,—missing.

Privates, Edward Pierpont,—hand and arm, severely.

Philip Summerville,—head, slightly.

Andrew Cadwell,—slightly.

COMPANY G.

2d Lieutenant, Walter Fitch,—breast, mortally.

Corporals, James Cummings,—foot and face, slightly.

William Horsfall,—arm, slightly.

Privates, Lewis R. Cook,—shoulder, “

Julius Frank,—hip “

Michael Roberson,—head, “

Martin B. Eddy,—foot, “

Marshall Dowd,—breast, “

Matthew McMahan, “

COMPANY H.

Sergeant, Edward Ortman,—leg.

Privates, Francis Bentley.

Gustave Schmidt,—leg, severely.

Frederick Spear,—head, slightly.

Mathias Hess,—leg, severely.

Julius Altman.

William Schultz,—mortally.

John Felber,—hand, severely.

Oscar Gerber,—shoulder, flesh-wound.

David Richard,—foot, slightly.

Roohus Hartung,—head, “

Otman Pfeiffer,—contusion, back, slightly.

George Katterer,—also missing.

Frederick Meyer, “

William Rebstock, “

George Ketzal, “

COMPANY I.

1st Sergeant, Charles H. Grogan,—arm and side, severely.

Corporal, Granville Platt,—shoulder, severely.

Privates, George W. Huckings,—abdomen, “

Edward B. Taylor,—neck, “

Privates, Isaac S. Taylor,—both legs, severely.

David W. Hodge,—side and groin, slightly.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant, Monroe S. Gillett,—leg and hand, severely.

Corporal, William L. Williams,—abdomen, “

MISSING.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Sergeant Major, John King.

COMPANY A.

2d Lieutenant, Marshall Tourtellotte.

Sergeant, Delbert Hoar.

Privates, John A. Collins.

James Dunn.

Charles T. Hill.

Hugh McChine, Jr.

David C. Palmer.

Maxim Sherbone.

COMPANY B.

Privates, Thomas Irvin.

Moses P. Holt.

COMPANY C.

Corporals, Andrew Winter.

Charles Kriston.

Musician, Louis Daffet.

Privates, Otto Frenzel,

Ferdinand Elmer.

Edward Hohnbaum.

William Luscher.

Augustus Scholback.

William Still.

Frank White.

COMPANY D.

Private, John A. Miles.

COMPANY E.

Private, George H. Smith.

COMPANY F.

Corporals, Benjamin Terrell.

John F. Driscoll.

Privates, George E. Bodge.

William Milner.

COMPANY G.

Privates, Merritt A. Loomis.

William Gussman.

Charles Griffin.

COMPANY H.

2d Lieutenant, Rudolph Kost.*Sergeant*, Andreas Wunk.*Corporals*, Jacob Schroff.

Frederick Ruden.

Private, Edward Sapf.

COMPANY I.

1st Lieutenant, Daniel J. West.*Corporal*, Joseph C. Boudren.*Privates*, Woolsey Abbott.

Patrick Deasy.

Michael Flynn.

Alonzo Phillips.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - -	Joseph R. Hawley, -	Hartford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Daniel C. Rodman, -	"
" "	Oliver S. Sanford, -	Meriden,
" "	George F. Gardiner,	New Haven,
Major, - - -	Oliver S. Sanford, -	Meriden,
" - - -	Daniel C. Rodman, -	Hartford,
" - - -	Benjamin F. Skinner, -	Danbury,
Adjutant, - -	Ezra L. Moore, -	Salisbury,
Chaplain, - -	Heman L. Wayland, -	Worcester, Mass.,
Quartermaster, -	William T. Seward,	Guilford,
Surgeon, - -	George C. Jarvis, -	Portland,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Horace P. Porter, -	New Haven,
2d " "	Elmore C. Hine, -	Plymouth,
Captain, - - -	Theodore Bacon, -	New Haven,
" - - -	John B. Dennis, -	Norwich,
" - - -	Jerome Tourtellotte,	Putnam,

Privates, Robert C. Peck.
 Albert W. Stacy.
 George W. Warner.

COMPANY K.

Corporals, Ambrose Cockroft.
 Joseph A. Wooster,—supposed to be wounded.
Privates, Artemas Tousley.
 William Ried.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	1
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	7
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	4
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	77
MISSING,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	4
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	44
Total, - - - - -					137

I am, General,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN N. TRACY,

Captain Com'd'g Regiment.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.		Remarks.
May	19, 1862,	
May	9, 1863,	Promoted to be Col. 6th C. V., Nov. 9. 1863, but declined commission.
November	9, "	Commission vacated, as Lt. Col. Rodman declines Colonelcy 6th Regt.
May	19, 1862,	Resigned May 19, 1863.
"	9, 1863,	Promoted Lt. Col., Nov. 9, '63. No vacancy, com. as Lt. Col. revoked.
"	19, 1862,	Promoted to be Lt. Colonel, May 9, 1863.
November	9, 1863,	Commission vacated, as Lt. Col. Rodman declines Colonelcy 6th Regt
February	1, "	
December	1, 1862,	Resigned January 7, 1864.
November	1, "	
October	10, "	
August	28, 1861,	Promoted to be Surg. 10th C. V., March 14, 1864.
"	28, "	
"	26, "	
"	26, "	
February	21, 1862,	

Seventh Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain, - - -	James A. Burns, -	New Haven,
" - - -	Charles C. Mills, -	"
" - - -	Valentine B. Chamberlain,	Hartford,
" - - -	Seager S. Atwell, -	Meriden,
" - - -	John Thompson, -	Middletown,
" - - -	Jeremiah Townsend,	New Haven,
" - - -	Edward S. Perry, -	Fair Haven,
" - - -	Oliver S. Sanford, -	Meriden,
" - - -	Benjamin F. Skinner, -	Danbury,
" - - -	Sylvester H. Gray, -	Bridgeport,
" - - -	Theodore Burdick, -	Norwich,
First Lieutenant, -	Thomas L. Hayden,	Hartford,
" " -	Ossian L. Hatch, -	Meriden,
" " -	William E. Phillips,	Woodstock,
" " -	Ira E. Hicks, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Charles J. Greene, -	Killingly,
" " -	Theodore C. Wildman,	Danbury,
" " -	John Van Keuren, -	New Britain,
" " -	John I. Hutchinson, -	Cromwell,
" " -	William S. Marble,	Bridgeport,
" " -	Charles E. Barker, -	Derby,
" " -	John Thompson, -	Middletown,
" " -	Robert Dempsey, -	Winsted,
" " -	Jeremiah Townsend,	New Haven,
" " -	Adrian Terry, -	"
" " -	Seager S. Atwell, -	Meriden,
" " -	Edward S. Perry, -	Fair Haven,
Second Lieutenant,	Charles A. Wood, -	Willimantic,
" " -	Elmer C. Jordan, -	New Haven,
" " -	Raphael Gilbert, -	Cromwell,
" " -	William H. Augur, -	New Haven,
" " -	John B. Young, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Byron Bradford, -	Woodstock,
" " -	Henry B. Lee, -	Derby,
" " -	Henry H. Pierce, -	Hanover,
" " -	Edwin J. Merriam,	Durham,
" " -	Newton Baldwin, -	North Haven,
" " -	Charles J. Greene, -	Killingly,
" " -	John Van Keuren, -	New Britain,
" " -	John H. Wilson, -	Hartford,
" " -	Theodore C. Wildman,	Danbury,
" " -	John I. Hutchinson, -	Cromwell,
" " -	Daniel S. Coe, -	Winsted,
" " -	Charles E. Barker, -	Derby,
" " -	William S. Marble, -	Bridgeport,

Seventh Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
July 1, 1862,	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 4, 1863,	
December 1, "	
January 29, 1864,	
February 29, "	
August 24, 1861,	Promoted to be Major, May 9, 1863.
" 24, "	{ Promoted to be Major, November 9, 1863. Commission revoked. No vacancy.
" 26, "	{ Resigned February 29, 1864.
	Resigned January 27, 1864.
July 1, 1862,	Killed in action, Morris Island, S. C., July 11, '63.
September 5, 1861,	
August 31, "	
February 21, 1862,	
January 24, 1863,	
July 4, "	
" 4, "	
December 1, "	
March 1, 1864,	
" 1, "	
February 21, "	
September 3, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, December 1, 1863.
July 1, 1862,	Killed in battle, Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.
" 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, January 29, 1864.
" 1, "	Resigned January 9, 1863.
" 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, July 4, 1863.
" 1, "	" " " February 29, 1864.
January 17, 1863,	
February 1, 1863,	
December 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
March 1, 1864,	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
February 21, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, July 4, 1863.
July 1, "	" " 1st " Dec. 1, "
" 1, "	Killed in action, Morris Island, S. C., July 11, '63.
" 1, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant; July 4, 1863.
" 1, "	" " 1st " March 1, 1864.
" 1, "	Resigned January 25, 1864.
" 1, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1864.
" 1, "	" " 1st " March 1, "

On the 1st of April, 1863, five companies of this regiment were at Hilton Head, S. C., under command of Colonel Hawley, and the remainder with Lieut. Col. Gardiner at Fernandina, Florida.

On the 11th of April, Colonel Hawley and his command embarked for Fernandina, arriving two days after. The regiment remained together for six days, when, on the 19th of April, Major Rodman with Companies A. and B. returned to Hilton Head. The other eight companies removed from Fernandina to St. Augustine in May. On the 21st of that month, Companies D and H, under Captain Skinner, penetrated the country a distance of some ten miles, and seized one hundred and thirty head of cattle belonging to a contractor for the rebel army.

June 3d, Companies A and B formed part of the force that destroyed Bluffton, S. C.

On the 28th of June, these companies joined General Strong's command at St. Helena.

June 25th, Companies I and K left St. Augustine and reported to Lieut. Col. Rodman, thus placing four companies under his command.

These companies were engaged in the attack upon the Morris Island batteries, and manifested the most extraordinary bravery, losing severely in officers and men. Among the wounded was Lieut. Col. Rodman. I would call especial attention to the interesting report of Captain S. H. Gray, forwarded by Colonel Hawley, which I insert below.

In August, Colonel Hawley and the six companies at St. Augustine were ordered to Morris Island. The regiment here acted as artillerists for the heavy siege guns in the approaches to Wagner and Gregg and the bombardment of Fort Sumpter.

October 14th, it was ordered to St. Helena Island, where a course of drill as boat infantry was commenced, and continued until the 29th, when it was ordered with its boats to Folly Island. It remained there, without incident of note, until the 17th of November, and then returned to St. Helena.

The regiment was stationed here until February, 1864, when it again embarked with that portion of General Gillmore's forces which were ordered to Florida.

It was engaged in the unfortunate affair at Olustee, and met with considerable loss, but I have as yet received no official report of the action.

Nearly all of this regiment who were qualified to re-enlist, have again entered the service for three years.

HEAD-QUARTERS U. S. FORCES, }
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., July 20th, 1863. }

GENERAL:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Captain S. H. Gray, commanding Companies "A," "B," "I," and "K," of this regiment, now detached and serving on Morris Island, describing the gallant conduct of those companies under the command of Lieut. Col. Rodman, at the taking of the Morris Island rebel batteries, July 10th, and their glorious charge upon Fort Wagner on the morning of the 11th. The report is but semi-official, yet I prefer to forward it as it is; it gives the more faithful picture of the splendid bravery of those noble officers and men. Connecticut may justly be proud of every one of them. We, who were not permitted to share their dangers and their glory, feel it an honor to call them our brothers.

I am happy to say, that at the latest advices, Lieut. Col. Rodman was likely to recover from his wounds quite as speedily as could be expected.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,

Colonel 7th C. V.

BRIG. GEN. H. J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General, Conn.

CAMP RODMAN,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 13th, 1863.

COLONEL :

The two companies under my command arrived at St. Helena Island, S. C., on the morning after my leaving St. Augustine, about 7 o'clock, A. M. I reported to General Strong, and the next morning disembarked and camped. Lieut. Green joined his company (K,) the morning of my arrival. On Sunday Lieut.-Colonel Rodman arrived with companies A and B, and assumed command. On the 3d of July, just at dark, we received orders to have two days' rations cooked, and tents struck ready to move by daylight of the 4th. On the morning of the 4th, we embarked on board the steamer *Mayflower* with two companies of the 76th Pa.,—it being rough weather, we did not arrive off Stono until midnight. Were met by a dispatch boat and ordered back to Hilton Head, to return and be off the bar the next night by sunset. On the night of the 5th, we arrived at sunset, and were taken up to Folly Island and disembarked. After getting our baggage off the steamer, she went out to sea before daylight, and we moved up about three miles and bivouacked for the night. Having been so long crowded together on the boat, the boys were tired and weary, and soon dropped into a sound sleep; such a sleep you know from experience.

Early in the morning, the Lieut.-Colonel selected a camping ground, and, as soon as it was staked out, the boys turned to with a will, and we soon had one of the cleanest and best camps we have had in this department, not excepting St. Augustine. The water was also the best we have had. We were on the side facing the ocean, and our parade ground was the beach. The officers and men enjoyed a bath twice a day; but it was too good to last. On the 8th, we received orders to have three days' rations on hand, cooked, until further orders, and at sundown an order came to fall in. We were assigned the post of honor, on the right of General Strong's brigade, supported by the 6th C. V. The brigade was formed and marched across the Island, the 6th and ourselves embarking in boats. I then ascertained from Lieutenant-Colonel Rodman that we were to land up a creek about the center of Morris Island, we to go down toward Folly Island, and the 6th to throw a line across the Island to keep the enemy from attacking us in the rear. We were to take, and spike all the guns, there being as nearly as could be ascertained, six single gun batteries. After the batteries were captured, the troops

were to cross Lighthouse Inlet, in force; but our men delayed, and did not get ready to start until 2 A. M., and so we were ordered back to our camp. Each officer felt the importance of the movement, and had come to a firm determination to win or die in the cause. Early on the 9th we received orders to be ready by sundown for a fresh start. To prevent any mistake in the night, each officer and man had on his left arm a white badge, three inches wide.

The plan was changed to a fair, stand up fight.

General Strong was to embark 2,000 men in boats, and take them up Folly River into Lighthouse Inlet, and at sunrise, the batteries that had been erected (there were over 40 guns and mortars in position,) were to open, and the gunboats to engage the batteries on the opposite side of the island.

The boats arrived with the troops in good time, preceded by eight boat howitzers from the gun boats. The first boat contained General Strong and Staff, and then came the battalion 7th C. V. General Gilmore told Lieutenant-Colonel Rodman that the Generals had consulted and concluded that our battalion was the most reliable and could be trusted, and was selected for that reason.

The batteries opened at daylight, and in a short time the enemy discovered the boats, and threw shell and solid shot, trying to sink our boats, of which the river was full. The shot and shell struck and burst all around us, but only one boat was struck, containing some of the 6th C. V., killing one, and wounding one or two more. Lieutenant-Colonel Rodman was now sent ashore to see what he could ascertain; Captain Chamberlain, Lieutenant Hicks and part of Company "A," accompanying him. They soon returned. About this time the General's boat got two extra discharges of grape. It seemed to be completely enveloped, yet, strange to say, no one was struck. Just at this moment, Lieutenant-Colonel Rodman said to the General, "Let me land my command and take that battery!" The General hesitated at first, and then said "Go." Colonel Rodman stood up in the stern of his boat and in a loud voice gave the command, as the boats were all in line and good order—"Seventh Connecticut, man your oars and follow me."

We had previously detailed 50 men as oarsmen, leaving us about 175 effective men and officers.

At the order, we all headed for the shore, and, as the boats struck, every man sprung as if by instinct, and in an instant they were in line. Captain Chamberlain sent forward skirmishers under Lieutenant VanKeuren, and we advanced rapidly to the first line of rifle

works. Our skirmishers cleared it with a bound and advanced to the second line. Our main forces moved to the first line; the foe retired, firing. Lieutenant-Colonel Rodman now sent word back for the General to land his whole force, as we could hold the line we occupied. Lieutenant-Colonel Rodman sent Company "B," Captain Burdick, to the left, and Company "I," Captain Gray, to the right to engage the enemy at short range and drive them out if possible, while Companies "A" and "K," Chamberlain and Tourtellotte, held our first position. After exchanging a few shots, and the brigade being now landed and ready to advance, the enemy began to give way, and Captain Burdick followed them close on the left and captured a number of prisoners and one or two camps. Lieutenant Jordan, with a detachment of Company "I," pushed right up into their batteries on our right, and not finding the first gun in a working condition, it having been disabled by a shot, he pushed forward to what is now called Battery Rodman, in which there was an eight inch sea coast howitzer, and turned it on the retreating foe, bursting several shells over their heads before they reached Fort Wagner.

Our boys now being wearied out and hardly able to drag one foot after the other, a halt on our part was ordered. Our forces captured eight single gun batteries, and three mortars and not far from 200 prisoners. There are several regiments who claim to have captured this or that battery, but the 7th C. V. was the first to land, the first in their batteries, and sent their cards after the secesh in the shape of a few eight inch shells from a gun which they had just left in good working order, as they rapidly retreated under cover of Fort Wagner. Others did gather up prisoners and take possession of batteries that were bagged and isolated by Company "B" on the left, Captain Burdick, as they drove up the main road across the island to the north side, entirely cutting off all that were on the lower side of the island.

All behaved well, both officers and men. All the officers of the battalion were present, including Doctor Porter. Our loss on the 10th, was seven, as follows:

W O U N D E D .

COMPANY A.

Private, Almon N. Keeny—1st and 2d fingers right hand shot off.

COMPANY B.

Private, Charles H. Hickox—in right hand.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant, Marshall Decker—scalp wound, slight.

Private, Horace Bill—shot through hand.

COMPANY K.

Corporal, Oliver M. Mason—head, seriously.

Privates, Marcus L. Emlott—arm, seriously.

Jacob Lovett—thigh, slightly.

We bivouacked for the night under easy range of Fort Wagner, and but this moment a shell has burst directly in front of my tent. Their crack and the flying pieces have a peculiar kind of whistle that is any thing but pleasant to one's ear. For the first night out of three, we lay down to sleep. About 2½ A. M., General Strong came and called the Lieutenant-Colonel out. He soon returned and said, "Turn out, we have got a job on hand." Well I knew what it was. The men were soon out and into line, but rather slow to time, as they were tired with the work of the day before.

The programme was to try to take Fort Wagner by assault. We were to take the lead and to be supported by the 76th Pa., and 9th Maine. Silently we moved up to the advance line of our pickets, our guns loaded and primed, and bayonets fixed. We were then deployed into line of battle, (we had 191 men and officers all told,) reached and crossed the neck of land that approached the fort, our right resting on the beach. General Strong was there. He said there were but three guns that pointed this way. We were deployed and ready for the start. Our orders were to move steadily forward until the pickets fired, and then follow them close and rush for the work, and we were promised ready support.

General Strong gave the order, "Aim low and put your trust in God—Forward the Seventh," and forward we went, being not over 500 yards from the fort when we started. We had not gone far before the pickets fired, and then we took the double quick and with a cheer rushed for the works. Before we reached the outer work we got a murderous fire from the riflemen behind the works. A few fell, a check in the line, an encouraging word from the officers, (they were all there, eleven in all, no sick ones,) and right gallantly we reached the outer works. Over them, with a will we went, down the opposite side and across the moat, there being about one foot of water in it, right up to the crest of the parapet; and there we lay, anxiously waiting for our support to come up, so far as to make it a sure thing for

us to rise up and go over with a bound; our men in the mean time, busying themselves picking off sharpshooters and gunners. We lay so near the top that one had but to put his head up and gun across the top of the parapet to kill his man.

Many cases of individual bravery I might here name, but all did so well that it is hard to select. Private Lyon, Company "K," jumped upon the parapet, thrust his bayonet into the head of the chief of a gun, (who, I have since learned, was a Captain,) that was about to be fired, and fired his rifle at the same time. Corporal James of Company "I," thrust his bayonet into the head of one of the gunners and broke it off in endeavoring to draw it out, and quite a number were made to bite the dust. Whilst we occupied this position, I noticed a man on my right, (William DeWitt, Co. A.) I said to him, "Rise and shoot that gunner." He rose deliberately, took good aim and fired. A ball at the same instant struck him in the forehead, and he fell on the spot, with his gun across the parapet. As near as I can ascertain, we were in this position from ten to fifteen minutes, when both of the regiments that were to support us broke and fled, leaving us to take care of ourselves as best we might. When we first moved to the right and went up on the water front, there were no riflemen. Then for a time we had it all our own way, but it was of short duration. As soon as the regiments in front broke and ran, they paid particular attention to our case. They threw hand grenades over the parapet and soon sent men into the flank of a bastion which commanded the front upon which we lay. They had us then at great disadvantage. The question was, whether we should surrender as prisoners, attempt to carry the works and be entirely annihilated, (as they greatly outnumbered us,) or take the back track and run the gauntlet for our lives. Upon consulting the Lieutenant-Colonel, he reluctantly gave the order to retreat. Lieutenant Phillips exclaimed "For God's sake, don't let us retreat." As if by magic the order was recalled, and although some had started, they returned. But the order had to be repeated, and down we went, across the moat and over the work. They had a perfect enfilading fire of small arms for a thousand yards, besides three pieces giving us grape and canister. They fell on all sides of me, and I alone of the four Captains was spared, and out of the 191 officers and men that marched out to attack the foe, but 88 returned safe to camp. And ever let it be said, to the credit of the 7th Connecticut Volunteers, that not one straggler could be discovered. Fifteen minutes after arrival in camp, roll was called, and but one man came in after, and he was delayed by assisting a

wounded comrade. Lieutenant-Colonel Rodman was struck first in the side and then in the left leg. He was wounded about 150 yards from the fort. Lieutenant Green went to his assistance at the time he received his first wound, and after going about two rods, he got the shot in the leg. I saw him when he fell, but saw others go to his help. After I had gone a short distance, I could not bear the thought of leaving the Lieutenant-Colonel, and I returned to his assistance, and did not leave him until I saw him safe in camp. Met General Strong coming off, and with tears in his eyes, he said we had done our whole duty and covered ourselves all over with glory, and, if the support had come to time, that we should have taken the works; and without a doubt we should have done so.

But our loss is great. We had eleven officers in our mess, now we have but four. It is hard, but such is the fate of war.

* * * * *

I send you a list of casualties.

W O U N D E D .

COMPANY A.

Corporal, George E. Castle,—leg, severely.

Privates, Luther Archer,—side and leg, severely.

Edward C. Blakeslee,—face and shoulder, severely.

Joseph Bowen,—leg and arm, missing.

Salmon C. Clark,—leg.

Walter D. Cook,—missing.

Horace Gray,—leg, missing.

COMPANY B.

Captain, Theodore Burdick,—breast, left on field.

Corporal, Chauncey A. Bacon,—right arm.

Privates, Richard Bidwell,—breast, left on field.

Frederick Griswold,—left arm, slightly, returned.

James Meehan,—fingers of left hand, slightly.

Edgar H. Parsons.

Horace M. Smith,—leg, left on field.

Theodore J. Welton,—head, left on field.

COMPANY I.

Corporals, Thomas Tappan,—wounded severely, left on field.

John J. Cochran,—leg.

Privates, Philo Bailey,—shoulder.

Privates, Stephen Coggsweil,—leg, left on field.

Henry McLean,—left arm and side, returned to camp.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant, Israel P. Sumner,—shoulder, left on field.

Corporal, Joseph Goodell,—right wrist, severely.

Privates, Daniel Bridgewater,—hip, slightly.

Henry S. Brandt,—chin and left leg, slightly.

William H. Chase,—hip, severe flesh wound.

Albro B. Darby,—back, slightly.

Thomas O. Elliott,—left ankle, severely.

Andrew Howlitt,—head, slightly.

Theodore Mason,—right shoulder, grape shot, dangerously.

M I S S I N G .

COMPANY A.

Captain, V. B. Chamberlain.

1st Sergeant, Chester H. Riley.

Sergeant, Benjamin A. Hill.

Corporals, Joseph Russell.

Thaddeus K. Butler.

Seth E. Barnes.

Privates, James H. Arthur.

Solomon H. Adams.

Everett Bailey.

Marshall Belden.

John H. Carter.

Francis G. Churchill.

William H. Clark.

John W. Crabtree.

William DeWitt,—supposed to be killed.

Eugene W. Griswold.

Edwin L. Hartley.

George F. Lewis.

Albert W. Pierce.

Diodate B. Russell.

Frederick Sanderson.

Henry N. Sperry.

George A. Starks.

Lewis Terry.

Privates, Horace A. Tolles.
 George N. Trowbridge.
 Frederick C. Upson.
 Edward A. Ward.
 Henry M. Walker.
 James S. Willard.

COMPANY B.

2d Lieutenant, John H. Wilson,—last seen at the enemy's parapet.

Privates, Egbert Dart, “ “ “ “
 Erwin L. Hall, “ “ “ “
 Sibury Hills, “ “ “ “
 John Manion, “ “ “ “
 Samuel Quintall, “ “ “ “
 William P. Rogers, “ “ “ “
 Randall B. West, last seen on field in front of fort.
 Henry Watrous, “ “ “ “

COMPANY I.

2d Lieutenant, Elmer C. Jordan, last seen on crest of parapet.

Corporal, Giles James, “ “ “ “

Privates, Maurice Brannison, last seen on field in front of fort.

Charles R. Brown.
 Phineas Dowd, last seen on field in front of fort.
 Samuel Jackson, last seen on crest of parapet.
 Frederick Koehler, last seen on crest of parapet.
 Charles B. Lewis.
 Bernard McBride, last seen on crest of parapet.
 James Moore.
 William M. Reves, last seen on crest of parapet.
 Oscar L. Smith, “ “ “ “
 William H. Smith, “ “ “ “
 Frank Shultz, “ “ “ “
 George W. Sanderson, “ “ “ “
 Sherman Valentine, “ “ “ “

COMPANY K.

Captain, Jerome Tourtellotte, last seen in moat,—wounded in leg.

1st Lieutenant, William E. Phillips, last seen on slope of enemy's works.

Sergeants, Charles Fogg, last seen on slope of enemy's works.
 Augustine E. Bassett, “ “ “ “

Corporal, Henry C. Glines, last seen on slope of enemy's works.

Privates, Judson Aldrich.

William P. Bates.

Hiram L. Bassett.

Ezra Chamberlain.

Merrill Gleason.

John J. Harrington.

George F. Holbrook.

Giles W. Lamb.

Albert Pearce.

Monroe Warner.

Rufus W. Weeks.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	John E. Ward, - -	Norwich,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Martin B. Smith, -	Waterbury,
" " -	Charles L. Upham, -	Meriden,
Adjutant, - - -	William M. Pratt, -	"
" " -	Horace P. Gates, -	Norwich,
Chaplain, - - -	Moses Smith, - -	Plainville,
" " -	John M. Morris, - -	New Haven,
Quartermaster, -	Ambrose M. Dougherty,	Newport, R. I.,
Surgeon, - - -	Melancthon Storrs, -	Colchester,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Sabin Stocking, -	Glastenbury,
2d " "	James A. Bigelow, -	North Canaan,
Captain, - - -	Henry M. Hoyt, -	Bridgeport,
" - - -	Charles M. Coit, -	Norwich,
" - - -	James R. Moore, -	"
" - - -	William J. Roberts, -	New Milford,
" - - -	John McCall, - -	Norwich,
" - - -	Henry C. Hall, - -	Newtown,
" - - -	Elam T. Goodrich, -	Meriden,
" - - -	Roger M. Ford, - -	"
" - - -	Thomas D. Sheffield,	Stonington,
" - - -	Martin B. Smith, -	Waterbury,
" - - -	Eleazer H. Ripley, -	Windham,
First Lieutenant, -	Thomas S. Weed, -	South Norwalk,
" " -	Noah P. Ives, - -	Meriden,
" " -	Andrew M. Morgan, -	Stonington,
" " -	Alfred M. Goddard,	Norwich,

TOTAL WOUNDED AND MISSING.	Commissioned Officers,	7
	Enlisted Men,	97
Total loss,		104

I have the honor to be,
 Very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 SYLVESTER H. GRAY,
Captain 7th C. V., Commanding Detachment.

COL. J. R. HAWLEY,
7th Connecticut Volunteers.
 St. Augustine, Fla.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.		Remarks.
April	2, 1863,	Promoted to be Col. 15th Reg. C.V., April 6, 1863.
"	6, "	
"	2, "	
May	29, "	Appointed A. A. G., U. S. Vols., May 25, 1863.
March	27, 1862,	
December	1, 1863,	Resigned September 29, 1863.
April	26, 1862,	
January	8, 1863,	
October	4, 1861,	
August	29, 1862,	
"	15, "	
December	25, 1861,	
March	27, 1862,	
"	28, "	
May	5, "	
December	23, "	
"	24, "	
January	17, 1863,	
"	15, "	
June	24, "	Promoted to be Lieut. Colonel, April 6, 1863.
September	21, 1861,	
July	21, 1862,	Resigned Oct. 7, 1863, to accept appointment in [Invalid Corps.
February	22, "	
August	15, "	
November	17, "	
July	24, 1863,	

Eighth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant,	John A. Rathburn, -	Mystic River,
" " -	Levi C. Bingham, -	Meriden,
" " -	William J. Broatch, -	Hartford,
Second Lieutenant,	Amos L. Keables, -	Norwich,
" " -	Anthony R. Canfield, -	South Norwalk,
" " -	John H. Vorra, -	Hartford,
" " -	George M. Stevens, -	Deep River,
" " -	John L. Merriam, -	Meriden,
" " -	John S. Lane, -	Milford,
" " -	Erwin D. Hall, -	New Britain,
" " -	Charles N. Irwin, -	New Milford,
" " -	Samuel S. Foss, -	Norwich,
" " -	Alcanzar O. Wells, -	Mystic River,
" " -	Roger M. Ford, -	Meriden,
" " -	Daniel McKinnon, -	Brookfield,
" " -	William M. Pratt, -	Meriden,
" " -	Levi C. Bingham, -	"
" " -	Frank W. Spaulding,	Sterling,
" " -	John A. Rathburn, -	Mystic River,

This regiment was on the 1st of April, last year, stationed at Suffolk, Va. It took part in the defense of that place against the forces under General Longstreet, and on the 19th of April was engaged in the capture of the rebel battery at Fort Huger, a report of which action is inserted below. After the retreat of the enemy from Suffolk, the regiment was ordered to Portsmouth. Since then it has remained in that vicinity, with little of note or interest to record.

The regiment came home on thirty days furlough, January 11th, 1864, the necessary three-fourths having re-enlisted as veterans.

It has returned to the Department of Virginia, where it is now stationed.

Eighth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date.	Remarks.
October 1, 1863,	
" 1, "	
September 18, 1862,	Discharged to enlist in U. S. A., Oct. 24, 1863.
August 1, "	
November 7, "	
July 24, 1863,	
October 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 6, "	
" 29, "	
January 8, "	Sentence of dismissal, March 8, 1863, revoked [May 6, 1863]
March 22, 1864,	
September 21, 1861,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 18, 1863.
April 27, 1862,	Resigned April 9, 1863.
November 17, "	Promoted to be Adjutant, May 29, 1863.
October 29, "	" " 1st Lieutenant, October 1, 1863.
" 2, "	Resigned June 2, 1863.
January 17, 1863,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, October 1, 1863.

HEAD-QUARTERS 8TH REGT. CONN. VOLS., }
SUFFOLK, VA., May 6th, 1863. }

BRIG. GEN. J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General State of Conn.,

GENERAL:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the capture of the rebel battery at Fort Huger, April 19th, 1863.

On the afternoon of April 19th, in accordance with orders from General Getty, I marched from my bivouac with six companies (one hundred and thirty men) of my regiment, and embarked on the gun-boat "Stepping Stones," in company with Lieut. Col. England and about one hundred and fifty men of the 89th N. Y. Vols.

We were landed at Hill's Point, in the rear of Fort Huger, a little before sunset, immediately charged upon the works, and, after a very short struggle, captured the fort, with five pieces of artillery, a large quantity of ammunition, and about one hundred and thirty prisoners, including seven officers.

Having taken possession, we immediately proceeded to place the captured guns in position to resist any attempt of the enemy to retake the point, and commenced intrenching ourselves as well as possible with the means at our disposal.

Reinforcements, including the other four companies of my regiment, soon arrived, and all were employed during the night in constructing rifle-pits, removing ammunition from the fort, and performing picket duty.

At about ten o'clock, our pickets, stationed a short distance outside the fort, were attacked and driven in, but were immediately reposted and held their position until the regiment was relieved at noon the following day.

The loss of my regiment in this affair was one killed, four severely wounded, and several others very slightly injured.

A list of the names of the killed and wounded is forwarded herewith.

Very respectfully yours,

J. EDWARD WARD,

Colonel 8th Regiment Conn. Vols.

HEAD-QUARTERS 8TH REGT. CONN. VOLS., }
SUFFOLK, VA., May 6th, 1863. }

BRIG. GEN. J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General State of Conn.,

GENERAL:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of casualties in the Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, from the commencement of the recent attack upon Suffolk to the present time.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Thomas W. Cahill, -	New Haven,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Richard Fitzgibbons, -	Bridgeport,
Major, - - -	Frederick Frye, -	"
Adjutant, - - -	Henry Kattensbroth, -	"
Quartermaster, -	Thomas Fitzgibbons,	"
" " "	Thomas Corbin, -	New Orleans, La.,

In the Picket Skirmish, April 11th, 1863.

COMPANY H.—*Wounded.*

Private, George H. Tucker,—in the neck, severely.

At the Capture of Fort Huger, April 19th, 1863.

COMPANY D.—*Killed.*

Private, Francis D. Jerome.

COMPANY B.—*Wounded.*

Private, John Sawyer,—in the back, severely.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant, Elias J. Bidwell,—in the hip, severely.

COMPANY E.

Private, William R. Post,—in the arm and thigh, severely.

COMPANY I.

Private, Charles Purdy,—in the leg, severely.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	-	1
WOUNDED,	"	-	-	-	-	5
Total,						6

Very respectfully yours,

J. EDWARD WARD,

Colonel 8th Regiment Conn. Vols.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 3, 1861,	
" 3, "	
October 28, "	
" 2, 1862,	
September 3, 1863,	
January 23, "	Resigned August 6, 1863.

Ninth Regiment Infantry,—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Surgeon, - -	Charles A. Gallagher,	New Haven,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	George W. Avery, -	Hampton,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Ira C. Winsor, -	Sterling,
Captain, - -	Patrick Garvey, - -	New Haven,
" - -	William Wright, -	Hartford,
" - -	Elliot M. Curtis, -	Bridgeport,
" - -	Michael A. Williams,	New Haven,
" - -	John G. Healey, -	"
" - -	Thomas Hailey, - -	Derby,
" - -	Lawrence O'Brien, -	New Haven,
" - -	Terrence Sheridan, -	"
" - -	Addis E. Payne, -	Norwich,
" - -	Silas W. Sawyer, -	"
" - -	Charles S. Palmer, -	Bridgeport,
First Lieutenant,	John Carroll, - -	New Haven,
" " -	Francis McKeon, -	"
" " -	Michael Kennedy, -	"
" " -	William A. Lee, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	James W. Graham, -	Berlin,
" " -	James Cahill, - -	Bridgeport,
" " -	John Curtis, - -	"
" " -	Garry T. Scott, - -	Plymouth,
" " -	Charles S. Palmer, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Addis E. Payne, -	Norwich,
" " -	Daniel O. Sullivan, -	Jewett City,
" " -	Thomas Fitzgibbons,	Bridgeport,
" " -	Garry T. Scott, -	Plymouth,
Second Lieutenant,	William O'Keefe, -	New Haven,
" " -	Joseph H. Lawler, -	Norwich,
" " -	Lewis H. Goodman,	Hartford,
" " -	Michael Mullins, -	New Haven,
" " -	David C. Warner, -	Hartford,
" " -	James Lawler, - -	New Haven,
" " -	Thomas L. Wilson, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Thomas Connor, -	Danbury,
" " -	Martin Burke, -	Hartford,
" " -	James Cahill, - -	Bridgeport,
" " -	James W. Graham, -	Berlin,
" " -	John Curtis, - -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Andrew Cole, - -	Bethel,
" " -	Patrick Ingoldsby, -	New Haven,
" " -	Garry T. Scott, -	Plymouth,
" " -	James Lawler, - -	New Haven,

Ninth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 4, 1861,	Discharged to accept promotion, Dec. 10, 1863. Resigned September 15, 1863.
November 13, "	
March 12, 1863,	
September 7, 1861,	
" 9, "	
October 28, "	
April 10, 1862,	
" 15, "	
July 29, "	
October 15, "	
" 25, "	
November 21, 1863,	
September 10, 1861,	Resigned February 16, 1864.
December 20, 1862,	Resigned May 17, 1863.
September 18, 1861,	
October 25, 1862,	
January 31, 1863,	
August 15, 1862,	
April 6, 1863,	
May 29, "	
September 3, "	
" 3, "	
October 28, 1861,	
September 17, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, December 20, 1862.
" 17, "	" " " November 21, 1863.
February 25, "	Resigned December 2, 1863.
April 6, 1863,	Promoted to be Quartermaster, Sept. 3, 1863.
January 26, "	Commission revoked, May 26, 1863.
January 26, "	
March 10, "	
April 6, "	
May 29, "	
September 3, "	
November 21, "	
" 21, "	
September 9, 1861,	
May 21, 1862,	
September 15, "	Resigned.
" 17, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, May 29, 1863,
January 26, 1863,	" " " April 6, "
" 26, "	" " " September 3, "
December 20, 1862,	Resigned December 30, 1863.
April 6, 1863,	Dismissed June 9, 1863.
	Promoted 1st Lieutenant, April 6, 1863. Commission revoked, May 26th, 1863.
	Re-appointed 1st Lieutenant, September 3, 1863.
	Commission revoked, May 26, 1863.

During the year the 9th has remained in the Department of the Gulf, with head-quarters in New Orleans, and a great part of the time a portion of the regiment has acted as provost guards for that city.

In June, five companies were engaged in a skirmish with the enemy while guarding the track of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, a report of which is appended. Returns have been received of 321 men of this regiment, re-enlisted as veterans.

At the last advices, the regiment was stationed at Madisonville, La.

HEAD-QUARTERS 9TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.
NEW ORLEANS, June 27, 1863.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of Companies "C," "E," "G," "I" and "K," of the 9th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, ordered to guard a train, while repairing the track on the New Orleans and Opelousas and G. W. Railroad.

Left Lafourche Crossing at 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 24th June, 1863, arrived at Terrebone Station, distance four miles. Detached Company "I," Captain Elliot M. Curtis commanding, to watch the cross roads leading into the place, repaired the track one mile beyond the last named station, then proceeded towards Chackahoola Station; arrived at a point within one mile of the station, where we found a bridge burning, commenced rebuilding this bridge. Between this bridge and the station was a very heavy swamp both sides of the track thickly wooded.

I immediately sent out Captain Wright, Company "G," to skirmish up towards the station, together with Lieutenant Payne, Company "C," Lieutenant McKeon, Company "E," and Lieutenant FitzGibbons, with a sufficient force to support him. On arriving within sight of the station, a very sharp fire was opened upon our forces, which was briskly returned. I then ordered up Company "C," Captain John G. Healy, and also Company "E," Captain Terence Sheridan, Company "K," Captain Thomas Healy, and part of

Company "G" was kept in reserve. My forces being obliged to confine their operations to the railroad track, the enemy being posted in considerable force in an open country in front, under cover of some small buildings and fences, I considered it prudent to return after engaging him one hour. I also heard the gun fired from Lafourche Crossing as a signal to return.

List of casualties in the 9th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, at Chackahoola Station, La., June 24th, 1863.

W O U N D E D .

COMPANY C.

Privates, George Robinson.

Ernest Dreshee.

Frank Judge.

Sergeant Peter Donnelly and Private Charles Reynolds, of Company "C," were taken prisoners of war, and on the 26th June, 1863, were paroled at Lafourche Crossing, La.

* * * * *

We arrived at Raceland at daylight next morning, when we halted until the afternoon of the 25th instant, when we were ordered to take a train of cars for Algiers, and the same night reached Lafayette Square, our former quarters, where we now are.

I am General,

Very respectfully,

Your Obedient servant,

RICHARD FITZ GIBBONS,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding,

9th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

To

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

State of Connecticut.

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	John L. Otis, - - -	Manchester,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Robert Leggett, -	New London,
Major, - - -	Edwin S. Greeley, -	New Haven,
Adjutant, - - -	Henry W. Camp, -	Hartford,
Chaplain, - - -	Henry Clay Trumbull,	"
Quartermaster, -	Royal Fowler, -	Thompsonville,
Surgeon, - - -	Horace P. Porter, -	New Haven,
" - - -	Matthew T. Newton,	Suffield,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Charles R. Hart, -	Hartford,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Loren M. Pease, -	Somers,
Captain, - - -	Ellsworth D. S. Goodyear,	New Haven,
" - - -	Benjamin Jepson, -	"
" - - -	Charles C. Brewster, -	Hartford,
" - - -	James S. Engles, -	Derby,
" - - -	Benjamin L. Greaves,	Stamford,
" - - -	Selleck L. White, -	Danbury,
" - - -	Horace F. Quinn, -	New London,
" - - -	William M. Webb, -	"
" - - -	Albert T. Campbell,	Voluntown,
" - - -	Frank Hawkins, -	Derby,
" - - -	George W. Atherton,	New Haven,
First Lieutenant,	Charles T. Martin, Jr.,	Hartford,
" " - -	George C. Ripley, -	Norwich,
" " - -	Sanford B. Palmer,	Sharon,
" " - -	George N. Mallory, -	New Haven,
" " - -	William H. Marshall,	Greenwich,
" " - -	Henry A. Peck, -	Bristol,
" " - -	Henry H. Lincoln, -	Coventry,
" " - -	Francis G. Hickerson,	Derby,
" " - -	Bradley S. Keith, -	New Canaan,
" " - -	Frank S. Bond, -	New York,
" " - -	Frank Hawkins, -	Derby,
" " - -	Albert T. Campbell,	Voluntown,
" " - -	Mark Tomlinson, -	Derby,
" " - -	William M. Webb, -	New London,
Second Lieutenant	Benjamin Wright, -	Greenwich,
" " - -	George H. Brown, -	New London,
" " - -	Henry E. Chitty, -	"
" " - -	James H. Lindsley, -	North Haven,
" " - -	William L. Savage, -	Greenwich,
" " - -	Ebenezer G. Allen, -	New Haven,
" " - -	Henry A. Peck, -	Bristol,
" " - -	Francis G. Hickerson,	Derby,
" " - -	Henry H. Lincoln, -	Coventry,
" " - -	Bradley S. Keith,	New Canaan,

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
February 18, 1863,	
November 21, 1862,	
February 18, 1863,	
August 5, 1862,	
September 10, "	
October 4, 1861,	
March 14, 1864,	
July 21, 1862,	Resigned February 17, 1864.
" 21, "	
September 5, "	Dismissed October 2, 1863.
October 16, 1861,	
December 14, "	
August 4, 1862,	
December 14, "	
October 25, "	
November 21, "	
" 21, "	
August 28, 1863,	
" 28, "	
" 28, "	
March 14, "	Resigned June 1, 1863.
August 4, 1862,	
January 19, 1863,	
February 18, "	
December 26, 1862,	
November 21, "	
August 28, 1863,	
" 28, "	
" 28, "	
" 28, "	
March 29, 1862,	Resigned May 5, 1863.
November 15, "	Promoted to be Captain, August 28, 1863.
October 25, "	" " " " 28, "
March 14, 1863,	Dismissed September 18, 1863.
November 21, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, August 28, 1863.
" 15, "	
February 18, 1863,	
November 21, 1862,	
October 20, "	
August 28, 1863,	
February 18, "	Resigned August 3, 1863.
December 26, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 28, 1863.
October 25, "	" " 1st " " 28, "
March 14, 1863,	" " 1st " " 28, "
November 21, 1862,	" " 1st " " 28, "

During the past year this regiment has been stationed in the Department of the South, and composed part of the force before Charleston. It performed most arduous duty in the trenches on Morris Island, but did not take part in the assaults upon the fortifications.

In October it embarked from Morris Island, and proceeded to St. Augustine, Fla., where it has since remained.

I herewith append a report of the capture of a detail from this regiment in December.

The original members of the Tenth have again devoted themselves to the service of their country, by enlisting for another term of three years or during the war. The re-enlisted veterans are now at home on furlough.

HEAD-QUARTERS 10TH REG'T CONN. VOLS., }
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., Dec. 31, 1863. }

BRIG. GEN'L H. J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut,—

GENERAL:

I have the honor to report the loss of twenty-two men of my command yesterday, under the following circumstances. Thirty-three enlisted men were detailed from the regiment, under command of Lieut. Walker of the 24th Regt. Mass. Vols., to guard a party of Pioneers, chopping wood outside our lines. The guard were surprised when about three miles from our outer pickets, by a largely superior force of the enemy. One man was killed, twenty-one taken prisoners, and the commanding officer mortally wounded.

Enclosed you will find a list of the men killed and captured.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

J. L. OTIS,

Colonel Comdg. the Regiment.

Names of the Men Killed and taken Prisoners, Dec. 30th, 1863.

K I L L E D .

COMPANY I.

Private, William C. Burns.

PRISONERS.

COMPANY A.

Privates, John F. Sheppard.
George H. Seward.

COMPANY B.

Corporal, Edward H. Risley.
Privates, Sanford D. Parker.
Thaddeus W. Post.

COMPANY C.

Private, John Hollister.

COMPANY D.

Privates, James Reid.
Douglass Owen.

COMPANY E.

Privates, Thomas Bryan.
William Davis.

COMPANY F.

Privates, Alexander Bruts.
Morril B. Chesley.
Henry F. Champlin.

COMPANY G.

Privates, James A. Whaley.
William C. Wood.

COMPANY H.

Privates, Andrew Johnson.
William H. Johnson.
John C. Labar.

COMPANY I.

Privates, William S. Chamberlain.
James H. Burns.

COMPANY K.

George Barton.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Griffin A. Stedman, Jr.,	Hartford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	William C. Moegling, -	Danbury,
Major, - - -	Joseph H. Converse,	Windsor Locks,
Chaplain, - - -	Henry S. DeForest,	New Haven,
Surgeon, - - -	James B. Whitcomb,	Brooklyn,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Dwight Satterlee, -	Ledyard,
1st " "	Charles H. Rogers, -	Plainfield,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	G. Berry Reynolds,	Sprague,
2d " "	Dwight Satterlee, -	Ledyard,
2d " "	Harvey S. Carpenter,	Tolland,
Captain, - - -	John Kies, - -	Daysville,
" - - -	Jared E. Lewis, - -	New Haven,
" - - -	William H. Sackett,	Hartford,
" - - -	Henry J. McDonald,	Danbury,
" - - -	Randall Rice, -	Plainfield,
" - - -	Francis T. Brown, -	Winsted,
" - - -	Adelbert Schoenherr,	New Haven,
" - - -	Charles Warren, -	Stafford,
" - - -	Joseph H. Nickerson, -	Norwich,
" - - -	George A. Fisher, -	Stafford,
First Lieutenant, -	George W. Davis, -	
" " -	Amos T. Allen, -	Cornwall,
" " -	J. Randall Kerr, -	Fairfield,
" " -	Hartwell Cady, -	
" " -	Samuel C. Barnum, -	Norfolk,
" " -	Frederick Schlachter,	New Haven,
" " -	Charles Warren, -	Stafford,
" " -	Joseph Nickerson, -	Norwich,
Second Lieutenant,	Remus Robinson, -	Willimantic,
" " -	Morris Kraszynske, -	Danbury,
" " -	James E. Fuller, -	Norwich,
" " -	Edward W. Bliss, -	Hartford,
" " -	William E. Horton,	Jewett City,
" " -	Horace L. Harvey, -	Windsor,
" " -	John Sniffin, - -	Danbury,
" " -	Charles H. Simmons,	Ashford,
" " -	Samuel B. Horne, -	Winchester,
" " -	Isaac S. Lyon, - -	Hartford,
" " -	John S. Lester, -	Woodstock,
" " -	Hartwell Cady, - -	
" " -	Jerome P. Bates, -	Suffield,

ELEVENH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 17, 1862,	
“ 17, “	
October 11, “	
August 15, 1863,	
October 23, 1861,	
June 3, 1863,	
October 19, 1861,	Resigned May 13, 1863.
January 22, 1864,	
February 21, 1863,	Promoted to be 1st Ass't Surg., June 3, 1863.
October 7, “	Commission revoked, and re-commissioned in the
March 31, 1862,	[20th Regiment.
July 27, “	
October 27, “	
December 2, “	
“ 17, “	
January 1, 1863,	
“ 1, “	
July 18, “	
August 6, “	
October 27, 1862,	Honorably discharged April 22, 1863.
April 5, “	
October 27, “	
“ 27, “	
July 18, 1863,	
June 16, 1862,	
“ 21, “	Resigned June 2, 1863.
October 27, “	Promoted to be Captain, July 18, 1863.
“ 30, “	“ “ “ August 6, 1863.
March 18, “	
July 17, “	
October 27, “	
August 2, “	
January 17, 1863,	
March 26, “	
July 18, “	
“ 18, “	
“ 18, “	[tenant, in Signal Corps.
March 25, 1862,	Resigned July 10, 1863, and appointed 1st Lieu-
July 27, “	Resigned May 11, 1863.
October 21, “	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, July 18, 1863.
January 27, “	Resigned June 4th, 1863.

During the year the 11th has remained in the Department of Virginia, and has participated in no important engagements. At the siege of Suffolk, from the 11th of April until the 3d of May, it was on constant and active duty in the defense of that place. On the 24th of April, it took part in the reconnoissance from Suffolk under command of Brigadier General Corcoran. The casualties were:

Killed. Sergeant David Andrus, Company A.

Wounded. Private Charles Morgan, Company K.

On the 4th of May, it was again engaged in a reconnoissance, in which it met with the following losses.

W O U N D E D .

COMPANY A.

Private, Samuel Bassett,—in leg.

COMPANY F.

Private, John Bracken,—slightly.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - -	Ledyard Colburn, -	Derby,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Frank H. Peck, -	New Haven,
Major, - - -	George N. Lewis, -	Hartford,
Adjutant, - -	James E. Smith, -	"
" - - -	George A. Harmount, -	New Haven,
Chaplain, - -	James H. Bradford,	"
Quartermaster, -	Henry Tuttle, - -	"
Surgeon, - - -	William R. Brownell,	Hartford,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	James R. Cummings, -	Winsted,
2d " - - -	Jairus F. Lines, -	New Haven,
Captain, - - -	Samuel H. Granniss, -	"
" - - -	Leonard A. Dickinson,	Hartford,
" - - -	Sidney E. Clark, -	New Haven,
" - - -	Lester E. Braley, -	Willimantic,
" - - -	John W. De Forest, -	New Haven,
" - - -	John Brennan, -	Hartford,
" - - -	James D. Roche, -	Stonington,
" - - -	Hiram F. Chappell,	New London,
" - - -	John P. Lowell, -	New Haven,
" - - -	Albert C. Hendricks,	"
" - - -	Stephen D. Byxbee, -	South Norwalk,

COMPANY G.

Captain, Randall H. Rice,—in left arm, seriously.

MISSING.

COMPANY I.

Private, August Didier.

From the 20th of June, to the 14th of July, the Regiment was engaged in an expedition under General Dix, in the direction of Hanover, Va. A march of about 200 miles was accomplished before the regiment returned to its original position.

It has been brigaded with the 8th, 15th and 16th Regiments, forming what has been known as the Connecticut Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Edward Harland. A large part of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, have visited the State on furlough and returned again to the Department of Virginia.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
January 31, 1863,	-
" 31, "	
" 31, "	
September 23, "	
April 1, "	Discharged to accept promotion, Sept. 23, 1863.
February 12, 1862,	
October 1, 1863,	
November 9, 1861,	
" 16, 1862,	
March 14, 1863,	
November 20, 1861,	
" 20, "	
" 20, "	
" 20, "	
July 4, 1862,	
September 20, "	
November 19, "	
April 1, 1863,	
October 1, "	
November 20, 1861, Resigned July 6, 1863.	

Twelfth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant, -	Charles O'Neil, Jr.,	New Haven,
" " - -	A. Dwight McCall, -	Yantic,
" " - -	Stephen Ball, - -	New Haven,
" " - -	William S. Buckley, -	Hartford,
" " - -	Theodore Clark, -	New Haven,
" " - -	Charles Laurie,	Hartford,
" " - -	William Berry, -	Manchester,
" " - -	Francis Smith, - -	New Haven,
" " - -	George W. Stedman,	Stonington,
" " - -	Albert C. Hendricks, -	New Haven,
" " - -	John P. Lowell, -	"
" " - -	George H. Hanks, -	Hartford,
" " - -	George A. Harmount,	New Haven,
" " - -	James L. Francis, -	Hartford,
" " - -	James E. Smith, -	"
Second Lieutenant,	Joseph P. Crossman, -	Norwalk,
" " - -	Henry J. Fletcher, -	Southington,
" " - -	Edwin W. Bushnell, -	Westbrook,
" " - -	Horace E. Phelps, -	Windsor Locks,
" " - -	George M. Benton, -	New Haven,
" " - -	Henry S. Taintor, -	Windham,
" " - -	Theodore Clark, - -	New Haven,
" " - -	Stanton Allyn, -	Ledyard,
" " - -	William Berry, - -	Manchester,
" " - -	Charles Laurie, -	Hartford,
" " - -	Francis Smith, - -	New Haven,
" " - -	Charles O. Roome, -	Louisiana,
" " - -	George W. Stedman, -	Stonington,

Since April 1st, 1863, this regiment has remained attached to the army under General Banks in Louisiana, and has borne a conspicuous part in the siege of Port Hudson. Col. Colburn having been on detached service during the entire year, the command has devolved on Lieut. Col. F. H. Peck.

I give herewith official reports of the various engagements in which the regiment has participated, with lists of casualties. It will be seen that its losses have been severe.

The regiment is now in the State on furlough, over three-fourths having re-enlisted as veterans. The men are under orders to report on the 7th of April, when the regiment will return to the Department of the Gulf.

Twelfth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
November 20, 1861,	
" 20, "	
June 11, 1862,	
July 4, "	
April 1, 1863,	
October 1, "	
" 1, "	
December 9, "	
March 19, 1864,	
November 20, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, October 1, 1863.
" 20, "	" " " April 1, "
June 28, 1862,	Discharged to accept promotion, Sept. 2, 1863.
" 12, "	Promoted to be Adjutant, April 1, 1863.
September 20, 1862,	Died October 26, 1863.
November 19, "	Promoted to be Adjutant, September 23, 1863.
May 1, "	
February 4, 1863,	
April 1, "	
October 1, "	
December 9, "	
January 4, 1862,	Resigned August 19, 1863.
November 20, 1861,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, April 1, 1863.
" 20, "	Died August 28, 1863, at Brashear City, La.
June 11, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1863.
July 4, "	" " 1st " " 1, "
September 20, "	" " 1st " Dec. 9, "
June 24, 1863,	Resigned January 15, 1864.
March 1, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 19, 1864.

HEAD-QUARTERS 12TH REGT. CONN. VOLS., }
 BRASHEAR CITY, LA., April 5th, 1863. }

J. D. WILLIAMS, *

Adjutant-General:

SIR,—

On the 27th day of March, Company A. of this regiment, thirty-five men, embarked on board the gunboat Diana, in connection with one company from the 160th N. Y., to make a reconnoissance into Grand Lake to the mouth of the Teche. Returning through Atchafalaya, they were fired upon near Pattersonville, and after a severe fight of an hour, were all captured.

They are said to have fought with the greatest gallantry, and only

surrendered when surrounded by greatly superior numbers, after the boat had become disabled.

After the gunners of the boat had been driven from their pieces by the enemy's sharp-shooters, Lieut. Buckley, with the assistance of a small boy, loaded and fired a twenty-pound Parrott gun three times, the last time sending ramrod and all.

The names of the wounded are :

Francis Dowd, arm shot off, (since died.)

Samuel N. Tripp.

John H. Steele.

John Swift.

Charles Montour.

Sergeant-Major Charles Sherman, slightly in the hand.

Lieutenant Francis, who accompanied the expedition, shot through the body.

The enlisted men were paroled on the 30th, and are now in camp at Brashear City.

Respectfully,

F. H. PECK,

Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Regiment.

HEAD-QUARTERS 12TH REGT. CONN. VOLS., }
IN THE FIELD, NEAR OPELOUSAS, LA., April 22d, 1863. }

J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General:

SIR,—

I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the 12th Regiment Conn. Vols., during the recent expedition to this point.

We left Brashear City, La., on the 9th of April, 1863, and proceeded to Berwick, where we remained until the 11th, when we marched to a point one mile above Pattersonville, Company B being thrown forward as skirmishers.

We bivouacked for the night, and on the 12th marched forward on the left of the brigade, in support of Carruth's 6th Mass. Battery on our right, our front being covered by Company A thrown forward as skirmishers. During the day our skirmishers were constantly engaged with those of the enemy, but sustained no loss. During the afternoon we came under the fire of the enemy's artillery, when an engagement

ensued, which lasted until night. At dark we withdrew out of range of the enemy's guns, and bivouacked in line of battle upon the left of the brigade line. On the 13th, soon after daylight, the regiment was formed in support of the 21st Indiana Battery, which opened upon the enemy's fortifications, and gunboat "Diana," which had taken position upon their left. After the silencing and withdrawal of the "Diana," the regiment was advanced to the front of the enemy's works, and successively during the day supported Carruth's, Mack's, Duryea's, and Bainbridge's batteries. Companies E, F and G were advanced as skirmishers, and approached to speaking distance of the enemy's intrenchments. They were actively engaged during the whole afternoon, with very apparent effect. All our casualties occurred during this engagement. The battle was continued till some time after dark, when we bivouacked upon the field in line of battle. During the night the enemy's works were evacuated. On the 14th we marched in pursuit through Franklin. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th, we marched through Jeanerets, New Iberia, and St. Martinsville, without special incident. On the 18th, we rested near Vermilionville. On the 19th, renewed our march for Opelousas, where we arrived on Monday evening, the 20th.

We are distant from New Orleans one hundred and eighty miles, and from Alexandria, on the Red River, about seventy-five miles.

The patient endurance, by the men of the regiment, of the fatigues and privations of the long march, in their eagerness to overtake and again engage the routed enemy, deserves the highest praise. Captains Granniss and Brennan, with their companies as skirmishers, on the 11th and 12th, did most creditable service.

The coolness and pertinacity with which the companies of Captains Braley and Byxbee annoyed the gunners of the enemy during the entire afternoon of the 13th, under a fire of grape and canister and repeated volleys of musketry, reflect the highest credit upon the courage and skill of the officers and soldiers of those companies present.

I take pleasure in mentioning the efficient support of Major Lewis during the progress of the expedition.

Our wounded were promptly cared for by Dr. Cummings, Acting Surgeon.

Chaplain Bradford is deserving of great praise for the fearless activity with which he ministered to the suffering during the battle and the night following.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK H. PECK,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding

12th Connecticut Volunteers.

P. S. Lieutenant Francis, who was wounded and captured on the Diana on the 28th of March, was recaptured at Franklin, where he now remains in hospital, receiving all possible attention.

F. H. P.

HEAD QUARTERS 12th REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.
IN CAMP, NEAR OPELOUSAS, LA., April 26, 1863.

List of killed and wounded of the 12th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in the engagement of April 13th, 1863, one mile above Pattersonville, La.

KILLED.

COMPANY E.

Private, Samuel Morehouse.

COMPANY H.

Private, Charles E. Steele.

WOUNDED.

COMPANY B.

Corporal, William Deming,—in the leg, slightly.

COMPANY C.

2d Lieutenant, Henry S. Taintor,—in the arm, slightly.

COMPANY D.

Private, Joseph Pickington,—in the back, slightly.

COMPANY E.

Privates, James L. Howard,—in face and hand, seriously.

Walter Dikeman,—in the foot, slightly.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant, Horace Hull,—in the shoulder, seriously.

Corporal, David Wing,—in the head, slightly.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant, Andrew H. Davidson,—in the shoulder, slightly.

Private, Timothy O. Sullivan,—in the jaw, seriously.

COMPANY H.

Private, Howard Hale,—in the abdomen, (since died.)

COMPANY I.

Privates, James Touhey,—in the arm, slightly.

Benjamin Brockett,—in the back, slightly.

COMPANY K.

Private, Edmund Condon.

Total killed,	-	-	-	-	2
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Total wounded,	-	-	-	-	13
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Aggregate killed and wounded,					15
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G. A. HARMOUNT,

Adjutant.

HEAD-QUARTERS 12TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR DONALDSONVILLE,

July 10th, 1863.

BRIG. GEN. HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General,

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the 25th day of May, 1863, on which day we arrived in rear of the belt of woods a mile or near in depth, which encircles the fortifications of Port Hudson. At five o'clock on the morning of the 27th, our brigade advanced in line through the woods, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, and reaching the clearing in front shortly after six. We were received, as we emerged, with volleys from artillery and infantry. I received orders from General Dwight, temporarily in command of our brigade, to advance to the front and left and silence the artillery, which was firing grape and canister into our lines. We moved by the flank under a heavy fire past four

pieces, and took up a suitable position. Three companies were sent forward as skirmishers and soon came upon the skirmishers of the enemy whom they drove before them. A detachment was sent from inside the works which attempted to turn our flank. Our left being entirely unsupported, I sent one company, which succeeded by sharp fighting in repelling the attack. The entire regiment was finally engaged, and by noon had succeeded in driving the enemy inside the parapet, and in a short time afterward had silenced four pieces of artillery, two of which being field pieces were withdrawn, the other two (mounted *en barbette*,) the two wings of the regiment relieved each other in guarding till late in the day. Our line did not halt until it reached the parapet, and at one time the extreme right had succeeded in scaling the work, but, for want of harmonious support of other corps, were compelled to rest satisfied with holding the position. The day closed with an armistice, when we were relieved by another regiment, and rejoined our brigade upon the right of the center.

From this time until June 10th, the regiment was on duty day and night, as sharpshooters, behind hastily constructed works of logs and earth, and within about one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's breastworks. On the night of June the 10th, four companies were ordered to be thrown forward as skirmishers to form part of a continuous line around the works with the design of compelling the enemy to disclose the position of his artillery. Orders were also given by the brigade commanders to scale and occupy the works if possible. Companies A, B, F, and K were sent out and advanced, at the signal arranged, through a deep intervening ravine obstructed by fallen trees and underbrush. They received a volley from the enemy as they came up, but pressed on to the base of the parapet. The regiments on our right and left failed to support us, thus giving the enemy an opportunity to concentrate their troops against us with terrible effect. Company G was afterward ordered forward to cover the withdrawal of our men. Skirmishing was continued until daylight, when they were recalled bringing in most of the killed and wounded. The casualties of this night were greater in proportion to the number engaged than in any other single engagement during the entire siege. The gallantry of the officers and men can not be too highly praised. They received conspicuous mention from our Division Commander.

On the 14th of June, a general attack was made upon the entire front of the fortifications. For the sake of secrecy, the position selected for the assault had not been announced. At one o'clock, A. M., we received orders to move. A guide was sent from head-quarters

to conduct us to our position in the line. He was joined afterwards by a Staff Officer, through whose unfortunate ignorance we were led three times the necessary distance through the woods, and at one time were rendered most anxious. He was shortly joined by a third, and with their combined aid reached the point selected before daylight. We advanced immediately to the front through a covered way, passing in our way the 91st N. Y. with hand grenades, and the 24th Conn. with sacks of cotton, and deployed as skirmishers to the left, the 75th N. Y. being deployed upon our right. The line was advanced cautiously, the men availing themselves of the irregularities of the ground for cover, until our right rested upon the line of a ridge not more than fifty yards from the "priest's cap." At other points, the line advanced even nearer. A sharp fire was kept up on both sides until noon, when the original plan of operations was abandoned. The regiment was withdrawn after dark in perfect order and returned to its former position.

Lieutenant Theodore Clark of Company F, deserves mention for conspicuous courage during this engagement. The regiment from this time until the final surrender was engaged as before.

On the night of the 8th of July, for the first time since we advanced to the front, we were permitted to sleep without an uninterrupted accompaniment of artillery and musketry. On the 9th, with martial music and flying colors, we marched into Port Hudson. That evening, we took transports and arrived at this place on the 10th.

I enclose a list of casualties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK H. PECK,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Regiment.

List of casualties in 12th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, during the siege of Port Hudson, La.

K I L L E D .

- COMPANY B.

Sergeant, Edward Carley, May 27th.

Privates, Eugene Sinclair, "

Thomas Tracy, May 29th.

Edwin N. Couch, June 10th.

COMPANY C.

Private, William B. Candee, June 19th.

COMPANY D.

Private, Sylvester A. Gilbert.

COMPANY E.

1st Sergeant, George W. McCauless, June 10th.

Private, George H. Young, May 28th.

COMPANY G.

Private, William E. Sweet, June 1st.

COMPANY H.

Private, Henry Hayden, June 9th.

COMPANY K.

Privates, Henry Lloyd, May 29th.

Edwin Cubberly, June 14th.

W O U N D E D .

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Frank H. Peck,—hand fractured by shell; contusion in head by bullet, May 28th.

Major, George N. Lewis,—severe, shot through body, May 27th.

Surgeon, William R. Brownell,—contusion of shoulder by bullet, May 28th.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant, Henry J. Ruggles,—foot, May 27th.

Privates, Albert C. Smith, " June 10th.

Reuben Cook,—side, " "

Morris Healton,—leg, " "

George Holmes,—shoulder, " "

Joseph W. Simmons,—arm, " "

COMPANY B.

Captain, Samuel H. Granniss,—leg, June 10th.

Corporals, John Whiton,—shoulder, " "

William Smith,—hand, May 27th.

James B. Anderson, " " 28th.

Privates, James H. Lane,—shoulder, May 28th.
 Henry T. Bradley “ June 10th.
 William H. Cate,—arm, “ “
 Edward Clark,—knee, “ “
 Smith Downs,—arm, “ “
 Joseph Davison,—leg, “ “
 Arthur Fairman, “ “ “
 George Green,—side, “ “
 Richard Goodsell,—arm, “ “
 James Kinneen,—hand, “ “
 Frank A. Metcalf, “ “ “
 George H. Nash,—leg, “ “
 Russell B. Porter,—shot through body, June 10th.
 John Bowen,—June 10th.

COMPANY C.

Corporal, Francis H. Lucas,—thigh, May 29th.
Private, Connor Reynolds,—shoulder, June 14th.

COMPANY D.

Lieutenant, Henry J. Fletcher,—foot, May 28th.
Privates, Bernard J. Fetherson,—arm, May 27th.
 Frederick F. Blodget,—leg, June 10th.
 William Hull,—foot, “ “
 Hendrick Weber,—shoulder, “ “
 Frank B. Getchell,—head, “ 14th.

COMPANY E.

Corporal, Eli Northrop—head, June 14th.
Privates, Patrick Fennan,—foot, May 27th.
 Patrick Loftus,—thigh, “ 10th.
 John Grady, “ “ 18th.

COMPANY F.

Captain, Sidney E. Clark,—thigh, June 10th.
Sergeant, Dayton R. Scranton,—shoulder, severe, June 14th.
Corporals, George B. Dodge,—head, slight, May 27th.
 Joseph V. Evarts,—thigh, since died, May 28th.
Privates, Philip Solly,—thigh, May 27th.
 William Bradley,—breast, May 30th.
 Alonzo Kinney,—arm, June 14th.

COMPANY G.

Lieutenant, George W. Stedman,—shot through neck, May 27th.

Sergeant, James Farrell,—foot, May 28th.

Corporals, Albert H. Comins,—foot, May 31st.

Charles H. Greene,—neck, June 11th.

Herbert F. Williams,—breast, June 14th.

Privates, Locke W. Loring,—since died, May 27th.

Albert Baker, “ “ July 5th.

Austin Adams,—finger, July 3d.

Curtis S. Arnold,—neck, June 14th.

Joel K. Bitgood,—arm, May 29th.

Edward Bolan,—neck, June 14th.

John O. Foley,—neck and finger, June 4th.

Walter D. Handall,—hand, “ 14th.

Lemuel A. Smith,—leg, “ “

William Trant,—May 27th, finger ; taken prisoner, and re-taken, July 9th.

COMPANY H.

Captain, John Brennan,—left arm fractured by bullet, May 27th.

Sergeant, Solomon E. Whiting,—head, June 14th.

Privates, William Brennan,—hand, “ “

William C. Wheeler,—head, “ “

James Mahoney,—hand, “ “

Patrick Conway,—right arm shot off, June 14th.

Edward Connors,—head, hand and arm, May 30th.

Charles L. Griffin,—arm, June 13th.

John Holland,—leg, May 27th.

Hugh Monroe,—shoulder, “ “

William Nelson,—neck, “ “

Samuel McElworth,—at Donaldsonville, July 13th.

COMPANY I.

1st Sergeant, William H. Stalee,—head, June 14th.

Sergeant, Charles L. Collins,—side, since died, July 3d.

Corporal, Frederick J. Hitchcock,—head, June 15th.

Privates, Solon R. Atkins,—lungs, since died, May 27th.

George W. Ferris,—leg, “ “

William H. Lane,—heel, “ “

William J. Newell,—lungs, since died, “ “

Privates, Horace D. Megin,—thumb, June 5th.
 Thomas Carpenter,—hand, “ 14th. “
 Henry Luft,—arm, “ “
 William A. Hough,—knee, July 5th.
 Thomas Rowland,—hand, at Donaldsonville, July 13th.

COMPANY K.

Captain, John D. Roche,—foot, June 10th.
Sergeant, Alexander W. Avery,—arm.
Corporal, William Harvey,—finger and leg, May 27th.
Privates, Cornelius Burgoyne,—finger, “ “
 Grosvenor Ball,—head, June 10th.
 Lyman H. Lord,—shoulder, “ “
 Chester H. Loomis,—thigh, “ “
 Albert M. Perkins,—groin, “ “
 Ori E. Chapman,—head, “ 14th.
 Patrick Barnes,—face, “ 30th.
 Thomas Sweeney,—back, July 8th.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	-	12
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	-	9
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	-	87
	Total, -	-	-	-	-	108

G. A. HARMOUNT,

Adjutant.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Charles D. Blinn, -	West Cornwall,
" - - -	Henry W. Birge, -	Norwich,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Homer B. Sprague, -	New Haven,
" " -	Alexander Warner, -	Woodstock,
" " -	Charles D. Blinn, -	West Cornwall,
Major, - - -	Apollos Comstock, -	New Canaan,
" - - -	Richard E. Holcomb, -	Granby,
" - - -	Alfred Mitchell, -	Norwich,
" - - -	Homer B. Sprague, -	New Haven,
Adjutant, - - -	George W. Whittlesey,	Norwich,
Chaplain, - - -	Henry Upson, -	Berlin,
Quartermaster, -	Joseph B. Bromley,	Norwich,
Surgeon, - - -	George Clary, -	Hartford,
" - - -	Nathan A. Fisher, -	Norwich,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Samuel McClellan, -	New Haven,
1st " "	George Clary, -	Hartford,
2d " "	Lucius W. Clark, -	Winchester,
2d " "	Nathan A. Fisher, -	Norwich,
2d " "	Samuel McClellan, -	New Haven,
Captain, - - -	Eugene Tisdale, -	New Britain,
" - - -	James J. McCord, -	Norwich,
" - - -	Denison H. Finley, -	Marlborough,
" - - -	Charles H. Cornwall, -	New Britain,
" - - -	William E. Bradley,	New Canaan,
" - - -	Perry Averill, -	Southbury,
" - - -	Frank Welles, -	Litchfield,
" - - -	Apollos Comstock, -	New Canaan,
" - - -	Charles D. Blinn, -	West Cornwall,
" - - -	Homer B. Sprague, -	New Haven,
" - - -	William M. Grosvenor,	"
" - - -	Charles J. Fuller, -	Hartford,
" - - -	Alfred Mitchell, -	Norwich,
First Lieutenant, -	Eugene Emmons Graves,	Thompson,
" " -	William F. Norman,	New Haven,
" " -	Robert A. Ripley, -	Norwich,
" " -	William P. Miner, -	"
" " -	Charles E. Tibbetts, -	Gaylord's Bridge,
" " -	Joseph S. A. Baker,	New Haven,
" " -	John C. Abbott, -	Norwich,
" " -	William Gardner, -	Hartford,
" " -	Louis Meisner, -	New Haven,
" " -	John C. Kinney, -	Darien,
" " -	William E. Bradley, -	New Canaan,
" " -	Perry Averill, -	Southbury,

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
November 5, 1863,	
" 2, 1861.	Promoted to be Brig.-General, Sept. 19, 1863.
" 5, 1863,	
" 5, 1861,	Resigned July 29, 1863.
October 5, 1863,	Promoted to be Colonel, November 5, 1863.
November 5, "	
" 5, 1861,	Appointed Colonel 1st La. Reg't, August, 1862.
May 12, 1863,	Declined appointment, September 22, 1863.
October 5, "	Promoted to be Lieut. Colonel, Nov. 5, 1863.
December 31, 1862,	Honorably discharged Oct. 9, 1863, for disability.
June 16, "	Resigned July 20, 1863.
November 12, 1861,	Honorably discharged December 29, 1863.
May 23, 1863,	
March 7, "	Declined commission.
July 9, "	
November 9, 1861,	Promoted to be Surgeon, May 23, 1863.
July 9, 1863,	
February 4, 1862,	Honorably discharged June 16, 1863.
March 14, 1863,	Promoted to be 1st Asst. Surgeon, July 9, 1863.
November 20, 1861,	
January 29, 1862,	
July 17, "	
September 1, "	
" 1, 1863,	
December 9, "	
January 29, 1864,	
November 20, 1861,	Promoted to be Major, November 5, 1863.
" 20, "	" " Lieut. Colonel, Oct. 5, "
January 7, 1862,	" " Major, " 5, "
December 31, "	Discharged to accept promotion, " 29, "
August 21, "	Resigned August 29, 1863.
February 14, "	{ Promoted to be Major, May 12, 1863, and declined appointment.
January 29, "	{ Resigned March 11, 1894.
" 27, 1863,	
December 31, 1862,	
February 20, 1863,	
December 15, 1862,	
" 15, "	
September 1, 1863,	
" 1, "	
December 9, "	
January 29, 1864,	
November 20, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, September 1, 1863.
" 20, "	" " " December 9, "

Thirteenth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant,	Frank Wells, - -	Litchfield,
" " -	Joseph Strickland, -	New London,
Second Lieutenant,	Charles H. Beaton, -	New Hartford,
" " -	Louis Beckwith, -	New London,
" " - -	Newton W. Perkins, -	New Britain,
" " -	George E. Fancher,	Norwalk,
" " - -	William Bishop, - -	Southington,
" " -	John J. Squier, -	Roxbury,
" " - -	Everett S. Dunbar, -	Sharon,
" " -	Frederick N. Stanley,	New Britain,
" " - -	John M. Lyman, -	Warren,
" " -	John C. Abbott, -	Norwich,
" " - -	Charles Daniels, - -	Winsted,
" " -	John C. Kinney, -	Darien,
" " - -	William Gardner, -	Hartford,
" " -	George B. Deming, -	West Hartford,
" " - -	Louis Meisner, - -	New Haven,

This regiment has also during the past year remained in the Department of the Gulf, and has taken part in several engagements.

I append the official report of the battle of Irish Bend and of the action of the regiment before Port Hudson. Also a continuous report from the Adjutant, of its movements from April, 1863, to the 6th of August. Colonel H. W. Birge, lately promoted to be Brigadier-General of volunteers, has during the year commanded a brigade or division, and the regiment has been under the command of other officers.

In June, General Banks called for one thousand volunteers for a storming party to lead an assault upon the works at Port Hudson. Colonel Birge immediately offered his services to lead the charge, and a large proportion of the officers and men of the 13th, volunteered. The assaulting party were immediately placed under command of Colonel Birge, and commenced drill and preparation for the work before them; but prior to the time finally appointed to carry the enemy's works by storm, the garrison of Port Hudson surrendered.

Thirteenth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date.	Remarks.
January 29, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, January 29, 1864.
December 15, "	Killed in assault on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863.
February 20, 1863,	
January 27, "	
December 15, 1862,	
August 25, 1863,	
" 25, "	
September 1, "	
" 1, "	
December 9, "	
January 29, 1864,	
" 29, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1863.
" 29, 1863,	Resigned January 8, 1864.
November 7, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, January 29, 1863.
December 15, "	" " 1st " Sept. 1, "
" 15, "	Resigned June 26, 1863.
" 15, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1863.

Since August the regiment has been stationed at Thibodeaux, La. A large number have re-enlisted, but have not yet returned to the State on furlough.

HEAD-QUARTERS 13TH REGT. CONN. VOLS., }
WASHINGTON, LA., April 24th, 1863. }

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut:

SIR:—

Owing to the constant marching of the army, I have been unable to make any report of the action at Irish Bend, April 14th, 1863, at any earlier date. I was ordered on the morning of the 14th, by Col. Henry W. Birge, commanding 3d Brigade, to march my regiment in the rear of the Brigade, supporting Roger's Battery. We had marched but a short distance, some two miles, when I was ordered to move forward and form a line of battle, with my right resting on the road and the left extending towards the bayou. Company B, Lieutenant Bradley commanding, was here detached from my regiment for the support of one section of Roger's Battery, consequently was not under my command during the action. Soon as my line was formed, I was

ordered to move forward and attack the enemy. I immediately ordered Company A, Lieutenant Tibbetts commanding, to deploy as skirmishers. I then advanced through a grove, and soon came to an open field, beyond and on the border of which the enemy was formed with artillery and infantry. No sooner had I emerged from the woods, than firing commenced with great vigor on both sides. I ordered a charge forward, and never was an order more promptly obeyed.

The sure aim of the skirmishers with the Sharps' Rifles at the commencement of the battle, and the deadly volleys of the line so steadily advancing, threw the enemy in disorder, causing his infantry to break and his artillery to retreat at a rapid rate. We succeeded in capturing two caissons, one limber with the ammunition, four artillery horses with harnesses, one officer's horse with saddle and equipments, several swords, a quantity of small arms, and between fifty and sixty prisoners, and one silk embroidered rebel flag bearing the following inscription: "The Ladies of Franklin to the St. Mary's Cannoniers."

After scaling the fence, I occupied the ground held by the enemy when the action commenced, he retreating back into the woods, firing upon us from behind stumps and trees. Soon as I halted my command, I saw, with surprise, the right of our line on the opposite side of the road being driven back. I was then some twenty rods beyond the enemy's line of battle, and liable at any time to be cut off in my rear. I here ordered bayonets fixed, and the officers and men were all eager and anxious to charge through the woods, but knowing the critical situation in which I was then placed, with the enemy in my front and very strong on my right flank, extending quite a distance in my rear, I ordered Chaplain Upson, who was ever ready to perform any duty assigned him, to communicate with my commanding officers, inform them of my situation, and ask that I be supported immediately. Very soon Colonel Birge arrived, and informed me General Grover had ordered supports forward, and in the mean time, before their arrival, I had better fall back across the field to the edge of the grove, and there hold my position, which I accordingly did.

As soon as support arrived, I was again ordered forward, and advanced into and through the woods to the outer edge without meeting any resistance save a few stragglers; here ended the action of the day. I can not but again refer to the charge made by the regiment on the enemy's battery. Every officer discharged his duty faithfully, and every soldier seemed eager to press forward to accomplish the object before him. As it is my duty to mention names for merito-

rious conduct, I can not do less than give the names of all the officers engaged in the action. Doctor Clary, Assistant Surgeon, was at his post, faithfully attending to his duties.

The following is a list of officers engaged in action.

Field and Staff Officers.

George W. Whittlesey, Adjutant.

George Clary, Assistant Surgeon.

Henry Upson, Chaplain.

Commanding Officers of Companies.

Charles D. Blinn,	Captain Company C.		
Eugene Tisdale,	"	"	E.
James J. McCord,	"	"	F.
Homer B. Sprague,	"	"	H.
William M. Grosvenor,	"	"	I.
William E. Bradley,	1st Lieutenant Company B.		
Perry Averill,	"	"	D.
Charles E. Tibbetts,	"	"	A.
Joseph S. A. Baker,	"	"	G.
William F. Norman,	"	"	K.

Other Line Officers.

Frank Wells,	1st Lieutenant Company I.		
Joseph Strickland,	"	"	F.
Robert A. Ripley,	"	"	C.
John C. Kinney,	2d Lieutenant Company A.		
Louis Beckwith,	"	"	B.
Newton W. Perkins,	"	"	C.
Charles H. Beaton,	"	"	E.
George B. Deming,	"	"	H.
Louis Meisner,	"	"	I.
Charles Daniels,	"	"	K.

List of casualties in 13th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, at battle of Irish Bend, La., April 14th, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Warner, commanding.

K I L L E D.

COMPANY A.

1st Sergeant, Frank E. Stanley.

Private, John O'Brien.

COMPANY B.

Privates, Charles H. Tomlinson.

Eli B. Blackman.

Benjamin O. Sarles.

COMPANY C.

Corporal, Edwin Nickerson.

COMPANY I.

Corporal, Leonard G. Roth.

W O U N D E D .

COMPANY A.

Sergeant, Frank W. Stanley,—severely.

Privates, Thomas Hurley,

Thomas Coyne,

John Smith,

John Freed, since died.

COMPANY B.

Private, Benjamin Grouse.

COMPANY C.

Corporal, George Sperry.

Privates, Ira Marshall,—seriously.

George Erwin.

Leopold Verdella.

COMPANY D.

Corporal, Walter Skiff.

Privates, Henry J. Tucker.

John Shandua.

Hugh Doran.

John B. Johnson.

COMPANY E.

Private, James Greer.

COMPANY F.

Corporals, George Brown.

George B. Ingham.

Privates, Conrad Midsch.
William Black.
Orrin M. Price.
John Karney.

COMPANY G.

Corporal, Jacob Joab.
Privates, Andrew Hackett.
John Suarman.
Maurice Newhouse.
Antoine Schlasser.

COMPANY H.

Captain, Homer B. Sprague,—slightly.
1st Sergeant, Alfred Russell,—seriously.
Sergeant, Nathaniel Brown,—slightly.
Corporal, Nelson H. Booth.
Privates, David Cromwell.
Michael Higgany.
I. Conzelman.
V. Leitner.
L. Wolf.
Michael McGrath.
William G. Vanderwater.
Thomas Slade.

COMPANY I.

2d Lieutenant, Joseph Strickland, slightly.
Privates, Jeremiah Coffee.
Charles Hecker.
William Serck.

COMPANY K.

Lieutenant, John C. Kinney,—slightly.
Privates, Thomas McDermot.
Vengel Soupup.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Enlisted Men, - - -	7
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers, - -	3
	Enlisted Men, - - -	43
Aggregate killed and wounded,		<hr/> 53

The Ambulance Corps, under the charge of Hospital Steward William Bishop, rendered great service, closely following the line, administering to the dying and promptly removing the wounded from the field.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. WARNER,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding,

13th Connecticut Volunteers.

HEAD-QUARTERS 13TH CONN. VOLS.
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, June 14th, 1863.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to report the action taken by the 13th Connecticut Volunteers, in the engagement of the 14th inst., before Port Hudson, as follows:

As per order, we moved from our position in rear of Duryea's Battery, at 2½ A. M., to the Jackson Road, and rested near the bridge on the right of said road, (going toward Port Hudson,) in rear of the rifle pits, where the remaining regiments of the brigade joined us. At daylight we were ordered forward and moved to the plateau beyond the rifle pits, and rested on left of the road in rear of 1st Brigade. At seven A. M., we were ordered to support the 1st Brigade as they moved on the enemy's works. The 13th held the right of our brigade, and following by the flank along the ravine close in rear of the 1st, the regiment filed into line, the right forming under cover of a ridge of ground about one hundred yards from the enemy's works. As there was not room enough to form the whole regiment in line there, I ordered Lieutenant Gardner, Acting Adjutant, to take the five left companies, pass through a ravine, and form in line under cover of another ridge on the left of the ravine, and nearly parallel with the right. Soon after, Lieutenant Gardner was wounded, as also Captain Grosvenor, Company I, still the left moved steadily to the position referred to. At this point, Colonel Holcomb, commanding 1st Brigade, fell while leading his command to the charge, and his right gave way. I ordered my right to advance to their support, which they did under a very heavy fire from the enemy's works. Lieutenant Strickland, commanding Company F, fell here, killed in-

stantly, still they maintained the position nobly. At this time, I ordered the regiment to file around the left of this position, and move forward through a ravine to a height which overlooked the enemy's works and not more than twenty or thirty yards from them. As this was the nearest point I could reach without a direct assault of the enemy's works which we had no instructions to do, I concluded to maintain that position and await orders. A regular detail of sharpshooters were kept at work on the brow of the height till sunset, when a strong picket was ordered to occupy it, which we did till about ten P. M., when we were relieved and ordered to our old position which we left on the morning of the action. We lost twenty-two killed and wounded, which I have reported with name, rank and company in full.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CAPTAIN A. COMSTOCK,

Commanding 13th C. V.

To

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

A List of Casualties in 13th C. V. before Port Hudson, June 14, 1863.

K I L L E D .

COMPANY C.

Private, Thomas Burns.

COMPANY D.

Corporal, Edward McManus.

COMPANY F.

1st Lieutenant, Joseph Strickland.

Private, Patrick Carey.

W O U N D E D .

COMPANY A.

Drummer, Charles Merwin.

COMPANY B.

Private, John P. Weed.

COMPANY C.

Privates, Frederick Waldron,—since died.
James H. Dingae.

COMPANY D.

Privates, Roswell E. Hopkins.
Peter Hiness.
Dean Bishop.
James Golden.
Joseph Astenhoffer.

COMPANY E.

Private, August Wilson.

COMPANY F.

2d Lieutenant, William Gardner.

COMPANY G.

Private, George Donell.

COMPANY H.

Private, Edgar A. Nettleton.

COMPANY I.

Captain, William M. Grosvenor.
Corporal, Frederick J. Shelley.

COMPANY K.

Privates, Bennett Scovill.
Richard Hornby.
John P. Cramm.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	1
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	3
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	2
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	16
Total, - - - - -					<hr/> 22

GEO. W. WHITTLESEY,

Adjutant 13th Conn. Vols.

HEAD-QUARTERS 13TH CONN. VOLS., }
 BRASHEAR CITY, LA., August 6th, 1863. }

SIR:—

I have the honor to transmit the following report of the experience of the 13th C. V., for the past four months.

On the 28th day of March, 1863, we started with General Grover's Division from Baton Rouge, taking steamers to Donaldsonville, where we bivouacked until the 31st instant. From thence we marched by the road next to Bayou La Fourche, to Thibodeaux. * * * *
 Although tired, our day's journey was not yet accomplished. On we marched to Terre Bonne Station, and during the night took the cars for Bayou Boeuf, arriving there long before daylight on the 2d day of April. There we remained until the other divisions, that were to accompany the expedition through the Teche country, had arrived at Brashear City. On the 11th day of April, our division embarked on board steamers at Brashear City, to go up the bay and through Grand Lake to Sand Beach, in order to trap the enemy if possible. General Augur's and Weitzel's Divisions were ordered to drive the enemy up toward us. A small force of the rebels was there, with one or two small pieces of artillery, to hinder our landing; but they were soon driven away, doing us very little damage. This took place on the 13th. We crossed over the Teche during the afternoon, charmed with the country and the scenery around there, and that night our regiment was sent out as an advance guard. At daybreak next morning, the whole division moved forward toward Irish Bend, where our brigade, consisting of the 13th and 25th Conn., 159th New York, and 26th Maine, was destined to do nearly all the fighting, and to suffer a severe loss. The Commanding Officer's report of the battle of Irish Bend, April 14th, 1863, has already been sent you. * * * *

The following day we started on our route to Opelousas, joining our forces with those of Generals Augur and Weitzel at noon. The 20th of April found us at Opelousas, and glad enough were we to get to some spot where we could hope to rest for a few days. The same night, however, the 13th Conn. received orders to march to Washington, La., accompanied by one section of a battery. Our Lieutenant-Colonel was appointed Military Commandant of the place. The regiment enjoyed there a beautiful camping-ground, directly in front of a fine old mansion that had been deserted, and which was therefore occupied by Lieut. Col. Warner and his Staff. After enjoying ourselves finely at Washington for a brief period, we received orders to

rejoin our brigade at Barre's Landing. The Paymaster's welcome face greeted us at this place, and with the greatest apparent willingness he dispensed to us the greenbacks.

Early in the month of May, General Banks' army were again on the move. Nothing of any very special interest connected with our regiment transpired during our "tour" from Barre's Landing to Alexandria or its vicinity. It not being deemed advisable by General Banks to pursue the rebels any further north, his attention for a second time was naturally turned to the rebel stronghold at Port Hudson. Our division arrived at Semmesport, on the Red River, the 16th of May, preparatory to embarking on board steamers for Bayou Sara. During all our journey through Louisiana, very little Union feeling was manifested; very many claimed to be neutral, but there were not a few that openly expressed their hatred of the "Yankee Army." On the 24th of May, we arrived in the rear of Port Hudson, and skirmished with the enemy during the day. One sergeant in our regiment, James Torrance of Co. F, was killed. In the course of two or three days the other divisions arrived, when General Banks attempted to take Port Hudson by assault, but without accomplishing the desired object, although ground of importance to us was gained. The 13th Regiment did not take part in the fight of this day (May 27th).

On the 14th day of June, another assault was made; but, owing to the extreme difficulty in getting up to the enemy's breastworks, the attempt failed. Colonel Birge had command of a division during the greater part of the day. I enclose the report of our commanding officer, of the assault on the 14th of June, together with a list of the killed and wounded from this regiment.

Not long after this, General Banks called for volunteers for another assault, and Colonel Birge (volunteering) was appointed to lead them.

* * * * *

With the exception of one or two, every officer present volunteered for the storming party, and some 220 out of 400 enlisted men on duty. Our hospital steward, William Bishop, especially deserves notice here, for although not ever regarded, of course, as belonging to the fighting class, still he was one of the very first to offer his services. But it was not ordained by the Almighty that this band of men should give up their lives there for their country. The fall of Vicksburg led to the surrender of Port Hudson. On the 9th of July, General Banks and his army (the volunteers to the storming party leading the way) entered in triumph the last great stronghold of the rebels on the Mississippi.

Soon after the capture of Port Hudson, the greater part of General Banks' army went to Donaldsonville. The 12th and 13th Connecticut Regiments have lately been sent to this place by steamer. We of the 13th soon hope to be ordered to our old place of encampment (Camp Kearney) near the Crescent City, since the rest of our brigade is already stationed there. Lieut. Col. Peck of the 12th Conn. is in command at this post, our Lieutenant-Colonel being sick at New Orleans. We have now about three hundred and fifty men present for duty; one company (F) is on detached service at Donaldsonville.

Our total number of enlisted men is seven hundred and fifty-four; the aggregate strength of the regiment, seven hundred and eighty-eight.

* * * * *

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

GEO. W. WHITTLESEY,

Adjutant 13th Regiment Conn. Vols.

To

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut,

Hartford, Ct.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Theodore G. Ellis, -	Hartford,
" - - -	Dwight Morris, -	Bridgeport,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Samuel A. Moore, -	New Britain,
" "	Theodore G. Ellis, -	Hartford,
Major, - - -	James B. Coit, -	Norwich,
" - - -	Theodore G. Ellis, -	Hartford,
" - - -	Samuel A. Moore, -	New Britain,
Adjutant, - -	William B. Hincks,	Bridgeport,
Chaplain, - -	Henry S. Stevens, -	Cromwell,
Quartermaster, -	Charles F. Dibble, -	New Haven,
Surgeon, - - -	Frederick A. Dudley,	"
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Levi Jewett, - -	Windsor Locks,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Charles Tomlinson, -	New Haven,
" "	Frederick A. Dudley,	"
Captain, - - -	Samuel Fiske, -	Madison,
" - - -	John C. Broatch, -	Middletown,
" - - -	Henry Lee, - -	New London,
" - - -	James F. Simpson, -	Waterbury,
" - - -	Henry L. Snagg, -	"
" - - -	Frederick B. Doten, -	Bridgeport,
" - - -	James R. Nichols, -	Norwich,
" - - -	William H. Hawley, -	Bridgeport,
" - - -	Henry P. Goddard,	Norwich,
" - - -	John G. Pelton, -	Middletown,
" - - -	Samuel W. Carpenter,	Waterbury,
" - - -	Samuel H. Davis, -	New London,
" - - -	Isaac R. Bronson, -	New Haven,
" - - -	Samuel A. Moore, -	New Britain,
" - - -	James B. Coit, -	Norwich,
" - - -	James L. Townsend, -	New Haven,
" - - -	Walter M. Lucas, -	Middletown,
First Lieutenant,	Frederick S. Seymour,	New Britain,
" " -	Samuel H. Seward, -	Waterbury,
" " -	Henry W. Wadhams,	"
" " -	Frederick E. Shalk,	Norwich,
" " -	Newell P. Rockwood,	Windsor,
" " -	George N. Brigham,	Vernon,
" " -	William Murdock, -	Middletown,
" " -	Frank E. Stoughton,	Vernon,
" " -	Henry Lee, - -	New London,
" " -	Walter M. Lucas, -	Middletown,
" " -	Henry P. Goddard,	Norwich,
" " -	Lucius L. Dyer, -	Bridgeport,

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 3, 1863,	
May 23, 1862,	Honorably discharged August 14, 1863.
October 3, 1863,	
September 12, " "	Promoted to be Colonel, October 3, 1863.
October 3, " "	
April 4, " "	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, Sept. 12, 1863.
September 12, " "	" " " " October 3, 1863.
" 27, " "	
August 21, 1862,	Resigned December 22, 1863.
June 4, 1862,	
April 2, 1863,	
August 11, 1862,	
" 1, 1863,	
" 11, 1862,	Promoted to Surgeon, April 2, 1863.
January 19, 1863,	
December 20, 1862,	
May 16, 1863,	
September 27, " "	
" 27, " "	
" 27, " "	
November 5, " "	
" 16, " "	
March 19, 1864,	
" 21, " "	[Invalid Corps, Sept. 14, 1863.
August 4, 1862,	Honorably discharged to accept appointment in
" 18, " "	Dismissed September 17, 1863.
" 19, " "	Died of wounds, June 3, 1863.
September 7, " "	Promoted to be Major, September 12, 1863.
December 20, " "	" " " " October 3, " "
" 13, " "	Dismissed December 2, 1863.
May 16, 1863,	Resigned March 14, 1864.
" 16, " "	
September 27, " "	
November 5, " "	
" 5, " "	
" 16, " "	
March 19, 1864,	
" 19, " "	
" 19, " "	
August 18, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, May 16, 1863.
November 11, " "	" " " " 16, " "
December 20, " "	" " " " March 19, 1864.
May 16, 1863,	Dismissed February 10, 1864.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry,—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant, -	John G. Pelton, -	Middletown,
" " -	James F. Simpson, -	Waterburyy,
" " -	Frederick B. Doten, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Frederick B. Hawley,	"
" " -	James R. Nichols, -	Norwich,
" " -	Wilbur D. Fiske, -	New Britain,
" " -	Henry L. Snagg, -	Waterbury,
" " -	William H. Hawley, -	Bridgeport,
Second Lieutenant,	Julius W. Knowlton,	"
" " -	Robert Russell, -	Middletown,
" " -	Jonathan S. Scranton, -	Madison,
" " -	George A. Stocking,	Waterbury,
" " -	Lucius F. Norton, -	New Britain,
" " -	George H. Lillibridge,	Franklin,
" " -	J. Frank Morgan, -	Middletown,
" " -	Franklin Bartlett, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Perkins Bartholemew,	New London,
" " -	Charles W. Galpin, -	Middletown,
" " -	Lucius L. Dyer, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Henry W. Wadhams, -	Waterbury,
" " -	John G. Pelton, -	Middletown,
" " -	John A. Tibbetts, -	New London,
" " -	George A. Foote, Jr.,	Guilford,
" " -	Wilbur D. Fiske, -	New Britain,
" " -	Charles Lyman, -	Bolton,
" " -	William H. Hawley,	Bridgeport,
" " -	Frederick E. Shalk,	Norwich,
" " -	Samuel H. Seward,	Waterbury,
" " -	Newell P. Rockwood,	Windsor,
" " -	Frank E. Stoughton,	Vernon,
" " -	George W. Brigham,	"
" " -	Edward W. Hart, -	Madison,

During the past year this regiment has been attached to the Army of the Potomac. On the 1st of April, 1863, it was encamped at Falmouth, Va.; April 28th, it received marching orders, and proceeded with the Second Army Corps to near Banks' Ford, on the Rappahannock. The regiment was here employed all night in building roads and slides for the pontoon train to approach the river. The next day, it marched to United States Ford, where it crosses the river by a pontoon

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
May 16, 1863,	Promoted to be Captain, March 21, 1864.
January 23, "	" " " September 27, 1863.
December 13, 1862,	" " " " 27, "
February 4, 1863,	Resigned January 20, 1864.
January 19, "	Promoted to be Captain, November 5, 1863.
May 15, "	Discharged October 27, 1863.
" 16, "	Promoted to be Captain, September 27, 1863.
September 27, "	" " " November 16, "
May 16, "	
September 27, "	
" 27, "	
November 5, "	
" 16, "	
" 16, "	
March 19, 1864,	
" 19, "	
" 19, "	
October 29, 1862,	Cashiered, December 20, 1863.
January 23, 1863,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, May 16, 1863.
December 25, 1862,	" " " Nov. 6, "
" 2, "	" " " May 16, "
" 21, "	Discharged, disability, July 17, 1863. [31, 1863.
" 20, "	Never mustered as Lieut., disch'd, disability July
January 19, 1863,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, May 15, 1863.
February 4, "	Dismissed May 18, 1863.
May 16, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 27, 1863.
" 16, "	" " " Nov. 5, "
" 16, "	" " " Sept. 27, "
" 16, "	" " " Nov. 16, "
" 16, "	" " " March 19, 1864.
September 27, "	" " " " 19, "
November 5, "	Died, January 3, 1864.

bridge. The strength of the regiment at this time was, for duty, Commissioned Officers, 16; Enlisted Men, 284. A report of the part taken by it in the battle of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of May is appended. After this battle, the regiment returned to the former camping ground near Falmouth.

On the 14th of June, it started on the march toward Maryland, by way of Stafford Court House, Acquia, Dumfries and Fairfax Station, crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and

moved directly to Gettysburg. It bore a conspicuous part in the battle of that place, a report of which I give below.

After the battle, the regiment performed a number of marches and countermarches in Maryland, and on the 17th of July again crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, into Virginia.

Nothing of importance occurred on the march down Loudon Valley, and on the 26th of July, the regiment went into camp near Warrenton Junction. On the 31st of August, it made a reconnoissance to Hartwood Church, and returned to camp near Elk Run, September 3d.

On the 12th of October, the regiment crossed the Rappahannock with the whole corps and marched southward. It was engaged in the battle at Bristoe Station, a report of which I insert.

The day after the battle at Bristoe, the regiment was again in line of battle to defend Mitchell's and Blackburn's Fords, against an attack of the enemy. It was exposed to a heavy shell fire for many hours but met with no casualties. From here it returned to camp near Warrenton. On the 7th of November, the regiment again crossed the Rappahannock near Kelly's Ford, and remained for some time in the vicinity of Brandy Station. From the 26th of this month, to the 3d of December, it was engaged in an advance across the Rapidan, the particulars of which are given in the report of Colonel Ellis, inserted herewith. After this affair, the regiment went into winter quarters near Stony Mountain. On the 6th of February, 1864, it was again engaged in a reconnoissance across the Rapidan, a report of which is also given.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.

May 7th, 1863.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General.

* * * * *

With this I enclose a copy of my official report of the action of this
 regiment in the late battle. * * * *

Very respectfully,

THEODORE G. ELLIS,

*Major Commanding**14th Connecticut Volunteers.*

HEAD-QUARTERS 14TH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 9th, 1863.

CAPTAIN J. P. POSTLES,

A. A. A. G., 2d Brigade.

SIR:

I have the honor to report the following particulars respecting the part taken by the 14th Connecticut Volunteers, in the late action near Chancellorsville, Va. This regiment crossed the Rappahannock with the 2d Army Corps, near United States Ford, on the evening of the 30th of April, and at once proceeded to camp near Chancellorsville. The next day we were advanced about three-quarters of a mile forward south-east of the "Chancellor House," but were immediately returned to camp, where we remained the rest of the day. In the evening, this regiment was formed in line of battle on the extreme right, and threw out pickets for the night. We were relieved on the morning of the 2d, and returned to camp previously occupied. About sundown of the 2d, we were advanced to the front, and formed to the left of Gordonsville road, near the "Chancellor House." From this position we were moved along the plank road leading to Spottsylvania Court House, and formed in line of battle facing to the south-west on the right of the road. This regiment was on the right of the brigade in the second line of battle and was unsupported on the right. This position was somewhat altered during the night, but was substantially that occupied on the morning of the third.

About sunrise on the morning of the 3d instant, the first line of battle having been forced by a terrific assault of the enemy, this regiment became engaged, the enemy appearing on our front and right

flank almost simultaneously. We were forced to retire, principally on account of their being no troops on our right to prevent the enemy, which had engaged the front line on our right, from passing through the unoccupied interval and attaining our rear. After withdrawing, this regiment joined the remainder of the brigade and was placed behind rifle-pits to the left. Here we remained from the evening of the 3d to the morning of the 6th, being occasionally under a slight fire, but meeting with no loss.

About 2 A. M., on the 6th, this regiment was withdrawn, and recrossed the river to the camp.

* * * * *

The strength of the regiment on the morning of the 3d was 219.

Very respectfully,

THEODORE G. ELLIS,

Major Comdg. 14th Connecticut.

*List of Casualties of the Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers
during the Engagement of May 3d, 1863.*

W O U N D E D .

COMPANY A.

Sergeant, Edward L. Hummiston,—in face.

Privates, James H. Bartram,—thumb.

Charles H. Platt,—eye, slightly.

COMPANY B.

Captain, James L. Townsend,—side, slightly.

1st Lieutenant, Henry P. Goddard,—head, slightly.

Corporal, Henry S. Brooks,—shell wound in leg.

Privates, Thomas Capper,—gun-shot in side.

Cyrus Priest, “ shoulder.

Austin Judd, “ hand.

Edwin Stroud.

COMPANY C.

Privates, Edward Kilduff,—gun-shot in shoulder.

Leonard Merchant, “ hand.

Charles Upson,—bayonet wound in elbow, slightly.

Thomas Byington,—head.

COMPANY D.

Private, Thomas Stafford.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant, Samuel Webster,—arm.

Privates, James Rogers,—leg.

John McDonald,—knee, slightly.

Edwin Pierce.

Isaac C. Barrows.

Jerry Callahan.

COMPANY F.

Privates, Charles R. Bunnell,—gun-shot in wrist.

John Gavin, “ foot.

COMPANY G.

Privates, Ralph Thompson,—gun-shot in hand.

Levi M. Chapman,—contusion by shell.

Christopher W. Boone,—gun-shot in ankle.

Renslar Goodale, “ arm.

Richard J. Cadwell.

COMPANY H.

Privates, George S. Edwards,—side.

Jeremiah Calvert,—hands.

COMPANY I.

Captain, Isaac R. Bronson,—gun-shot in right shoulder.

Privates, Eugene W. Dorman, “ side.

Charles Kraft, “ arm amputated.

Charles M. Bartram.

Andrew Murphy,—toe.

COMPANY K.

Privates, John Smith.

Edward Rigney,—gun-shot in hand.

MISSING.

COMPANY A.

Privates, David Farar.

John Kelly.

Samuel Stone.

George Bunyan.

Patrick Moore.

COMPANY D.

1st Lieutenant, James F. Simpson,—supposed to have been taken prisoner.

Private, John Williams.

COMPANY E.

Privates, Timothy Loun.

Baltas Wagner.

James McCormick.

COMPANY F.

Corporal, Henry B. Goodrich.

Private, Reynold T. Moore.

COMPANY G.

Captain, Samuel Fiske,—supposed to have been killed.

COMPANY H.

Sergeant, Samuel N. Watrous.

Privates, John C. Goddard.

Amos Dayton.

H. E. Hart.

COMPANY I.

Privates, Oliver W. Evarts.

Michael Silver.

RECAPITULATION.

WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	3
	Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	34
MISSING,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	2
	Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	17
Total, - - - - -					<hr/> 56

Head-Quarters 14th Conn. Vols.,
 CAMP NEAR GETTYSBURG, PENN., }
 July 6th, 1863.

BRIG. GEN'L H. J. MORSE,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

SIR:

I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the 14th Regiment Conn. Vols., in the late battle at this place.

We arrived on the ground on the morning of the 2d inst., after being out all night on picket some two miles back, and joined our brigade. During the forenoon we supported Woodruff's Battery Regular Artillery. We were afterwards for a short time detailed on provost duty, and in the afternoon moved further to the left to support Arnold's 1st R. I. Battery, where we remained with a slight change of position all night, throwing out pickets to the front. During the day the regiment was at times under a heavy shell fire, but met with no loss except Captain Coit, who was seriously injured accidentally by a runaway horse.

On the morning of the 3d we advanced two companies as skirmishers, under command of Captains Townsend and Lucas, who maintained their ground nobly until the grand attack of the afternoon, when they were driven in by the advancing lines of the enemy.

During the forenoon the regiment was ordered to take and hold two buildings, a large barn and house, outside of our lines of skirmishers, a little to the right of our position, from which the enemy were seriously annoying our troops. The barn was gallantly charged and taken by four companies under command of Captain Moore, the remainder of the regiment making the attack upon the house, commanded by myself. The whole distance from our lines to these buildings being commanded by the enemy's sharp-shooters, we met with some loss in the attack. It was here that Lieutenants Seymour and Seward were wounded. While the regiment was within these buildings and firing from them upon the enemy, a case-shot entered the upper part of the barn and exploded, killing and wounding some of our men.

Having received orders to destroy these buildings, they were fired in several places after removing all our killed and wounded, when we retired to the picket reserve, bringing off all our wounded and arms. We were again ordered to support Arnold's Battery, and formed on its right, where we remained under the terrific shell fire of Friday afternoon from one o'clock P. M., until the battery retired disabled,

when I moved the regiment forward and to the left to cover the space previously occupied by the battery.

About this time two rebel lines of battle, extending across the plain for more than a mile, preceded by a line of skirmishers and reinforced at two points on the right and left by a third line, were observed to emerge from the woods about one-third of a mile distant, running nearly parallel to our front, and advanced steadily across the intervening plain. The spectacle was magnificent. They advanced in perfect order, the line of skirmishers firing. Our men were formed in a single line of battle along an almost continuous line of low stone wall and fence, which offered a considerable protection from the enemy's fire. When the first line of the enemy had advanced to within about two hundred yards, our fire opened almost simultaneously along the whole line. The enemy's first line was broken and hurled back upon the second, throwing it also into confusion. Detached portions of the lines were rallied, and for a short time maintained their ground. Being mown down by our terribly destructive fire, they commenced falling back, when a portion of this regiment charged upon them, capturing five regimental battle-flags and over forty prisoners.

There also afterwards came into the lines of this regiment about one hundred or more of the enemy, some of whom were wounded, and gave themselves up.

Among the officers who personally surrendered to me, were the following:

Colonel John Fite, 7th Tennessee, not wounded.

Lieut. Col. N. J. George, 1st " " "

Lieut. Col. Parkers, 52d North Carolina, wounded.

Major John G. Richardson, do. "

Among those who were taken prisoners or came within our lines wounded, were the following line officers:

Capt. G. A. Graues, 22d North Carolina.

Capt. Geo. Gillian, 52d " "

Capt. J. A. Kincaid, " " "

1st Lieut. J. C. Warren, " " "

1st Lieut. J. N. Robertson, 5th Alabama.

There were many of the Field and Line officers captured whose names were not ascertained.

The colors captured belonged to the following regiments:

14th Tennessee.

1st "

16th North Carolina.

52d " "

4th Virginia.

The colors of the 1st and 14th Tennessee and 16th North Carolina bear the following inscriptions on each: Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Ox Hill, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Frazier's Farm, Cedar Run, Manassas. The color of the 14th Tennessee was the first taken, and was captured by Serg't Major Wm. B. Hincks. That of the 52d North Carolina was taken by Corporal Christopher Flynn, Co. K., and that of 16th North Carolina by Private E. W. Bacon, Co. F.

The following is a corrected list of the killed and wounded in the above engagements:

KILLED.

COMPANY B.

Corporal, Samuel G. Huxham.

COMPANY D.

Corporal, William Goodell.

COMPANY E.

Corporal, Walter F. Standish.

COMPANY F.

Private, Thomas J. Brainard.

COMPANY G.

Privates, Aaron A. Clarke.

Alfred H. Dibble.

Moses G. Clements.

William D. Marsh.

COMPANY H.

Private, Thomas M. Ames.

COMPANY I.

Corporal, Joseph Puffer.

WOUNDED.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Surgeon, Frederick B. Dudley,—in arm, by fragment shell.

COMPANY A.

Privates, John Fox,—musket ball through leg.
Russell Glenn,—in face and hand.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant, George H. Hubbard,—in arm.
Corporal, Elnathan B. Tyler,—in foot.
Privates, James H. Sage,—in head.
Augustus Guild,—in back, by shell.
Patrick Dailey,—in foot.
Hiram H. Fox,—in hand.

COMPANY C.

2d Lieutenant, Julius W. Knowlton,—shell wound in back.
Privates, William Patrick,—in foot, slightly.
Valentine Lungwitz,—slightly.
Owen McKewan,—in hand.
Theodore C. Byington,—in leg.
William C. Rice,—buck shot in leg.
Cornelius Dailey,—shell wound in back.

COMPANY D.

Captain, Walter M. Lucas,—bruise on leg.
Sergeants, George N. Brigham,—in side, severely.
Benjamin Hurst, in shoulder.
Corporal, David W. Whiting,—in hand, slightly.
Privates, John F. Julian,—in temple.
Charles Morrison,—slightly.

COMPANY E.

2d Lieutenant, Frederick Shalk,—slightly.
Privates, Michael McDermott,—in leg.
Isaac C. Barrows,—solid shot in leg, in side, by shell.
Francis Bebo,—in jaw.
Henry Frisbee,—buck shot in hand.
James Riley,—in arm.

COMPANY F.

2d Lieutenant, John A. Tibbits,—in arm, slightly.

Privates, Danford J. Davis,—in head, slightly.

James A. Stroazzi,—in arm, bruise in head.

Thomas Finn,—in head, slightly.

Michael O'Connell, slightly.

COMPANY G.

Corporals, John S. Stannard,—in neck.

Stanley L. Chapman,—in leg.

Privates, John B. Stevens,—in arm.

Edgar S. Ely,—in leg.

Albert M. Hill,—in temple.

COMPANY H.

1st Lieutenant, Henry L. Snagg,—in leg.

2d Lieutenant, Frank E. Stoughton,—in lung, seriously.

Privates, Thomas W. Gardner,—in hand.

James Crinyan,—in hand and side.

Theodore Kohlriss,—in hip.

COMPANY I.

1st Lieutenant, Frederick S. Seymour,—in leg.

2d Lieutenant, Samuel H. Seward,—in stomach.

Sergeant, George W. Baldwin,—in abdomen.

Corporal, Henry H. Frankenfield,—in neck.

Privates, James W. Benham,—in thumb and wrist.

Nelson Hodge,—in knee, seriously.

Thomas L. Crittenden,—in head, seriously.

COMPANY K.

Captain, James B. Coit,—run over by horse.

Private, Francis McVay,—in arm.

MISSING.

COMPANY A.

<i>Sergeant</i> , Henry M. Cooley,	} Sent out on patrol and not returned.
<i>Corporal</i> , William Jacobs,	
<i>Privates</i> , John Geatley,	
James W. French,	

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Enlisted Men, - - - - -	10
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers, - - - -	10
	Enlisted Men, - - - - -	42
MISSING,	Enlisted Men, - - - - -	4
	Total, - - - - -	<hr/> 66

This regiment went into action with about 160 muskets.

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THEODORE G. ELLIS,

Major Commanding 14th C. V.

HEAD-QUARTERS 14TH CONN. VOLS., }
October 17th, 1863. }

BRIG. GEN. H. J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the 14th Connecticut Volunteers in the engagement near Bristoe Station, on the 14th instant.

We were marching along the easterly side of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, when we came in sight of the enemy, posted on a hill some 500 yards west of the railroad, our column marching by the right flank, being about the same distance east of it. Coming up opposite the enemy's batteries on the double-quick, the regiment was marched to the front in line of battle, across the railroad and through a piece of woods to its farther edge, where we remained for some time in line of battle. In advancing toward the railroad we met with most of our loss from a severe infantry fire from our front and right. The enemy being driven off from the position on the hill to our front, we were ordered to advance. After advancing a short distance we observed a line of battle of the enemy through the woods on our left. We immediately changed front to the left and engaged such part of the line as could be seen through the openings. Receiving orders to fall back to the railroad, we did so, and remained lying in line of battle along its easterly side until the troops were withdrawn at night.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing of this regiment during the action :

KILLED.

COMPANY A.

Private, James McLaughlin.

COMPANY B.

Corporal, Charles Brooks.

COMPANY E.

Private, Frederick Smith.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant, Charles McAlhattan.

WOUNDED.

COMPANY A.

Private, William Abrahams.

COMPANY C.

Privates, Watson A. Spring.

James Somers.

COMPANY F.

1st Lieutenant, Wilbur D. Fisk.

Privates, William C. Brown.

Thomas Fisher.

Paul Duceat.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant, Jonathan S. Scranton.

Privates, John Dooley.

George Mireson.

Henry Redfield.

Thomas Doyle.

COMPANY H.

Privates, Orlando C. Pritchard.

Charles F. Conway.

COMPANY I.

Private, John Smith.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant, Joseph T. Adams.*Privates*, Andrew Flood.

John Doyle.

MISSING.

COMPANY D.

Privates, William Mott.

Lindrich Holcomb.

Lemuel K. Munyan.

COMPANY F.

Private, Charles Lutz.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	-	4
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	-	1
	Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	-	17
MISSING,	"	"	-	-	-	4
Total, - - - - -						26

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

THEODORE G. ELLIS,

Colonel 14th C. V.

HEAD-QUARTERS 14TH CONN. VOLS., }
 CAMP NEAR STONY MOUNTAIN, VA. }

BRIG. GEN. HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL:

* * * * *

On the 26th of November, (Thanksgiving day,) we received marching orders, and about daylight started toward the Rapidan, which was distant some six or eight miles. We crossed this river at Germania Ford, and went into camp in "the wilderness," some five miles on the other side.

On the next day we encountered the enemy's skirmishers at a point known as Robinson's Tavern, or Old Verdierville. On the morning

of the 28th our division advanced in line of battle upon the enemy's position, driving back his skirmishers for about a mile, and unmasking his real position, which was a very strong one, on the other side of Mine Run. We lay in line of battle all day, occasionally shelled by the batteries of the rebels.

Early next morning we were relieved by the 5th corps; and to our corps, with one division of the 6th, was assigned the duty of flanking the rebel position. As it seemed too strong for attack in front, we made a long detour under cover of the woods, and toward sunset the advance of our corps encountered the extreme left of the rebel army, and drove it back for about a mile. Our regiment was exposed to a shell fire, but was not otherwise engaged. Here we threw out a heavy picket, and halted for the night. Before daylight the next morning, our whole corps was in line of battle before the rebel works, which they had so strengthened during the night as to present a most formidable appearance. Hidden from the view of the enemy by a thin belt of trees, the knapsacks of the men were taken off and piled up, and every preparation was made for a desperate charge. But our generals deciding that the sacrifice of life would be too great, the attack was not made.

At dusk we quietly withdrew from our hazardous position, leaving our fires burning, to a neighboring range of hills where we passed the night. We remained here the next day also, but on the night of the 2d of December, took up our line of march for the Rapidan river which we reached the next morning about 10 o'clock, crossing at Culpepper Mine Ford. After a couple of hours rest, we resumed our march, reaching our old camp upon Mountain Run a little after dark, having accomplished about forty or forty-five miles in the twenty-four hours.

The loss of the regiment in this affair was two men wounded and about a dozen missing, most of whom were probably taken prisoners.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

THEODORE G. ELLIS,

Colonel 14th Conn. Vols.

HEAD-QUARTERS 14TH CONN. VOLS., }
February 8th, 1864. }

BRIG. GEN. HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

SIR :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the action of the 6th, near Morton's Ford on the Rapidan.

At about one o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 6th, the brigade, to which this regiment is attached, was ordered to cross the Rapidan at Morton's Ford. This was effected in good order, by fording the river, which at that point is nearly waist deep, and with but little opposition from the enemy. As the regiment however moved over the crest of the first hill, they opened a shell fire upon us, but without causing us any loss, as their aim was a little too high. About half a mile from the ford, the regiment took up its position with the rest of the brigade, under the slope of a hill and in rear of a small white house. Here we remained in line of battle, being occasionally shelled by the enemy, until about five o'clock P. M. At this time the rebels made an attack upon our position, and this regiment was ordered out to the support of the skirmish line, commanded by Colonel Beard. The regiment advanced upon the enemy, deployed as skirmishers, and drove back their line of battle for upwards of half a mile, to a place where there were about a dozen small houses and out-buildings situated in a grove of trees. Here the enemy made a stand, and the regiment fought them hand to hand, in some cases using the bayonet, until the 108th New York Vols. and the Battalion of the 10th New York coming to our aid, enabled us to drive them from the buildings. We held this point for upwards of an hour, until ordered to withdraw to our former position, which we did, leaving a strong picket to keep the enemy from advancing while we were carrying off our dead and wounded. We brought off all of the dead and wounded whom we could find; but, owing to the darkness of the night, some probably escaped our search. At about 11 o'clock P. M., we recrossed the river, taking our dead and wounded with us.

Our brigade then took up a position near the Ford, to check any movement of the enemy in case they should attempt to cross to our side. Here we remained until the night of the 7th, when the troops of the Second Corps returned to their former camping grounds, leav-

ing the 14th to guard the crossing at Morton's Ford during the night. At about 11 A. M., to-day, we were relieved and returned to camp.

Our casualties in the engagement were as follows :

KILLED.

COMPANY D.

Corporal, Henry W. Orcutt.

COMPANY H.

Corporal, Robert Chadwick.

COMPANY I.

1st Sergeant, Francis M. Norton.

Color Sergeant, Armory Allen.

Privates, John Daniels.

Thomas Kelly.

WOUNDED.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major, James B. Coit,—leg, slightly.

COMPANY A.

Captain, John C. Broatch,—hand.

Sergeants, E. A. Wilcox,—leg, slightly.

Russell Glenn,—thigh, severely.

Corporal, Cornelius Reardon,—leg, severely.

Privates, Joel N. Bradley,—ankle, severely.

William Denevan,—hand, badly.

Charles G. Hyatt,—elbow, “

James Henderson,—hip, “

John Lotty,—leg, “

Richard Wallace,—foot.

John DeWolf,—hip, dangerously.

COMPANY B.

Corporals, Ammon Norton,—ankle, slightly.

Albert R. Crittenden,—arm, slightly.

James Inglis,—leg, severely.

Privates, John Anderson,—ankle.

Pierce Barrow,—leg, slightly.

John Doyle,—leg, slightly.

Privates, Frederick Harrison,—breast, severely.
Thaddeus Steinhall,—hand.
James Wilson,—face, slightly.
Carpenter Weeks,—ankle, severely.

COMPANY C.

1st Sergeant, William W. Nelson, ankle, severely.
Sergeant, Sylvester G. Lord,—hand, slightly.
Corporal, William Bennett,—hand, “
Private, John Denby,—foot, “

COMPANY D.

Captain, Walter M. Lucas,—thigh, slightly.
2d Lieutenant, George A. Stocking,—thigh, slightly.
Sergeants, K. E. Newell,—thigh, severely.
Henry Owens,—foot, severely.
Corporals, Charles Carter,—leg, severely.
James P. Shepard,—arm, slightly.
Privates, John A. Morse,—leg, severely.
Martin Lyons,—shoulder, slightly.
Charles Williams,—leg.
Henry Burncastle.
Edwin Brockett—groin, severely.
Peter Benjamin,—severely and missing.
Frederick Shafer,—badly bruised.

COMPANY E.

Corporal, George Boomer,—ankle, severely.
Privates, Henry Seymour,—thigh, “
Watson Jones,—abdomen, badly.
Robert Kerr,—side and arm.
William Smith,—hand, slightly.
Wesley Banks,—leg, severely.
Edward Daley,—thigh, “

COMPANY F.

1st Lieutenant, Frederick Shalk,—eye, contusion.
Sergeant, Michael Meyers,—head, severely and missing.
Corporals, Charles M. Schoville,—groin, slightly.
Danford J. Davis,—wounded and missing.
William Latimer,—thigh, slightly.

Privates, Joseph A. Berry,—thumb, slightly.
 Mace Goning,—arm, severely.
 Charles Miller,—hand, slightly.
 Henry Myer,—cheek, “
 Andrew Smith,—seriously.

COMPANY G.

Privates, Richard Lee,—foot, slightly.
 Joseph Casserly,—leg, “

COMPANY H.

Captain, Henry L. Snagg,—foot, slightly.
Sergeant, George McCracken,—hand, slightly.
Privates, Albert F. Williams,—groin, severely.
 Hiram Curtis,—leg, severely.
 Theron Sanford,—hand, slightly.
 James Shorkey,—arm, slightly.
 Peter Boyle,—thigh, severely.
 John Nelson,—arm, severely.
 Edward Munson,—thigh, slightly.
 Hans Danielson,—head, slightly.
 Prentice A. Perkins,—badly.
 Julius Hinckley,—thigh, badly.

COMPANY I.

2d Lieutenant, George H. Brigham,—breast, slightly.
Sergeants, A. N. Crosby,—leg, slightly.
 Joseph Junot,—hip, severely.
Corporals, William Gorham,—thigh, severely.
 Frederick Beardsley,—thigh, slightly.
Privates, William Brown,—arm, badly.
 John Lynch,—side, slightly.
 Charles Slessenger,—side, badly.
 Charles Gillon,—leg, badly.
 James McErvoy,—arm.
 William Thompson 2d,—leg, slightly.
 Timothy Ryan,—leg, severely.
 Thomas Walters,—shoulder, severely.
 Oscar Williams,—leg, severely.

COMPANY K.

Corporal, Henry Hull,—thigh, slightly.

Privates, Nelson Kingsbury,—ankle, severely.

Oscar Kibber,—finger.

John Starke,—hand, badly.

John Wallack,—groin, badly.

Thomas Madden.

MISSING.

COMPANY A.

Privates, Henry Walter.

Christian Brahl.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant, Alexander McNeil.

Privates, Henry Woods.

William Braney.

Nicholas Dehn.

William Pendleton.

COMPANY E.

Private, Moses Tyler.

COMPANY F.

Captain, F. B. Doten.

Privates, Helenus Dott.

John Hines.

COMPANY G.

Privates, Thomas Kane.

Michael Kelly.

John Gordon.

COMPANY H.

Corporal, Silas S. Fox.

COMPANY I.

Corporal, Philetus Barnum.

Privates, Patrick Flynn.

William Thompson 1st.

COMPANY K.

Private, John Staub.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED.	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	0
	Enlisted Men,	-	-	6
WOUNDED.	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	7
	Enlisted Men,	-	-	83
MISSING.	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	1
	Enlisted Men,	-	-	18
Total,				<hr/> 115.

Captain F. B. Doten of Company F, while trying to capture a party of rebels in one of the houses, was himself taken prisoner. The officers and men in almost every case behaved themselves in such a manner as to reflect credit upon themselves and upon the command.

I remain sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. A. MOORE,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding
14th Connecticut Volunteers.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Charles L. Upham, -	Meriden,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Samuel Tolles, -	New Haven,
Major, - - -	Eli W. Osborne, -	"
Adjutant, - - -	Charles P. Brown, -	"
Chaplain, - - -	D. Henry Miller, -	Meriden,
Quartermaster, -	Marshall C. Augur, -	"
" - - -	Joseph Kimball, -	New Haven,
Surgeon, - - -	H. V. C. Holcomb, -	Branford,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Edward O. Cowles, -	New Haven,
2d " - - -	Eli F. Hendrick, -	Danbury,
Captain, - - -	Julius Bassett, -	Meriden,
" - - -	Theodore R. Davis,	New Haven,
" - - -	George W. White, -	"
" - - -	John D. Wheeler, -	"
" - - -	Minott A. Buttricks, -	"
" - - -	Reuben Waterman,	Meriden,
" - - -	William C. Burgess, -	New Haven,
" - - -	Medad D. Munson, -	Wallingford,
" - - -	Robert O. Bradley, -	New Haven,
" - - -	Septimus S. Smith, -	"
" - - -	Francis M. Lovejoy, -	"
" - - -	Henry H. Stiles, -	North Haven,
" - - -	David R. Stevens, -	Naugatuck,
First Lieutenant, -	Stuart Barnes, -	Fair Haven,
" " - - -	William A. Bowns, -	New Haven,
" " - - -	William Goodrich, Jr.,	"
" " - - -	Herman B. French, -	"
" " - - -	William W. Thompson,	Meriden,
" " - - -	Joseph C. Allen, -	Hartford,
" " - - -	Joseph C. Merriam, -	Meriden,
" " - - -	Augustus P. Day, -	New Haven,
" " - - -	Edwin W. Bishop, -	"
" " - - -	Solomon F. Lindsley, -	New Britain,
" " - - -	Marshall C. Augur, -	Meriden,
" " - - -	Robert O. Bradley, -	New Haven,
" " - - -	William C. Burgess,	"
" " - - -	Medad D. Munson, -	Wallingford,
Second Lieutenant,	George E. Hine, -	New Haven,
" " - - -	Julius P. Bissell, -	Meriden,
" " - - -	Newell F. Burritt, -	New Haven,
" " - - -	Philip C. Rand, -	Meriden,
" " - - -	Charles F. Bowman,	New Haven,
" " - - -	Henry P. Johnston, -	"
" " - - -	Charles S. Gray, -	Danbury,

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
April 6, 1863,	
August 14, 1862,	
" 14, "	
July 31, 1863,	
August 22, 1862,	Resigned December 1, 1863.
" 15, 1863,	
July 23, 1862,	Resigned July 26, 1863.
August 14, "	
" 1, "	
January 5, 1863,	
August 1, 1862,	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
March 3, 1863,	
February 10, "	
May 1, "	
October 20, "	
" 25, "	
August 1, 1862,	
" 1, "	Resigned March 3, 1863.
" 1, "	Honorably discharged August 17, 1863.
January 30, 1863,	Resigned August 7, 1863.
August 1, 1862,	
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
March 3, 1863,	
February 10, "	
January 30, "	
May 1, "	
October 20, "	
" 20, "	
" 20, "	
August 1, 1862,	Promoted to be Quartermaster, August 15, 1863.
" 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, October 25, 1863.
" 1, "	" " " May 1, "
" 1, "	" " " October 20, "
" 1, "	
April 1, 1863,	
" 1, "	
May 1, "	
October 20, "	
" 20, "	
" 20, "	

Fifteenth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Augustus Roderiques, -	New Haven,
" " -	John H. Hall, - -	Wallingford,
" " -	Abram Bishop, - -	New Haven,
" " -	Philip E. Chapin, -	New Hartford,
" " -	George C. Merriam, -	Meriden,
" " -	Augustus P. Day, -	New Haven,
" " -	Edwin W. Bishop, -	"
" " -	Solomon F. Lindsley,	New Britain,
" " -	Henry B. Levi, - -	Meriden,

On the 1st of last April this regiment was stationed at Suffolk, Va., and was part of the force at that place during the siege by Longstreet.

The regiment shared in two reconnoissances during the siege. In the first, on the Edenton road, April 24th, it was a support to the skirmishers, and met with the following casualties :

W O U N D E D .

COMPANY C.

1st Lieutenant, William A. Bowns,—left arm, slightly.

COMPANY D.

Private, Henry Schwarz,—leg.

COMPANY K.

Privates, Frederick A Douglass,—leg, since died.

Elijah Williams,—left side, slightly.

In the second, on the Providence Church road, May 3d, it lost one man killed, William Glassford, Co. G ; four wounded, and one missing,—I have no report of their names.

The regiment was also included in the expedition of General Dix up the Peninsula in July, 1863, performing some very arduous marches. It was engaged most of the fall and winter in working upon the fortifications near Norfolk, Va.

Fifteenth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.		Remarks.
March	1, 1864,	
"	1, "	
August	1, 1862,	Honorably discharged July 26, 1863.
April	1, 1863,	Discharged Feb. 16, 1864, to accept commission in another Regiment.
August	1, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, May 1, 1863.
"	1, "	" " 1st " Oct. 20, "
"	1, "	" " 1st " " 20, "
"	1, "	" " 1st " " 20, "
April	1, 1863,	Died September 28, 1863.

January 24th, 1864, it left Portsmouth for Plymouth, N. C. While there, three companies under command of Major Osborn, with a detachment of the 16th C. V., and a few other troops, were sent on a night expedition to the neighborhood of Colraine, N. C., where they succeeded in destroying a large amount of commissary stores belonging to the enemy.

Another force, sent out under command of Lieut.-Colonel Tolles, attacked the camp of a detachment of the 62d Georgia Cavalry, capturing and destroying their camp equipage, stores, &c.

Upon the recent demonstration of the enemy upon Newbern, the regiment was ordered to that place, where it is now stationed.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Francis Beach, - -	Hartford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	John H. Burnham, -	"
Major, - - -	Henry L. Pasco, -	"
Adjutant, - - -	John B. Clapp, -	Wethersfield,
Chaplain, - - -	Charles Dixon, -	Wallingford,
Quartermaster, -	Gurdon Robins, Jr.,	Essex,
Surgeon, - - -	Nathan Meyer, - -	Hartford,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Nehemiah Nickerson,	Saybrook,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	E. M. Pease, - -	South Windsor,
2d " "	Wait R. Griswold, -	Durham,
Captain, - - -	Charles W. Morse, -	Collinsville,
" - - -	Thomas F. Burke, -	Hartford,
" - - -	Henry Hintz, - -	Suffield,
" - - -	Timothy B. Robinson,	Bristol,
" - - -	Joseph H. Barnum, -	Hartford,
" - - -	William H. Cone, -	Canton,
" - - -	Julian Pomeroy, -	Bristol,
" - - -	Mark C. Turner, -	Hartford,
" - - -	Edward H. Mix, -	Terryville,
" - - -	Henry L. Pasco, -	Hartford,
" - - -	Charles A. Tennant, -	"
" - - -	Henry L. Beach, -	"
First Lieutenant,	George A. Bowers, -	"
" " - -	John M. Waters, -	"
" " - -	William G. Miller, -	Canton,
" " - -	Alfred A. Dickerson,	Hartford,
" " - -	Edgar E. Strong, -	Manchester,
" " - -	Alonzo G. Case, -	Simsbury,
" " - -	Wallace R. Andrus, -	Berlin,
" " - -	Charles J. Arms, -	Norwich,
" " - -	Julian Pomeroy, -	Bristol,
" " - -	Samuel D. Chamberlin,	Hartford,
" " - -	William H. Cone, -	Canton,
" " - -	Mark C. Turner, -	Hartford,
Second Lieutenant	Ariel J. Case, - -	"
" " -	Harvey Bruns, -	Bristol,
" " -	George Johnson, -	Derby,
" " - -	Herbert Landon, -	Hartford,
" " -	Bernard F. Blakeslee,	"
" " - -	Thomas Worsley, -	West Meriden,
" " -	Henry Bristol, -	Bristol,
" " -	Alfred A. Dickinson, -	Hartford,
" " - -	Edgar E. Strong, -	Manchester,

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 7, 1862,	
December 26, 1862,	
June 24, 1863,	
January 9, 1863,	
March 30, 1863,	
July 29, 1862,	
January 8, 1863,	
August 16, 1862,	[U. S. Vols., Jan. 9, 1864.
" 16, "	Discharged to accept promotion as Surgeon 9th
December 15, 1863,	Commission revoked Jan. 14, 1864.
" 18, 1862,	
January 1, 1863,	
" 26, "	
February 20, "	
April 7, "	
May 9, "	
" 22, "	
January 5, 1864,	
August 1, 1862,	Drowned March 7, 1864.
" 1, "	Promoted to be Major, June 24, 1863.
Septemb'r 17, "	Died May 24, 1863, of wounds received in action.
" 17, "	Resigned May 13, 1863:
February 4, 1863,	
April 28, "	
May 9, "	
" 9, "	
" 22, "	
" 22, "	
" 22, "	
" 30, "	
August 1, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, May 22, 1863.
January 26, 1863,	Resigned May 13, 1863.
February 20, "	Promoted to be Captain, May 9, 1863.
May 9, "	" " " Jan. 5, 1864.
July 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 24, "	
November 27, "	
" 27, "	
December 4, "	
Septemb'r 17, 1862,	Resigned May 26, 1863.
October 13, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, May 9, 1863.
Decemb'r 25, "	" " " " " 22, "

Sixteenth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Charles H. Saunders,	Hartford,
“ “ - -	Alonzo G. Case, -	Simsbury,
“ “ - -	Mark C. Turner, -	Hartford,
“ “ - -	Wallace R. Andrus, -	Berlin,
“ “ - -	William G. Miller, -	Canton,

This regiment was with the other regiments of the Connecticut Brigade at Suffolk, Va., during the investment of that place by the enemy. I give herewith reports of the part taken by it in the reconnoissances of the 24th of April and 3d of May.

On the 16th of June it moved to Portsmouth, and on the 22d of that month started out with the expedition of Gen. Dix, up the Peninsula. It did not encounter the enemy, but the marching is reported the most severe of any campaign in which the regiment has been engaged.

It returned to Portsmouth on the 14th of July, and remained there until the 21st of January, engaged in building fortifications and performing picket duty. At the latter date it embarked for Plymouth, N. C., and from there moved to Newbern, where it is now stationed.

HEAD-QUARTERS 1ST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE, }
Suffolk, Va., April 25th, 1863. }

GENERAL :

I have the honor to transmit herewith Col. Burnham's report of the part taken by the 16th Connecticut Volunteers in the reconnoissance of yesterday.

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK BEACH,;

Col. 16th C. V., Com'd'g 1st Prov. Brigade.

TO BRIG. GEN. J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

Sixteenth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
January 13, 1863,	Resigned May 26, 1863.
" 13, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, May 22, 1863.
" 13, "	" " " " " 9, "
February 4, "	" " " " " 22, "
March 29, "	" " " " " 9, "

HEAD-QUARTERS 16TH REG'T CONN. VOLS., }
 Suffolk, Va., April 25th, 1863. }

COLONEL :

I have the honor to report that the 16th Regiment took part yesterday in a reconnoissance from this place on the Edenton Road.

About two miles out from the defences the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, Co. A. with a portion of Co. F. on the right, and the remainder of the regiment on the left of the road, covering a line of about three-quarters of a mile in length, the Eleventh Regiment being deployed on our right. After advancing about half a mile we encountered the enemy and pushed him back half a mile or more, when we were ordered to fall back and return within the defences. Five prisoners were captured by this regiment. The casualties are one killed, seven wounded, as follows :

KILLED.

COMPANY C.

Private, Robert Scott.

WOUNDED.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant, George Johnson,—left hand ; third finger amputated.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant, John Taylor,—right fore-arm ; flesh wound.

Corporal, Joseph Flower,—shoulder and back ; severely.

Privates, David W. Deming,—contusion arm ; slightly.

Henry P. Williams,—contusion forehead ; slightly.

COMPANY F.

Private, George L. Eaton,—left leg amputated above knee ; severely.

COMPANY H.

Private, George Brookman,—head ; mortally.

I am, Colonel,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

JOHN H. BURNHAM,

Lt. Col. Commanding 16th Reg't. Conn. Vols.]

TO FRANK BEACH,

Colonel Commanding Provisional Brigade.

HEAD-QUARTERS 16TH REGT. CONN. VOLS., }
SUFFOLK, VA., May 4th, 1863. }

GENERAL :

I have the honor to report that the 16th Regiment was engaged yesterday in an affair across the Nansemond River. The regiment occupied the extreme right of the line on the right of the Providence Church road. The casualties are two killed and eight wounded, as follows:

K I L L E D .

COMPANY A.

Private, Henry W. Barber,—killed instantly ; shot through body.

COMPANY H.

Private, Frederick P. Cooley,—killed instantly : shot through head.

W O U N D E D .

FIELD.

Lieutenant-Colonel, John H. Burnham,—flesh-wound, left leg.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant, Bernard F. Blakeslee,—head, slightly.
Private, Albert S. Hatch,—left hand, finger amputated.

COMPANY D.

Captain, Charles A. Tennant,—flesh-wound, right thigh.
Sergeant, Joseph Pocket, “ left “

COMPANY F.

Corporals, James B. Martin,—shoulder, seriously.
 Richard Powers,—left shin, contusion.

COMPANY I.

Corporal, Joseph Rivers,—right temple, slightly.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

FRANK BEACH,

Colonel Com'g 16th Reg't Conn. Vols.

BRIG. GEN. J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	William H. Noble, -	Bridgeport,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Albert H. Wilcoxson,	Norwalk,
“ “	Douglass Fowler, -	“
“ “	Charles Walter, - -	Bridgeport,
Major, - - -	Henry Allen, - -	Norwalk,
“ - - -	Allen G. Brady, - -	Wolcottville,
Adjutant, - - -	H. Whitney Chatfield,	Bridgeport,
“ - - -	William L. Hubbell,	“
Chaplain, - - -	William K. Hall, -	New Haven,
Quartermaster, -	John S. Ward, - -	Bridgeport,
“ “ - - -	Hanford N. Hayes, -	“
Surgeon, - - -	Robert Hubbard, -	“
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Elijah Gregory, -	East Bridgeport,
“ “	Robert O. McEwen, -	Stratford,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Henry S. Turrell, -	New Milford,
“ “	Elijah Gregory, - -	East Bridgeport,
Captain, - - -	Henry P. Burr, -	Westport,
“ - - -	Enos Kellogg, - -	New Canaan,
“ - - -	Charles A. Hobbie, -	Stamford,
“ - - -	Wilson French, - -	Stratford,
“ - - -	William L. Hubbell,	Bridgeport,
“ - - -	Marcus Waterbury,	Stamford,
“ - - -	James H. Ayres, -	New Canaan,
“ - - -	Frederick C. Betts, -	Norwalk,
“ - - -	Theodore Gray, -	New Haven,
“ - - -	Milton H. Daniels, -	Danbury,
“ - - -	John McQuhae, -	Norwalk,
“ - - -	Douglass Fowler, -	“
“ - - -	James E. Moore, -	Danbury,
“ - - -	William H. Lacey, -	Bridgeport,
“ - - -	James E. Dunham, -	“
“ - - -	Albert H. Wilcoxson, -	Norwalk,
“ - - -	John McCarty, -	Fairfield,
“ - - -	Henry Allen, - -	Norwalk,
First Lieutenant,	Edward Denis, -	Bridgeport,
“ “ - - -	Henry Quien, - -	Danbury,
“ “ - - -	R. Lorenzo Ells, -	Norwalk,
“ “ - - -	John Harvey, - -	Stamford,
“ “ - - -	Albert W. Peck, -	Bridgeport,
“ “ - - -	Joseph E. Morehouse,	Darien,
“ “ - - -	James E. Hubbell, -	Westport,
“ “ - - -	George C. Peck, -	Greenwich,
“ “ - - -	George B. Ruggles, -	Bridgeport,

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
July 22, 1862,	
August 1, 1863,	
May 2, 1863,	Killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
August 29, 1862,	Killed in action, May 2, 1863.
February 20, 1864,	
August 21, 1863,	Discharged for disability, October 21, 1863.
May 19, 1863,	
November 15, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, May 9, 1863.
October 27, "	Resigned November 6, 1863.
" 1, 1863,	
July 25, 1862,	Resigned July 18, 1863.
August 11, "	Resigned December 28, 1863.
January 22, 1864,	
August 16, 1862,	Resigned September 30, 1863.
January 22, 1864,	
August 16, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Ass't Surg., January 22, 1864.
" 1, "	
" 1, "	
" 29, "	
May 8, 1863,	
" 8, "	
August 22, "	
February 20, 1864,	
" 20, "	
" 20, "	
July 15, 1863,	Resigned March 6, 1864.
May 2, "	Dismissed November 9, 1863.
August 1, 1862,	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, May 2, 1863.
" 1, "	Killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
" 1, "	Resigned May 9, 1863.
" 1, "	" May 8, "
November 15, "	Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, August 1, 1863.
August 1, "	Discharged December 16, 1863.
March 23, 1863,	Promoted to be Major, February 20, 1864.
May 8, "	
July 15, "	
June 24, "	
September 19, "	
February 20, 1864,	
" 20, "	
" 20, "	
" 20, "	
March 18, "	

Seventeenth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant, -	James H. Ayres, -	New Canaan,
" " -	David W. Mead, -	Greenwich,
" " -	Theodore Gray, -	New Haven,
" " -	John F. Clancey, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	John McQuhae, -	Norwalk,
" " -	Milton H. Daniels, -	Danbury,
" " -	Wilson French, -	Stratford,
" " -	John H. Norris, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Marcus Waterbury, -	Stamford,
" " -	Samuel E. Blinn, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	William S. Knapp, -	Norwalk,
" " -	John W. Crow, -	"
" " -	Edwin M. Lees, -	Westport,
Second Lieutenant,	David S. Bartram, -	Redding,
" " -	Henry North, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	George W. Shaw, -	Norwalk,
" " -	John W. Crow, -	"
" " -	Henry Quien, -	Danbury,
" " -	Edgar Hoyt, -	Stamford,
" " -	Theodore Gray, -	New Haven,
" " -	Edward Denis, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Edward M. Lees, -	Westport,
" " -	Francis M. Bliss,	New Canaan,
" " -	Charles E. Doty, -	Norwalk,
" " -	R. Lorenzo Ells, -	"
" " -	Walter K. Mills, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Albert W. Peck, -	"
" " -	George C. Peck, -	Greenwich,
" " -	C. Frederick Betts, -	Norwalk,
" " -	James E. Hubbell, -	Westport,
" " -	Joseph E. Morehouse,	Darien,
" " -	George B. Ruggles,	Bridgeport,

At the date of the last report from this department to your Excellency, the 17th was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and stationed near Brooks' Station.

It was engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, where it met with severe loss. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Walter. I insert the report of the part taken by the regiment in this engagement. It also participated in the battle of Gettysburg. I have only received official list of

Seventeenth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
December 23, 1863,	Promoted to be Captain, February 20, 1864.
March 28, "	Resigned December 26, 1863.
June 20, "	Promoted to be Captain, February 20, 1864.
October 3, 1862,	Dismissed June 11, 1863.
August 1, "	Promoted to be Captain, May 2, 1863.
" 1, "	" " " July 15, "
" 1, "	" " " May 8, "
" 1, "	Resigned May 12, 1863.
" 29, "	Promoted to be Captain, August 22, 1863.
November 15, "	Resigned November 13, 1863.
March 23, 1863,	" December 1, "
May 2, "	Dishonorably discharged June 24, 1863.
October 3, "	Resigned October 10, 1863.
May 8, "	
February 20, 1864,	
" 20, "	
August 1, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, May 2, 1863.
" 1, "	" " " July 15, "
" 29, "	Resigned May 12, 1863.
October 3, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, June 20, 1863.
November 17, "	" " " May 8, "
February 7, 1863,	" " " October 3, "
December 23, 1862,	Resigned October 26, 1863.
March 23, 1863,	" August 4, "
May 2, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, June 24, 1863.
July 23, "	Commission revoked September 30, 1863, at his own request.
November 15, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1864.
March 28, 1863,	" " " " 20, "
June 24, "	" " Captain, February 20, "
" 20, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1864.
September 19, "	" " " " 20, "
October 3, "	" " " March 18, "

casualties with no report of the battle. The newly appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, Douglass Fowler, here lost his life.

In August, the regiment moved to Newport News, and soon after embarked for Folly Island, S. C., having been transferred to the Department of the South, where it has since been stationed.

HEAD-QUARTERS 17TH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

CAMP NEAR BROOKS' STATION, VA., May 9th, 1863.

In compliance with instructions received from Division Head-Quarters this morning, I have the honor to make the following statement of the part taken by the 17th Connecticut Volunteers in the engagement of May 2d, 1863.

The regiment, under command of Colonel William H. Noble, was placed in position to support Dieckman's Battery. The right wing of the regiment, under the immediate command of Colonel William H. Noble, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Walter, was posted in a garden, in rear of the house occupied by Generals Divens and McLean, as head-quarters, along the garden fence extending the whole length of the front and partially down each side, thus forming portion of a square. The left wing, commanded by Major A. G. Brady, was in line of battle along the Culpepper road and on the right flank of Dieckman's Battery continuous with the general line of battle of the brigade. A space, somewhat greater than that occupied by the right wing which was behind the house, about 75 yards to the front and right was left open between the left wing and the left of the regiment on our right.

During the day, we had two companies out on picket, one from each wing, which were driven in, about 5 o'clock, P. M., rapidly pursued by the enemy.

Our right could not fire upon the enemy while our pickets were retreating, but as soon as they were unmasked by our pickets, we poured several volleys into their ranks, until, being overpowered by the rapid advance of the rebels in overwhelming numbers, we were compelled to retreat in obedience to commands and in good order.

The left wing was exposed to a cross and enfilading fire, which caused the Major commanding to order the men to lie down. They remained firmly at their posts, exposed to a galling fire, until after the battery, which we were supporting, had retreated without firing a gun. I must here state that not a man belonging to the battery, stood at his post when the attack commenced, neither did they undertake to fire a gun.

After the battery had retreated, and as our left wing could not see the enemy, but were exposed to the most galling fire, I gave the command and marched them out by the left flank in good order.

Soon after the Colonel had retreated with the right wing, which was posted in the garden, he was wounded. The Lieutenant-Colonel

is supposed to have been killed in the garden. This left the command of the regiment with the Major, which he assumed at once, and rallied the regiment behind the rifle pits, near General Howard's head-quarters, and remained until driven out at the point of the bayonet and superior force. The regiment again made a stand at the rifle pit to the right of the road, and remained there until driven out, then retreated towards General Hooker's head-quarters, and again made a stand in the woods under the battery, and compelled soldiers from other regiments to rally with us. Here we halted until ordered to change our position to the rear of the battery, where we remained all night.

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. BRADY,

Major Commanding.

To

BRIGADIER-GENERAL N. C. McLEAN,

Commanding 1st Division, 11th Corps,

Army Potomac.

HEAD-QUARTERS 17TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.

NEAR BROOKS' STATION, VA., May 10th, 1863.

To

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a list of the killed, wounded and missing of the 17th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in action of May 2d, 1863.

I am, General,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. BRADY,

Major Commanding.

HEAD-QUARTERS 17TH REG'T CONN. VOLS., }
 NEAR BROOKS' STATION, VA., May 9th, 1863. }

Report of killed, wounded and missing of 17th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in action of May 2d, 1863.

KILLED.

FIELD.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Walter.

COMPANY F.

Private, Sidney D. Smith.

WOUNDED.

FIELD.

Colonel, William H. Noble.

COMPANY A.

Privates, Warren Hoyt,—seriously.

Hiram H. Bishop,—slightly.

Robert Flynn, “

George H. Campbell, “

St. Clair Guthrie, “

COMPANY B.

Captain, Charles A. Hobbie,—slightly.

Privates, George Lincoln, “

Joseph Void, “

Patrick Hennessey, “

COMPANY C.

Corporal, Jarvis F. Beers,—slightly, missing.

Privates, Irenæus P. Woodman, “ “

Amos Raymond, “

COMPANY D.

1st Lieutenant, Samuel E. Blinn.

Corporal, George D. Phillips,—supposed mortally, missing.

Privates, John F. Bartlett,—slightly, missing.

William S. Clark, “ “

Augustus Rogers,—seriously, “

COMPANY E.

Privates, Alpheus Northrop,—slightly.
 Benjamin Brotherston, "
 William A. Gordon, " missing.

COMPANY F.

Corporals, John A. Comstock,—slightly.
 Francis W. Day, "
Private, Thomas McLaughlin,—seriously.

COMPANY G.

Privates, William M. Merritt,—seriously.
 William Credon, "
 William M. Morgan,—missing.
 Sylvester Williams, "

COMPANY H.

Sergeant, Isaac N. Crissey,—slightly.
Privates, De Witt C. Ruscoe, "
 David M. Avery, "
 Alfred Z. Broadhurst,—missing.

COMPANY I.

Privates, George W. Reynolds,—seriously, missing.
 James Wright, " "

MISSING.

FIELD.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Walter.

COMPANY A.

<i>2d Lieutenant</i> , John W. Crow.	<i>Privates</i> , Edward Grindrod.
<i>1st Sergeant</i> , John Jarvis.	William Palmer.
<i>Sergeant</i> , Rufus Buttery.	Charles M. Pendleton.
<i>Privates</i> , Stephen A. Brady.	Matthew Roonian.
Charles Davis.	William A. Titus.
William H. Fox.	George O. Tuttle.

COMPANY B.

<i>1st Lieutenant</i> , Marcus Waterbury.	<i>Privates</i> , Elbert Ayres.
<i>Sergeants</i> , Edwin O. Harrison.	George R. Bates.
Murray Macrea.	John Farrell.

<i>Privates</i> , Thomas R. Graham.	<i>Privates</i> , Joseph W. Potts.
George Heiser.	John W. Walters.
Hugh Mahan.	

COMPANY C.

<i>Corporals</i> , Jarvis F. Beers.	<i>Privates</i> , Robert Farvour.
Henry E. Williams.	John W. Holmes.
<i>Privates</i> , Irenæus P. Woodman.	George L. Wood.
Leverett B. Fairchild.	

COMPANY D.

<i>1st Sergeant</i> , Henry North.	<i>Privates</i> , Garrett D. Bowne.
<i>Sergeant</i> , James Bozworth.	Ira Penfield.
<i>Corporal</i> , George D. Phillips,	Frederick R. Clark.
<i>Musician</i> , Henry Huss.	Andrew Leavenworth.
<i>Privates</i> , John F. Bartlett.	Edgar S. Wilcoxson.
Augustus Rogers.	Milton C. Taylor.
William S. Clark.	

COMPANY E.

<i>Captain</i> , Henry P. Burr.	<i>Privates</i> , Charles C. Chipman.
<i>Privates</i> , William A. Gordon.	Charles H. Clarkson.
John H. Bloomer.	Francis H. Elwood.
Beroth B. Crapo.	Frederick W. Wakeman.

COMPANY F.

<i>Privates</i> , Lewis H. Arnold.	<i>Privates</i> , George S. Partrick.
William R. Keyser.	George Hoyt.

COMPANY G.

<i>Sergeant</i> , Charles A. Jennings.	<i>Privates</i> , Daniel G. Dove.
<i>Corporal</i> , Andrew D. Couch.	Andrew Lockwood.
<i>Privates</i> , William W. Morgan.	Charles Wurtz.
Sylvester Williams.	

COMPANY H.

<i>Musician</i> , Christian Faber.	<i>Privates</i> , William Mather.
<i>Privates</i> , Alfred Z. Brodhurst.	Floyd Ruscoe.
John L. Byington.	William Smedley.
George Patterson.	

COMPANY I.

2d Lieutenant, George C. Peck. *Privates*, John Burnett.
Corporal, Oliver Ingersoll. Thomas C. Collins.
Privates, George W. Reynolds. John Doharty.
James Wright. Abraham M. Worden.
John B. Barmore.

COMPANY K.

2d Lieutenant, Edward M. Lees. *Privates*, Francis Mills.
Privates, Elihu Hawkins. James Allen.
James Irving.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	1
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	1
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	3
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	31
MISSING,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	6
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	78
Total, - - - - -					120

The list of killed and wounded embraces one officer and twelve enlisted men whose names appear in the list of missing.

A. G. BRADY,

Major Commanding

17th Reg't Connecticut Volunteers.

HEAD-QUARTERS 17TH CONN. VOLS., }
WARRENTON JUNCTION, VA., July 28th, 1863. }

Report of killed, wounded and missing in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1863.

KILLED.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Douglass Fowler.

COMPANY B.

Corporal, Henry Burns. *Private*, Michael Fox.

COMPANY C.

<i>Captain</i> , James E. Moore,	<i>Privates</i> , Richard D. Taylor.
<i>1st Sergeant</i> , William O. Dauchy.	Frank J. Benson.
<i>Sergeants</i> , Augustus E. Bronson.	Joseph Whitlock.
Bethel S. Barnum.	Rufus Warner.
<i>Private</i> , Theodore Blackman.	Daniel Purdy.

COMPANY D.

<i>Corporal</i> , Alva E. Wilcox.	<i>Private</i> , Stephen C. Crofut.
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COMPANY F.

Private, John W. Metcalf.

COMPANY G.

<i>1st Sergeant</i> , Edwin D. Pickett.	<i>Privates</i> , John A. Black.
	Cassius M. Crabbe.

COMPANY I.

Private, William S. Gregory.

WOUNDED.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major, Allen G. Brady,—slightly.

COMPANY A.

<i>Corporal</i> , William W. Westlake.	<i>Privates</i> , Abijah Hagar.
<i>Privates</i> , Patrick Buckley.	Seth A. Northrop.
Samuel C. Deforest.	Alfred Swords.

COMPANY B.

<i>Corporals</i> , Selah R. Hobbie.	<i>Privates</i> , William H. Northrop.
John L. Dayton.	Moranda H. Whitney.
<i>Privates</i> , John Collins.	Mortimer Searles.
William H. Jackson.	

COMPANY C.

<i>2d Lieutenant</i> , Henry Quien.	<i>Privates</i> , Francis Ferry.
<i>Corporal</i> , John Benedict.	John McHugh.
<i>Privates</i> , George W. Barbour.	William H. Smith.
John W. Bouton.	Nephi Whitlock.
Thaddeus Edward.	

COMPANY D.

<i>Sergeants</i> , Henry W. Keeler.	<i>Privates</i> , Barney Marshall.
John H. Foley.	Samuel F. Whittlesey.
<i>Corporal</i> , Frederick H. Carpenter.	Charles S. Wells.
<i>Privates</i> , J. Henry Blakeman.	Sylvester Rounds.
George R. Hayes.	George W. Hannaford.
William S. Dewhurst.	Thomas U. Marsh.
Alonzo Scranton.	

COMPANY E.

<i>Sergeants</i> , Henry McDonough.	<i>Privates</i> , James Flynn.
James Gordon.	James Monteith.
<i>Corporal</i> , George Hale.	George Guernsey.

COMPANY F.

<i>Captain</i> , Henry Allen.	<i>Privates</i> , Patrick Purden.
<i>Corporal</i> , Darius B. Rockwell.	Robert N. Perry.
<i>Privates</i> , John L. Hayes.	Sylvester Britto.
Wilber B. Morgan.	

COMPANY G.

<i>Captain</i> , Wilson French.	<i>Privates</i> , Jacob Austin.
<i>Corporal</i> , Aaron W. Lee.	John H. Harrington.
<i>Privates</i> , Aaron Peck.	Frederic Lyndhine.
Abner Bennett.	Henry De Forest.

COMPANY H.

<i>Sergeant</i> , Samuel Comstock.	<i>Privates</i> , Benjamin Sillick.
<i>Privates</i> , Levi Dixon.	Warren J. Burtis.
Francis Wineberg.	Francis McNally.
Seth Rennington.	Ebenezer J. Pattenden.
Justus M. Silliman.	Henry Thompson.

COMPANY I.

<i>1st Sergeant</i> , Dennis Eagan.	<i>Privates</i> , Michael Clark.
<i>Sergeant</i> , J. Henry Held, Jr.	Philip Doharty.
<i>Private</i> , James Birdsall.	David Light.

COMPANY K.

<i>Sergeant</i> , Samuel Thorp.	<i>Privates</i> , Charles McElroy.
<i>Corporal</i> , Frederick McKay.	N. Grace.
<i>Privates</i> , John H. Dennis.	John M. Tyrrel.
John Serry.	William Wallace.

MISSING.

COMPANY A.

<i>Corporal</i> , George M. Buttery.	<i>Privates</i> , George P. Saunders.
<i>Privates</i> , Timothy Donovan.	Richard G. Seymour.
Henry E. Humphreys.	Samuel T. Smith.
Calvin Nobles.	

COMPANY B.

<i>Corporal</i> , Albert O. Seeley.	<i>Privates</i> , Joseph H. Lockwood.
<i>Privates</i> , George B. Christison.	William Gillespie.
John L. June.	

COMPANY C.

<i>Sergeant</i> , William L. Daniels.	<i>Privates</i> , James M. Bailey.
<i>Privates</i> , Smith Delevan.	Lewis Bradley.
Moses Wheeler.	James Brannan.
George Dickens.	Theodore Morris.
Charles Brotherton.	George Sears.
Orrin L. Bronson.	William H. Warner.

COMPANY D.

<i>Captain</i> , William L. Hubbell.	<i>Privates</i> , William H. Sclipp.
<i>Sergeant</i> , Cyrus F. Batchelor.	William R. Smith.
<i>Corporal</i> , Gilbert Worden.	Edward Nichols.
<i>Privates</i> , George H. Gregory.	Patrick Norton.
Franklin P. Burton.	William Wirts.
Luther W. Lewis.	John R. Booth.
John H. Lewis.	William F. Bradley.

COMPANY E.

<i>Corporals</i> , Roscoe Perry.	<i>Privates</i> , Alpheus Northrop.
James A. Perry.	Nelson Smith.
<i>Privates</i> , Matthew Colgan,	Lawrence Shaughness.
John Welch.	John Connelly.
Dennis Hayes.	Oliver Downs.
Dennis O. Chase.	James Haugh.
Theodore Allen.	James Roach.
Francis Nash.	William C. Westerfield.
Francis C. Foote.	James Newton.
Henry B. Bigelow.	Eugene Warren.

COMPANY F.

<i>Corporal</i> , Theodore Brush.	<i>Privates</i> , Alfred W. Cutler.
<i>Privates</i> , John Batterson.	William H. Downs.
Bradley Bates.	William W. Gilbert.
James Brophy.	Henry J. Webb.
John Cahill.	

COMPANY G.

<i>2d Lieutenant</i> , David S. Bartram.	<i>Privates</i> , Lawrence Carney.
<i>Corporals</i> , Horace Q. Judd.	John J. Jarvis.
Henry A. Warner.	John McConnell.
<i>Private</i> , Jerome Bennett.	David Northrop.

COMPANY H.

<i>Corporal</i> , George N. Weed.	<i>Privates</i> , Levi St. John Weed.
<i>Privates</i> , John Acker.	De Witt C. Ruscoe.
Cyrus Raymond.	William C. Ball.
Charles S. Mallett.	Eliphalet Mead.

COMPANY I.

<i>Corporal</i> , Vincent B. Purdy.	<i>Privates</i> , Lewis Palmer.
<i>Privates</i> , Washington I. Finch.	Solomon Palmer.
John A. Lowden.	Benjamin Peck.
George Morrell.	William L. Wood.

COMPANY K.

<i>Privates</i> , James Cable.	<i>Privates</i> , George Allen.
John Cavanagh.	Nathan Hale.
Philip Waldron.	Daniel Hunt.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Commissioned Officers, - - -	2
	Enlisted Men, - - -	18
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers, - - -	4
	Enlisted Men, - - -	77
MISSING,	Commissioned Officers, - - -	2
	Enlisted Men, - - -	95
Total,	- - - - -	198

H. WHITNEY CHATFIELD,

1st Lieut. & Adjutant 17th Conn. Vols.

WILLIAM H. NOBLE,

Colonel Commanding.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	William G. Ely, - -	Norwich,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Monroe Nichols, -	Thompson,
Major, - - -	Henry Peale, - -	Norwich,
" - - -	Ephraim Keech, Jr.,	Killingly,
Adjutant, - - -	E. Benjamin Culver, -	Norwich,
" - - -	Edward L. Porter, -	New London,
Chaplain, - - -	William C. Walker, -	Putnam,
Quartermaster, -	Dwight W. Hakes, -	Norwich,
Surgeon, - - -	Lowell Holbrook, -	Thompson,
" - - -	Charles M. Carleton,	Norwich,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Josiah V. Harrington,	Sterling,
2d " "	William B. North, -	New Britain,
Captain, - - -	Henry C. Davis, -	Norwich,
" - - -	Isaac H. Bromley, -	"
" - - -	George W. Warner,	Woodstock,
" - - -	Charles D. Bowen, -	Willimantic,
" - - -	Joseph Mathewson, -	Pomfret,
" - - -	Ezra J. Mathewson, -	Killingly,
" - - -	Frederick A. Palmer,	Norwich,
" - - -	John E. Woodward,	Preston,
" - - -	John H. Morrison, -	Norwich,
" - - -	William L. Spalding,	Eastford,
" - - -	Thomas K. Bates, -	Brooklyn,
" - - -	Henry Peale, - -	Norwich,
" - - -	Samuel H. Knapp, -	"
" - - -	Edward L. Porter, -	New London,
First Lieutenant, -	Adam H. Lindsay, -	Norwich,
" " -	Horatio Blanchard, -	Killingly,
" " -	Samuel T. C. Merwin,	Norwich,
" " -	Israel N. Kibbe, - -	Putnam,
" " -	George Kies, - -	Killingly,
" " -	Andrew W. Loomis, -	Tolland,
" " -	John T. Maginnis, -	Salem,
" " -	Henry F. Cowles, -	Norwich,
" " -	Martin V. B. Tiffany,	"
" " -	Noadiah P. Johnson, -	Thompson,
" " -	John E. Woodward,	Preston,
" " -	John H. Morrison, -	Norwich,
" " -	William L. Spaulding,	Eastford,
Second Lieutenant,	James D. Higgins, -	Norwich,
" " -	Ezra D. Carpenter, -	Putnam,
" " -	John A. Francis, -	Norwich,
" " -	Asahel G. Scranton, -	Killingly,

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
July 24, 1862,	
August 18, "	
May 20, 1863,	
August 18, 1862,	Honorably discharged May 20, 1863, for disability.
May 20, 1863,	
August 4, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, May 20, 1863.
January 19, 1864,	
August 4, 1862,	
April 23, 1863,	
August 6, 1862,	Honorably discharged April 17, 1863, for disability.
" 11, "	
March 20, 1863,	
August 8, 1862,	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 18, "	
" 18, "	
December 26, "	
October 10, 1863,	
" 19, "	
November 30, "	
August 8, 1862,	Discharged for disability, Nov. 17, 1863.
" 8, "	Promoted to be Major, May 20, 1863.
" 8, "	Resigned June 6, 1863.
May 20, 1863,	Killed in battle at Winchester, June 15, 1863.
August 8, 1862,	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 18, "	
November 9, "	
December 26, "	
October 10, 1863,	
" 19, "	
November 30, "	
August 8, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, October 10, 1863.
" 8, "	" " " " 19, 1863.
" 18, "	" " " November, 30, 1863.
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 18, 1863,	

Eighteenth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	William H. Locke, -	Windham,
" " -	Joseph P. Rockwell,	Norwich,
" " -	Francis McKeag, -	"
" " -	Andrew Washburn,	Lebanon,
" " -	John Lilley, -	Norwich,
" " -	Franklin B. Bixby,	Thompson,
" " -	Henry F. Cowles, -	Norwich,
" " -	Martin V. B. Tiffany,	"
" " -	Noadiah P. Johnson, -	Thompson,

Last year this regiment was reported at Baltimore, Md. A portion were in garrison at Forts Marshall and McHenry, and the remainder employed in guarding the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

On the 22d of May the regiment was ordered to report to Major-General Milroy, commanding at Winchester, Va., where it arrived on the 25th. It was engaged in the battle of Winchester, June 13th, 14th and 15th, where Col. Ely, Lt. Colonel Nichols, and a large proportion of the officers and men were taken prisoners. A detailed report of the part borne by the regiment in this battle, with list of casualties is appended.

About two hundred officers and men who escaped from Winchester, were consolidated with other scattered forces into a brigade, assigned to the command of Major-General Couch, and participated in the campaign which followed the battle of Gettysburg. On the 28th of July the regiment, then numbering two hundred and twenty officers and men, was ordered to Hagerstown, Md., where it performed the duties of Provost Guard.

September 27th it moved to Martinsburg, Va., and on the 3d of October the exchanged men of the regiment arrived from Camp Parole.

A number of the officers captured at Winchester are still prisoners of war. Col. Ely was among the Union officers

Eighteenth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
November 9, 1862,	
December 22, "	
" 26, "	
October 10, 1863,	
" 19, "	
November 30, "	
August 8, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 10, 1863.
" 8, "	" " " " Oct. 19, "
" 18, "	" " " " Nov. 30, "

who escaped from Libby Prison by tunneling, in February 1864, but before reaching the Federal lines he was recaptured and again incarcerated in that prison. He, with other officers of his regiment, was exchanged in the latter part of March. Since September the regiment has been engaged in fatigue and picket duty and has participated in no important engagement. It is still stationed near Martinsburg, Va.

HEAD-QUARTERS 18TH CONN. VOLS., }
Martinsburg, Va., Nov. 10th, 1863. }

BRIG. GEN. H. J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut,

Hartford, Conn.

SIR :

I have the honor to present the following report of the part taken by the 18th Connecticut Infantry, in the battle of Winchester, Va., June 13th, 14th and 15th, 1863, viz.:

The Regiment arrived at Winchester on the 25th of May, 1863, from Baltimore, Md., at which post the majority of the command had since its departure from Connecticut, been stationed, and was immediately assigned to the right of the 2d Brigade, Milroy's Division, of which brigade, Col. Wm. G. Ely, 18th Connecticut Volunteers, assumed command. From that date until the commencement of the action, the history of the regiment may be embraced in the two words

"reconnaissance" and "picket duty;" Winchester being an exposed point, with few advantages of defense, and open to sudden attacks, a large force was required for such purposes, and the regiment had little rest. During the latter portion of this period, rumors were rife of the irruption of a large rebel force into the Shenandoah Valley, but frequent reconnoissances failed in the discovery of any forces other than those long known to have been in the valley, consisting of small detachments of all arms under such leaders as Imboden, Jones and Jenkins, and, as those were far inferior in numbers to the command at Winchester, they excited little or no apprehension.

Matters were in this condition, when, on the morning of the 13th of June, about daybreak, a large rebel force suddenly appeared from the south, on the Front Royal road. Their advance guard rapidly drove in the federal pickets. The regiment was at this time encamped on the east of this road, about one mile south of Winchester. On the alarm being given, it was immediately by a flank movement formed on the west of the road in a field, and two companies, (A and B,) were deployed as skirmishers to contest the rebel advance. The enemy at once took possession of a woody eminence some distance in front, and proceeded to establish a battery on its summit. Slight skirmishing then ensued, and the enemy shortly after fired one or two shots, which however fell short of the regiment. After this, matters remained nearly quiet until about 3 P. M., the enemy apparently being engaged in bringing up reinforcements and making his dispositions for a more general attack. At that hour, the companies of skirmishers fell back upon the regiment, which retired slowly to the outskirts of the city where it formed to the support of Battery "L," 5th U. S. Artillery, which had been advanced to our assistance. Battery "L" immediately opened upon the rebel battery which responded briskly, their shells flying over the regiment, which lay behind a wall immediately in rear of the federal guns. The large guns of the main fort, situated a half mile to the northwest of Winchester, also joined in the contest, and the united fire proving too much for the rebels, their battery was silenced and withdrawn. Shortly after, information having been received that the enemy had occupied Berryville, some ten miles northeast of Winchester, and were advancing from that place, the regiment was withdrawn from the Front Royal road and thrown into the rifle pits commanding the approaches from Berryville. It remained here without the occurrence of any thing important until 1 A. M. of the 14th, when it was ordered to the defenses immediately

in shelter of the main fort where it rested until daylight. It then proceeded to the southern portion of the city to the defense of some Quartermaster and Commissary property, which was in process of removal and which was rendered insecure by the somewhat defenseless condition of the city in that quarter. Some of the companies skirmished for a short time with small parties of the rebels who had penetrated the outskirts of the place, but the whole command was again ordered to the defenses on the northeast, commanding the Berryville road in which direction the lines of the enemy could now be discovered. Severe firing shortly ensued which lasted for several hours. The rebels took possession of a large house within rifle distance of the regiment, and annoyed it severely, delivering their fire whenever a head showed itself above the rifle pits. It was resolved to dislodge them, and a 24 pounder brass howitzer was procured from the fort and turned upon the building. The gun was served by Captain McDonald, of the Commissary Department. After the firing of several shots, some of which penetrated it, a portion of the regiment, (companies "F" and "H,") under Captain Bowen of the latter company, charged and captured eight prisoners, the rest making their escape. In this affair, private Charles Baldwin, Company "F," while attempting to capture two rebels, was killed, and 1st Sergeant William Carruthers, Company "H," severely wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols being sick, the regiment was this day commanded by Major Peale. We were kept in the rifle pits until about four in the afternoon, when the place was attacked from an unexpected quarter, and the command, in obedience to orders, immediately fell back to the works northeast of, and immediately in shelter of the main fortifications. The silence of the enemy during the previous night and early part of the day was now explained. He had prolonged his line on the right to a point north of the Berryville road, while the left extended across the Front Royal, Strasburg and Romney roads, to a point west of the city, and directly in rear of the main fort. He had with great labor cut a road through the dense woods a considerable distance west of the city, and forced several batteries to a position directly in front of the main fort, which was now invested from that side. The first evidence of their approach from that quarter was in the shape of a solid shot which flew over the fort and fell in the town beyond. The city being now three-fourths invested, all forces were withdrawn from the outer defenses and concentrated within the earthworks of the main fortifications, with the exception of a portion of

the 1st Brigade, which had since the beginning of the action been stationed with a battery on a ridge directly in line of the enemy's approach. The rebels having made dispositions of their batteries, some cannonading ensued, at the end of which, they made a furious assault upon the ridge, capturing the battery, (which however had been rendered unserviceable,) and driving the support back in confusion, though not without desperate resistance on the part of the latter. The whole division was now concentrated within the main fortifications. Nothing further of importance occurred for several hours, the enemy being, (as was afterward known,) at this time engaged in bringing artillery through the road previously cut through the woods with a view of commencing with the daylight, a bombardment, which should put an end to all further resistance and necessitate immediate capitulation.

At 1 A. M., on the 15th, the order was given for the silent evacuation of Winchester. The night was intensely dark, but the column moved with order on the road leading to Martinsburg, the 18th Connecticut forming the advance of the center brigade. The command had proceeded about four and a half miles, when the head of the first Brigade suddenly encountered the right of the enemy posted in strong force in a piece of woods skirting the right of the road. The rebels threw forward with great rapidity a sufficient force to command the whole of the first Brigade, and a large portion of the second. One or more volleys were delivered by them and returned, but, owing to the extreme darkness of the morning, had little or no effect. At this time the first Brigade charged, and having partially driven back the force immediately in its front, the larger portion passed on and continued its flight to Harper's Ferry. The remainder of the first Brigade, together with the second, fell back in a field to the left of the road, and reformed their partially disordered ranks. Two successive charges were then made but were repulsed without the occurrence however of much loss to the Eighteenth, the loss being more severe on the left of the brigade. The brigade after the second charge became considerably disorganized, and some of the regiments scattered so as to render it impossible to bring them into line again. The 18th was reformed with considerable difficulty, and charged the third time alone, but was immediately repulsed, with a loss of some thirty killed and wounded. In this charge, Captain (formerly Adjutant,) Porter was killed, and Captains Bates and Bowen severely wounded. Captain Warner and Lieutenant Merwin had received slight wounds in

the second charge. The men then scattered in all directions, but meeting the enemy at nearly all points were forced to turn back, and a large number were captured. Company "D" alone escaped intact. Having been detailed as Provost Guard of Winchester, it left that place with the 3d Brigade in charge of some prisoners. That brigade did not participate in the action. On being made aware of an attack, it was marched to the rear by its commanding officer and made its way across the country to Pennsylvania. After the escape of the first Brigade, the rebels had rapidly prolonged their line to the right with a view of cutting off the retreat of the remainder of the force to Harper's Ferry, and at the termination of the third charge, it was seven-eighths encircled. Escape under these circumstances was a difficult matter. Colonel Ely and Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols, being dismounted, were captured. Major Peale was well mounted, and having called together some thirty of the advanced men, made his escape with them to Harper's Ferry by a circuitous route, his horse being wounded in the attempt. Some two hundred escaped in the direction of Hancock, Md., and a number, having forced their way through the lines of the enemy, straggled off in other directions, and afterwards turned up in hospitals at Baltimore and elsewhere.

I transmit herewith a complete list of killed, wounded and prisoners.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY PEALE,

Major Commanding

18th Connecticut Infantry.

List of killed, wounded and prisoners, 18th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Winchester, June 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1863.

K I L L E D .

COMPANY A.

Privates, James McCracken.

Thomas F. Jones.

COMPANY C.

Private, Asher D. Holmes.

Privates, Charles C. Noyes.
Albert D. Woodmancy.

COMPANY E.

Private, H. H. McCracken.

COMPANY F.

Captain, Edward L. Porter.
Privates, Charles Baldwin.
Albert Burnett.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant, Willard O. Parsons.
Privates, Stephen H. Oatley.
George W. Pickett.
Wallace Smith.

COMPANY H.

Privates, Earle Ashley.
Charles A. Barber.
Andrew M. Dilliber.
Alfred E. Tracy.
Anson A. Fenton.

COMPANY K.

Musician, Daniel G. Bennet.
Private, Robert Sharkey.

W O U N D E D.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Hospital Steward, J. D. Ripley.

COMPANY A.

Corporal, Samuel D. Worden.
Privates, John Crawford,—died July 2d.
Michael Hanley.
Islay B. Martin,—died July 2d.
Daniel B. Sullivan.
Albert H. Pitcher.
Nelson C. Thompson,—died June 30th, in Avon.

COMPANY B.

Captain, Thomas K. Bates.

Privates, Richard Frazier.

David M. Colvin.

COMPANY C.

1st Lieutenant, Samuel T. C. Merwin.

COMPANY E.

Privates, Silas J. Alger.

George Bromley.

Alfred J. Comstock.

A. G. Franklin.

Bernard Fitzpatrick.

Marvin Tourtellotte.

COMPANY F.

Corporal, George W. Blake.

Privates, Daniel A. Botham.

Daniel B. Church.

COMPANY G.

Captain, George W. Warner.

Corporal, Edwin S. Taber.

Private, Peter Bercune.

COMPANY H.

Captain, Charles D. Bowen.

1st Sergeant, William Carruthers.

Privates, George W. Bliven.

Francis S. Harrington.

Joseph Metcalf.

George H. Wilber.

Emery D. Rogers,—slightly.

George D. Harris, “

COMPANY K.

Privates, Leonard Bowen.

Almond Bartlett.

Denison P. Jordon.

Charles Young.

CAPTURED.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, William G. Ely.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Monroe Nichols.

Surgeon, Lowell Holbrook.

Quartermaster, Dwight W. Hakes.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospital Steward, J. D. Ripley.

Sergeant-Major, Albert S. Granger.

Commissary-Sergeant, Timothy Parker.

COMPANY A.

Captain, Henry C. Davis.

1st Lieutenant, A. H. Lindsay.

2d Lieutenant, James D. Higgins.

1st Sergeant, Robert Kerr.

Sergeants, David Torrance.

George C. Setchel.

Lewis Hovey.

Corporals, Gabriel B. Hartford.

Asa Dillaby.

William J. Ross.

Alfred J. Huntington.

Benjamin F. Jacques.

Lyman Frisbie.

Samuel D. Worden.

Musician, Andrew F. Whiting.

Wagoner, William H. Burdick.

Privates, Milan W. Adams.

Edwin P. Avery.

William N. Adams.

G. D. Button.

Andrew Bishop.

Patrick Brady.

William T. Clark.

Elias H. Chapman.

Charles W. Carey.

Peter Campbell.

Daniel Carney.

James Clark.

Privates, David F. Cushman.

Francis L. Clark.

George W. Caswell.

John Chalmers.

John S. Deane.

John De Laney.

George W. Fanning.

Henry C. Gaskell.

S. F. Gibson.

J. S. Greene.

William A. Holdridge.

Elisha D. Hill.

Michael Hanley.

Daniel H. Johnson.

N. J. Kelly.

John Kerr.

John Laird.

L. M. Leonard.

Albert Latham.

John W. Martin.

Alfred Mathewson.

William C. Mitchell.

Benjamin H. Muzzy.

Charles H. Miner.

Alexander Mossman.

George Pitcher.

Albert H. Pitcher.

George H. Ray.

<i>Privates</i> , Charles J. Richards.	<i>Privates</i> , Daniel B. Sullivan.
Horace U. Sherman.	William H. Town.
Le Grand Scholfield.	G. S. Town.
Stephen H. Spencer.	Samuel Taylor.
John Service.	John H. Tefft.
Daniel Shaw.	Asa F. Wood.
James W. Semples.	Robert Young.

COMPANY B.

<i>Captain</i> , Thomas K. Bates.	<i>Privates</i> , John A. Fox.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i> , Ezra D. Carpenter.	Richard Frazier.
<i>1st Sergeant</i> , Edgar Amsbury.	Henry K. Gould.
<i>Sergeants</i> , S. C. Chamberlin.	Lewis Hart.
Stephen W. Aldrich.	John Harrington.
<i>Corporals</i> , Anson Withey.	Albert Hibbard.
Stephen J. Lee.	Patrick Kilfoil.
Henry F. Paine.	Nathan Kinney.
Thomas M. Day.	William McIntyre.
<i>Privates</i> , William A. Adams.	Hamilton H. Neff.
Olney Adams.	William H. Olney.
Welcome B. Aldrich.	John M. Paine.
William H. Anderson.	William H. Pike.
Joseph Armington.	Alvin D. Potter.
Francis Burroughs.	Calvin H. Richmond.
Harrison O. Bemis.	Smith H. Randall.
Lorenzo H. Buck.	John F. Stewart.
Darius A. Bolles.	Samuel K. Spaulding.
Elmer D. Cook.	James H. Sawyer.
Charles Campbell.	Edward D. Spaulding.
Thomas Corcoran.	R. A. Taylor.
Myron J. Chaffee.	N. R. Trask.
Dan. D. Danielson.	Edwin R. Wood.
John Donahue.	James Watson.

COMPANY C.

<i>1st Lieut.</i> , Samuel T. C. Merwin.	<i>Corporals</i> , Thomas C. Abell.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i> , Henry F. Cowles.	George R. Bill.
<i>1st Sergeant</i> , Andrew Washburn.	Restcome Peckham.
<i>Sergeants</i> , Charles Robinson.	Alonzo S. Mather.
Edward D. Hinckley.	Sylvanus Downer.
Charles H. Carpenter.	George E. Comins.

Musician, Charles E. Case.*Privates*, John W. Abell.

James H. Avery.

Harrison E. Bacon.

Burrill B. Blackman.

Henry A. Bingham.

George W. Brady.

Gilbert A. Burdick.

Charles H. Carpenter.

Charles C. Chappell.

Joseph P. Clark.

Henry T. Clark.

T. T. Couch.

Abijah P. Durfee.

W. H. H. Ellis.

Charles H. Elsworth.

Charles T. Fanning.

Edwin S. Fitch.

Freeborn O. Fletcher.

Charles F. Geer.

George Greenman.

William H. Hamilton.

Privates, George W. Keeler.

Charles F. Keables.

Adam Kraus.

Edwin T. Leach.

Nelson P. Lord.

Thomas J. Loomis.

Lemuel A. Manning.

John F. McWhirr.

Lucius G. Pember.

Elisha R. Potter.

Fred. L. Spencer.

Albert Sulland.

Francis W. Taylor.

Charles H. Tilley.

Joseph A. Tilden.

Ebenezer Tilden.

Benjamin M. Upham.

George W. Ward.

George A. Weaver.

Edwin White.

Joseph A. Winship.

James E. York.

COMPANY D.

Privates, Warren A. Burgess.

Edward C. Buck.

Nathan Chase.

William L. Child.

William H. Griggs.

Privates, Rufus Greene.

Thomas Ryant.

Elias Sprague.

Harvey Whitman.

COMPANY E.

1st *Lieut.*, John T. McGinnis.2d *Lieutenant*, Frank McKeag.1st *Sergeant*, Anthony Staubly.*Sergeants*, William H. Douglass.

John J. Franklin.

William C. Hillard.

Edwin Fitch.

Corporal, Josiah Coleman.*Corporals*, Gordon Wilcox.

Hylon N. Perry.

Chauncey J. Williams.

Stephen J. Franklin.

William C. Tracy.

Musician, George Maynard.*Privates*, Silas J. Alger.

George Avery.

Privates, E. T. Albertine.
 Henry E. Avery.
 Samuel H. Avery.
 Joel Burdick.
 George Bromley.
 Henry Bogue.
 Charles A. Beckwith.
 John Coil.
 Sylvester Wade.
 Henry Cleveland.
 Nathaniel S. Carr.
 William P. Clark.
 Charles H. Daley,
 Thomas E. DeWolfe.
 Albert G. Franklin.
 Horace W. Fox.
 Wallace Fox.
 Alexander Ford.
 Christopher Ford.
 John Gimble.
 Charles F. Hollien.
 Wesley W. Haslan.
 William G. Hayward.
 Joseph C. Holliway.
 W. D. Hartsgrove.
 Charles A. Jillson.

Privates, Edward S. Jillson.
 John Jones.
 John Johnson.
 George W. Keigwin.
 James Kellier.
 Thomas Kinney.
 Dwight R. Keigwin.
 Charles Lewis, 2d.
 Henry F. Lewis.
 Charles H. Mitchell.
 James Massey.
 John Muscuskier.
 Hugh Muscuskier.
 George Parkinson.
 Ebenezer F. Payson.
 James N. Potter.
 Hiram D. Rose.
 Lorin T. Spencer.
 George W. Tarbox.
 G. W. Taft.
 Marvin Tourtellotte.
 George R. Upham.
 Ezra H. Wood.
 John Weller.
 Henry Wolfe.
 Seth B. West.

COMPANY F.

1st Lieutenant, John E. Woodward. *Corporals*, George W. Blake.

2d Lieutenant, John Francis. Joseph W. Carroll.

1st Sergeant, Joseph M. Parker. *Privates*, Henry Appleton.

Sergeants, Charles A. Murray. Albert C. Aldrich.

Ed. P. Rogers. Samuel D. Billings.

Charles H. Carroll. Roswell Butler.

Austin G. Monroe. John A. Booth.

Corporals, William H. Webb. John A. Brown.

Charles D. Burdick. John T. Bradley.

Jesse Wilkinson. Ezra P. Bowen.

Charles T. K. Trenn. Daniel A. Botham.

George W. Loomis. Lucius R. Braman.

Privates, Joseph H. Bennett.
 Orrin Cook.
 Daniel B. Church..
 Alfred S. Chapel.
 George Carroll.
 William H. Clark.
 William H. Campbell.
 Alfred Deming.
 William L. Davies.
 Ralph W. Earle.
 Daniel D. Eldridge.
 James E. Fenton.
 Alden Fuller.
 Wayland Fox.
 Samuel A. Guile.
 Henry R. Hyde.
 William H. Howard.
 John P. Hyde.
 Edwin Kenyon.

Privates, James W. Loomis.
 B. R. O. Moury.
 Edwin Olin.
 Roswell Palmer.
 Martin Pierce.
 Erastus Spicer.
 James Smith.
 Cornelius F. Sheridan.
 Charles F. Thurber.
 Richard Trimier.
 John Valentine.
 William Warren.
 George G. Whaley.
 James M. Wicks.
 James Ward.
 Leonard P. Weldon.
 William H. Whaley.
 Samuel H. Smith.

COMPANY G.

Captain, George W. Warner.
1st Lieutenant, Israel N. Kibbie.
2d Lieutenant, Joseph P. Rockwell.
1st Sergeant, Edward T. Warner.
Sergeants, Daniel A. Lyon.
 John B. Scott.
 Moses J. Chandler.
Corporals, Joseph E. Rawson.
 Lucian H. Medbury.
 Shrimpton H. Gallup.
 James E. Tripp.
 Ichabod C. Davis.
Musician, William E. Card.
Privates, Charles C. Aldrich.
 Willing. W. Adams.
 Darwin W. Baker.
 Lorestus V. Botelle.
 George F. Bugbee.
 Francis Blackman.

Privates, Robert Burns.
 Peter Bercune.
 William W. Comins.
 James Clapp.
 Daniel R. Darby.
 Walter F. Fox.
 Alonzo Foster.
 Lawrence F. Gleason.
 Peter Gerue.
 Charles J. Hempstead.
 Willis G. Howard.
 Gilbert Letcher.
 Stephen Lapoint.
 John N. Marcy.
 Henry P. Niel.
 Enoch C. Newton.
 Samuel C. Ockrey.
 Frederick W. Redhead.
 Tracy Rodgers.

Privates, Francis Reed.
 Abner P. Smith.
 H. H. Smith.
 Joseph Smith.
 William N. Snow.
 James N. Stone.
 John G. Scott.
 Francis M. Spaulding.
 Lowell Taft.

Privates, Cyrus Thornton.
 George Underwood.
 Marquis J. Weeks.
 Vernon E. Walker.
 John D. Wells.
 Lowell Wilcox.
 Benjamin P. Weeks.
 Samuel L. Marcy.
 Edwin S. Tabor.

COMPANY H.

Captain, Charles D. Bowen.
1st Lieut., Andrew W. Loomis.
2d Lieut., William H. Locke.
1st Sergeant, William Caruthers.
Sergeant, Thomas Spencer.
Corporals, S. A. Comins.

John E. Barrows.
 Hezekiah Thompson.
 Seth S. Chapman.
 William H. Boyden.
 Thomas Jordan.
 William J. Whiteside.
 William W. Perry.

Privates, John Q. Adams.
 Henry Appley.
 Andrew Appley.
 E. W. Bingham.
 Moses Buchannan.
 Cortland Babcock.
 William H. Buckingham.
 Nathan W. Bennet.
 George A. Bull.
 George R. Bliven.
 H. M. Brooks.
 Jonathan S. Coleburn.
 Amos G. Crandall.
 John Carney.
 William Deane.
 Eben R. Eaton.

Privates, Franklin E. Gurley.
 John F. Gager.
 Joseph Golding.
 William W. Greggs.
 George D. Harris.
 Elijah F. Harris.
 William H. Hall.
 Origen Hall.
 Patrick Herrin.
 George S. Hay.
 Joseph Kenworthy.
 Francis E. Lewis.
 Charles H. Lewis.
 Job Metcalf.
 Frederick Miller.
 Lucius Newcomb.
 James Pilling.
 Joseph M. Perkins.
 Frederick Reffelt.
 Emery D. Rodgers.
 Edward F. Ripley.
 John M. Robertson.
 Lester C. Smith.
 John Shay.
 Henry G. Tracy.
 Albert C. Wilson.
 Joseph Watts.
 Jacob Wise.
 Alonzo Welden.

Privates, E. D. Wilber.
 Everett D. Williams.
 George H. Wilber.

Privates, Russell W. Adams.
 Alfred H. Snell.

COMPANY I.

<i>2d Lieutenant</i> , M. V. B. Tiffany.	<i>Privates</i> , James Lafferty.
<i>1st Sergeant</i> , John Lilly.	John Long.
<i>Sergeant</i> , Allen L. Moore.	Joseph O. Lathrop.
<i>Corporals</i> , Charles Derby.	Charles S. Miller.
Isaac Roath.	Hugh McEwen.
James D. Spencer.	James Moffet.
<i>Privates</i> , Wheaton Brown.	Olney McShine.
James S. Bigelow.	Jason Newcomb.
Jabez H. Bogue.	Gardner C. Peckham.
Charles H. Church.	Charles F. Porter.
George Coggsowell.	J. K. P. Quinley.
Martin Carle.	Henry Rodgers.
J. P. Clark.	William Roberson.
Daniel O. Donahue.	Vernon Robbins.
Andrew Deane.	C. H. Richardson.
Thomas H. Eccleston.	Thomas A. Stears.
William R. Earle.	William H. Taylor.
William S. Hall.	William S. Thornhill.
William Hall.	John A. Wilber.
Charles H. Hall.	E. G. Woodward.
Charles Haskell.	Franklin S. Wright.
Harrison E. Kent.	Simeon P. Wild.
Timothy Leary.	

COMPANY K.

<i>Captain</i> , Ezra J. Mathewson.	<i>Corporals</i> , Davis U. Handy.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i> , George Kies.	Charles K. Griffith.
<i>2d Lieutenant</i> , Asahel G. Scranton.	Charles Reynolds.
<i>1st Sergeant</i> , Kimball Atwood.	<i>Wagoner</i> , William Cumings.
<i>Sergeant</i> , Reuben W. Scott.	<i>Privates</i> , William H. Adams.
<i>Corporals</i> , Alonzo B. Potter.	George Brown.
Joseph F. Griffith.	Edward E. Bowes.
James L. Adams.	Oliver E. Burnham.
Erastus E. Potter.	Leonard Bowen.
John A. Sweet.	Henry W. Babson.

Privates, Almond Bartlett.
 Thomas D. Bates.
 Cyrus C. Burroughs.
 John W. Burns.
 Charles Bartlett.
 Rufus D. Curtis.
 Arba R. Covell.
 Frank A. Chase.
 James A. Carter.
 George H. Curtis.
 John H. Dupray.
 Erastus E. Fisk.
 William Goodell.
 Edwin P. Graves.
 John Glinn.
 Ira Harrington.
 Francis H. Handy.
 Moses M. Hall.
 Rowland R. James.
 Jerome A. Jackson.

Privates, Denison P. Jordan.
 John Keach.
 John Kelly.
 Daniel McDougal.
 William H. Newell.
 Charles O. Penery.
 John Pike.
 Levi M. Short.
 Lawrence Sullivan.
 Samuel Smith.
 James M. Smith.
 Almanzo M. Smith.
 Henry K. Sparks.
 Albert D. Trask.
 William A. Taylor.
 Henry G. Taylor.
 Franklin Wood.
 George L. Wilson.
 Lewis Walker.
 Charles Young.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED.	Commissioned Officers, - - -	1
	Enlisted Men, - - -	20
WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.	Commissioned Officers, - - -	4
	Enlisted Men, - - -	31
WOUNDED NOT CAPTURED.	Enlisted Men, - - -	1
CAPTURED UNINJURED.	Commissioned Officers, - - -	21
	Enlisted Men, - - -	487
MISSING.	Enlisted Men, - - -	2
	Total,	567

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - -	Samuel Ross, - -	U. S. Army,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Philo B. Buckingham,	Seymour,
“ “	William B. Wooster, -	Derby,
Major, - - -	Henry C. Pardee, -	New Haven,
“ - - -	Philo B. Buckingham,	Seymour,
Adjutant, - -	Horace G. H. Tarr,	Hartford,
“ - -	James B. Burbank, -	“
Chaplain, - -	Alvah L. Frisbie, -	Ansonia,
“ - -	David P. Sanford, -	Bridgeport,
Quartermaster, -	William T. Scranton,	New Haven,
Surgeon, - -	J. Wadsworth Terry, -	“
“ - -	Edward Bulkley, Jr.,	“
“ - -	William B. Casey, -	“
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Daniel L. Jewett, -	East Haddam,
1st “ “	J. Wadsworth Terry, -	New Haven,
2d “ “	Harvey S. Carpenter,	Tolland,
2d “ “	Daniel L. Jewett, -	East Haddam,
Captain, - - -	Samuel S. Woodruff,	Southington,
“ - - -	William W. Morse, -	New Haven,
“ - - -	Ezra D. Dickerman,	Hamden,
“ - - -	Oliver R. Post, - -	Hartford,
“ - - -	Wilbur W. Smith, -	Seymour,
“ - - -	John H. Doolittle, -	Derby,
“ - - -	Ezra Sprague, -	“
“ - - -	Ambrose E. Beardsley,	“
“ - - -	David R. Brown, -	New Haven,
“ - - -	James B. Burbank, -	Hartford,
“ - - -	Timothy Guilford, -	Cheshire,
“ - - -	Henry C. Pardee, -	New Haven,
“ - - -	Andrew Upson, -	Southington,
“ - - -	Sanford E. Chaffee, -	Derby,
“ - - -	Stephen S. Stevens,	Hartford,
“ - - -	Charles J. Arms, -	Norwich,
First Lieutenant, -	Thomas B. Kirby, -	New Haven,
“ “ -	James Spruce, - -	Waterbury,
“ “ -	Elkanah Doolittle, -	Cheshire,
“ “ -	James Foley, - -	Derby,
“ “ -	Henry R. Billings, -	Hartford,
“ “ -	Henry Lewis, - -	Southington,
“ “ -	Alexander E. Mintie,	Waterbury,
“ “ -	John E. Royce, - -	Derby,
“ “ -	Theodore Jepson, -	Hartford,
“ “ -	William W. Spencer, -	Cheshire,
“ “ -	William I. Bassett, -	“

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 19, 1862,	
March 22, 1864,	
August 22, 1862,	Transferred and promoted to be Col. U. S. Vols.
March 22, 1864,	
August 29, 1862,	Promoted to be Lieut. Colonel, March 22, 1864.
" 15, 1863,	
November 10, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, May 28, 1863.
August 27, 1863,	
September 5, 1862,	Resigned May 18, 1863.
August 25, "	
" 15, 1863,	
June 6, "	Declined August 1, 1863.
September 5, 1862,	Resigned May 24, 1863.
August 15, 1863,	
September 5, 1862,	Promoted to be Surgeon, August 15, 1863.
November 17, 1863,	Commission revoked March 14, 1864.
August 16, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Asst. Surgeon, Aug. 15, 1863.
" 15, "	
" 15, "	
" 15, "	
January 2, 1863,	
" 28, "	
February 6, 1864,	
" 6, "	
March 5, "	
" 22, "	
May 28, 1863,	Resigned December 17, 1863.
August 15, 1862,	Dismissed " 7, "
" 15, "	Promoted to be Major, March 22, 1864.
September 21, 1863,	Died of wounds at Tracy City, Tenn., Feb. 20, '64.
August 15, 1862,	Resigned November 13, 1863.
September 8, "	Discharged for disability, September 16, 1863.
November 10, "	Resigned May 15, 1863.
August 15, "	
" 15, "	
May 31, 1863,	
September 21, "	
October 20, "	
January 26, 1864,	
February 6, "	
" 6, "	
March 22, "	
" 22, "	
August 15, 1862,	Resigned Oct. 15, 1863, for physical disability.

Twentieth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant,	John H. Doolittle, -	Derby,
" " -	Henry S. Cadwell, -	Portland,
" " -	Charles W. Newton, -	New Britain,
" " -	Ezra Sprague, -	Derby,
" " -	Edward A. Doolittle, -	New Haven,
" " -	Andrew Upson, -	Southington,
" " -	Ambrose E. Beardsley,	Derby,
" " -	David R. Brown, -	New Haven,
Second Lieutenant,	Abial S. Holt, - -	Hartford,
" " -	Charles H. Clark, -	Southington,
" " -	Ebenezer B. Fenton, -	Hartford,
" " -	Alexand'r H. Buckingham	New Haven,
" " -	Cecil A. Burleigh, -	Hamden,
" " -	Andrew E. Barnes, -	Southington,
" " -	Wellington Barry, -	Haddam,
" " -	William H. H. Johnson,	New Haven,
" " -	Arthur Boardman, -	Hartford,
" " -	Nathan B. Abbott, -	Watertown,
" " -	Henry Lewis, - -	Southington,
" " -	William W. Spencer,	Cheshire,
" " -	Elkanah Doolittle, -	"
" " -	James Foley, - -	Derby,
" " -	Archibald Campbell, -	Portland,
" " -	Edward A. Doolittle,	New Haven,
" " -	Theodore Hawley, -	Newtown,
" " -	George W. Sherman,	Derby,
" " -	David N. Griffiths, -	"
" " -	John E. Royce, -	"
" " -	Alexander E. Mintie, -	Waterbury,
" " -	Theodore Jepson, -	Hartford,

On the 1st of April, 1863, this regiment was reported at Stafford Court House, Va. It broke camp on the 27th of April, and crossing the Rappahannock River at Kelly's Ford and the Rapidan at Germania Bridge, participated in the battle at Chancellorsville, May 1st, 2d, and 3d, under command of Lieut. Col. Wooster. A report of that engagement is appended, together with a recommendation from his Brigade, Division, and Corps commanders, that Colonel Ross, a Captain in the U. S. Army, be made Brevet Major for gallant conduct.

Twentieth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date.	Remarks.
August 15, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, February 6, 1864.
" 15, "	Resigned May 31, 1863.
September 8, "	Honorably discharged May 28, 1863.
January 28, 1863,	Promoted to be Captain, February 6, 1864.
May 28, "	Died December 20, 1863.
August 15, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, September 21, 1863.
January 2, 1863,	" " " March 5, 1864.
February 11, "	" " " " 22, "
December 15, 1862,	
January 2, 1863,	
July 15, "	
September 22, "	
February 6, 1864,	
" 6, "	
" 6, "	
March 22, "	
" 22, "	
" 22, "	
August 15, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, January 26, 1864.
May 28, 1863,	" " 1st " March 22, "
August 15, 1862,	" " 1st " May 31, 1863.
" 15, "	" " 1st " Sept. 21, "
" 15, "	Resigned for disability, April 16, 1863.
" 15, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, May 28, 1863.
January 28, 1863,	Resigned July 17, 1863.
February 12, "	Dismissed January 18, 1864.
" 11, "	Killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
September 21, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, February 6, 1864.
" 22, "	" " 1st " " 6, "
" 21, "	" " 1st " March 22, "

After Chancellorsville, the regiment returned to camp at Stafford Court House. On the 13th of June, it moved with the 12th Army Corps via Dumfries, Fairfax Court House, and Leesburg, crossed the Potomac at Edwards Ferry, and marched to Gettysburg, where it was engaged in the battle of that name, a report of which is also inserted.

It participated in the campaign succeeding Gettysburg, and on the return of the Army of the Potomac to the Rappahannock, the regiment went into camp at Kelly's Ford.

In September, 1863, it was transferred from the Army of

the Potomac to the Army of the Cumberland, and proceeded by rail via Indianapolis, Louisville, and Nashville, to Bridgeport, Ala., where it arrived October 3d. Since then the regiment has moved to several localities in that vicinity, has been doing fatigue and picket duty, with some slight skirmishing with the enemy, but has taken part in no engagement of importance.

On the 20th of January, while a portion of the regiment was guarding Tracy City, Tenn., the place was attacked by rebel cavalry. The enemy was repulsed, and soon retired. Captain Andrew Upson, commanding the post, was mortally wounded, and died February 19th. Private Daniel B. Rowell, Co. B, was killed.

The regiment is now stationed near Cowan, Tenn.

HEAD-QUARTERS 20TH CONN. VOLS.,
2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 12TH CORPS, }
NEAR STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, VA., May 7, 1863. }

BRIG. GEN. J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

SIR :

I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the 27th ult., together with a detailed account of casualties. By orders received from Brigade Head-Quarters, the regiment formed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Wooster, (Colonel Samuel Ross being absent from the regiment and in command of the 2d Brigade as Acting Brigadier-General,) with the other regiments composing the 2d Brigade, at 6 A. M. on the 27th ult., in front of Division Head-Quarters, and soon after took up the line of march for Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock, and encamped for the night near Hartwood Church. Two commissioned officers, four non-commissioned officers, and forty-two men were sent out on picket, and at 6 A. M. resumed the line of march, and at 4 P. M. of Tuesday again encamped some two and a half miles from Kelly's Ford. At 5 A. M., again took up the line of march and crossed Kelly's Ford, and, after short delay, took the road towards Germania Ford on the Rapidan River, which was crossed, and the regiment encamped near the river for the night. At 8 A. M. of Thursday, the regiment resumed the line of march, and arrived at

Chancellorsville at about 3 P. M., when the regiment was placed in position, occupying an eminence in the woods on the right of the 2d Division (of the 12th Corps), commanded by General Geary, and forming a line with his division and the 145th New York Volunteers, which was in position on our immediate right.

On Friday, May 1st, the regiment, with other forces, was ordered on a reconnoissance on the road leading to Fredericksburg, when it was formed with other regiments composing the 2d Brigade (of the 1st Division, 12th Corps,) and in this position advanced under the fire of shell from the batteries of the enemy, behaving with coolness and steadiness, though for the first time under fire, till ordered to retire with the other troops to the position occupied before the advance.

On Saturday, at about 5 P. M., the regiment advanced under orders, with other troops, through the woods in our immediate front, as a part of the second line, and was again under the fire of shell from the enemy's batteries. At about sunset, orders were received from the General commanding the Division, to retire slowly through the woods, and again occupy our original position, behind a breastwork which had been erected by the regiment as a protection, and to strengthen our position in case of attack. The breastworks were re-occupied, and Company G was thrown out in our immediate front as a picket, and during the night exchanged a few shots with the skirmishers of the enemy, but without loss on our part. Both officers and men manifested a determination to hold the position, should an attack be made upon this portion of the general line, which was momentarily expected, as the enemy had driven in the extreme right of our line, held by the 11th Corps, and was making a murderous attack upon the center of our position, which was but a short distance to the right of the portion of the line held by this regiment.

On Sunday morning, the 3d instant, the enemy appeared in force near the point of attack on our center, on the evening previous. The action soon became general and extended along the left of the line till it reached the point occupied by the 20th Connecticut. The officers and men awaited with great coolness the approach of the enemy, who came up yelling like fiends, till they arrived in a ravine about twenty rods from the front of the regiment, when the men rose and discharged a well aimed volley, which covered the ground with the killed and wounded of the enemy, and caused them to fall back in disorder. They again rallied and advanced under cover of a battery of artillery, the fire from which enfiladed a portion of the breast-

works occupied by this regiment, up to, and some few rushed over the works and were either shot or taken prisoners by our men.

After maintaining its position for nearly five hours, and finding that the enemy had already driven our forces both on the right and left, and that the entire regiment was in danger of being surrounded and captured, Lieutenant Colonel Wooster reluctantly gave the order to retire, which order was executed in some disorder, but the men rallied and reformed under the direction of the remaining officers, some half mile in the rear of the first position. It was behind the barricades, and during the time the regiment was falling back through the woods, that our entire loss occurred. The men, after leaving the barricades, were subjected not only to the fire of shot and shell from the enemy's artillery, but to a cross-fire of infantry.

It was here that Lieutenant Colonel Wooster, who had through the whole action manifested the utmost coolness and bravery, was seen to fall as was supposed wounded, and was without doubt taken prisoner by the enemy. 2d Lieutenant David N. Griffith, of Co. F, was killed in the intrenchments by a musket shot in the forehead, and fell with his sword in his hand, a pattern of determined courage and bravery. Captain Charles J. Arms was also slightly wounded in the head, and had a narrow escape from death, and also received another bullet through the sleeve of his coat. His conduct, both during the action and retreat, is deserving of especial mention. Captain Ezra D. Dickerman was also wounded in the intrenchments, and was supported off the field in the early part of the engagement. 2d Lieutenant George W. Sherman of Company C, received a wound in his hand, in the early part of the engagement, and was compelled to retire. Captain Wilbur W. Smith, of Company C, is supposed to have been wounded and taken prisoner, although it is not certain he was wounded. He was last seen in the woods near the barricades, when the regiment was retiring. Captain Henry C. Pardee of Company F, is supposed to have been taken prisoner. He was last seen at the barricades. 1st Lieutenant Andrew Upson of Company E, was last seen at the barricades, and is supposed to be a prisoner. The officers, who were wounded or taken prisoners, behaved with great gallantry, and deserve commendation, and, in fact, there was not an officer of the regiment but what might be mentioned as deserving credit for good conduct.

Sergeant Major John S. Root, was killed by a shell at the barricades, in the early part of the action; and was noted for coolness and courage. Assistant Surgeon Dan Lee Jewett, was taken prisoner.

During the action the regiment took a captain and some thirty or forty prisoners, but were compelled to relinquish them on retiring from the contest.

The regiment lost fifteen killed, sixty-one wounded, and ninety-two missing. During the succeeding days it can be said that the officers and men performed their full share of all duties assigned them both with alacrity and cheerfulness, whether the duty consisted in building barricades, or standing night and day behind them, watching and waiting for the attack of the enemy.

After the engagement of Sunday, the 3d instant, Captain Sanford E. Chaffee was in command of the regiment, being the senior officer present, (Major P. B. Buckingham having received, some days prior to this, the appointment of Acting Assistant Inspector General of the 1st Division 12th Corps, and transferred to the staff of the General commanding the same,) until Tuesday, the 5th instant, when Major Buckingham was temporarily relieved from duty as staff officer, and ordered to take command of the same. On Wednesday morning, the regiment, with all the command, recrossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, and returned to its former encampment near Stafford Court House, Va.

A detailed statement of the killed, wounded and missing, is sub-joined hereto.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PHILO B. BUCKINGHAM,

Major Commanding Regiment.

J. B. BURBANK,

Adjutant 20th Conn. Volunteers.

It should have been stated in the above report, that Colonel Samuel Ross, who was Acting Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Corps, was wounded in the leg in the early part of the action, on Sunday, and was compelled to leave the field, and is now in hospital, as I am informed, at Washington. Also, that 1st Lieutenant Ambrose E. Beardsley of Company C, who was on detached service as Acting Assistant Inspector General on the staff of Col. Ross, was taken prisoner.

P. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Major 20th Conn. Volunteers,

Commanding Regiment.

J. B. BURBANK,

Adjutant 20th Conn. Volunteers.

The list of casualties received with the report is not given as a corrected list was afterward received which is herewith inserted.

TWENTIETH CONN. VOLUNTEERS.

Report of the Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3d, 1863.

REVISED AND CORRECTED LIST OF CASUALTIES.

TO BRIG. GEN. H. J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

I herewith submit a revised and corrected list of casualties of the 20th Conn. Volunteers, at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3d, 1863, and ask the same to be annexed to the report of that battle, made by Major Buckingham during my imprisonment, and now on file in your office.

KILLED.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Sergeant Major, John S. Root.

COMPANY A.

Corporal, Titus Moss.

Privates, Reuben Benham.

Joel I. Brooks.

John L. Preston.

COMPANY C.

Private, Walter Hale.

COMPANY D.

Privates, Thomas Francis.

Samuel Potter.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant, Charles H. Smith.

Privates, James B. Bailey.

Luzerne T. Norton.

COMPANY F.

2d Lieutenant, David N. Griffith,—musket ball through head.

Corporal, David W. Jones,—leg blown off by shell.

COMPANY H.

Privates, Royal L. Bronson.
 Joel Buckingham.
 John Foley.
 John Finegan.
 George S. Guilford.
 Thomas Garner.
 James W. Hendrix.
 George O'Brien.
 John Powers.

COMPANY I.

Privates, Hiram Burnham.
 William M. Ford.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant, Albert W. Stillman.
Corporal, William A. Coleman.

W O U N D E D .

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Samuel Ross,—commanding 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 12th A. C., (shell in leg.)

COMPANY A.

Sergeants, Carlos Huntley,—in face by buck-shot.
 John T. Matthews,—gun-shot wound through leg.
Corporals, George Keeler,—grape-shot wound in head.
 Samuel L. Hall,—musket ball through thigh—severe.
Privates, James Fenton—buck-shot wound, hand.
 Lucius T. Preston,—musket-ball through shoulder.
 Frederick H. Williams, “ “ thigh, (since died.)

COMPANY B.

Sergeant, Joseph Killingbeck,—shells, shoulder and leg.
Privates, John Botsford,—musket-ball through leg.
 Edward H. Eggleston, “ “ left fore-arm.
 Daniel Gillon,—thumb of right hand shot off.
 Noyes W. Meara,—finger blown off.

COMPANY C.

2d Lieutenant, George W. Sherman,—musket-ball in finger.

Privates, Charles Atkins,—musket-ball in side.

Owen Callahan,—shell and timbers.

Frederick Chapman,—musket-ball in leg.

Edward P. Gardner, “ “

Thomas McCane, “ in face.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant, Samuel N. Gaston,—musket-ball in hand, slight.

Privates, Heman De May, “ through both legs, severe,
(since dead.)

George B. Shipmaker,—musket-ball in back, severe, (since dead.)

William De Bank,—musket-ball in shoulder, severe.

Robert McKinley, “ in back, “

COMPANY E.

Corporals, Henry B. Gleason,—musket-ball through left fore-arm.

James C. Twichell, “ right side.

Privates, William L. Ames, “ in mouth, spent ball.

Charles R. Bagley, “ left arm, (amputated.)

Henry Bishop, “ in right arm.

Joseph Goonan, “ through both thighs.

David W. Hart,—buck-shot, neck, slight.

Augustus Hitchcock,—musket-ball, left wrist.

James V. Johnson, “ right thigh, slight.

William R. Upson,—shell, right knee, slight.

COMPANY F.

Privates, John T. Lockwood,—slight.

Philo Roswell,—severe, since dead.

Orrin L. North,—slight.

William A. Hotchkiss,—severe.

COMPANY H.

Sergeants, Alexander E. Mintie,—musket-ball in back.

James McWhinnie, “ in both legs, (one since amputated.)

• *Privates*, Edward T. Abbott,—musket-ball in thigh.

Joel J. Bronson, “ in breast.

Patrick Cronan, “ “

Privates, Lawrence Fagan,—musket-ball in breast.

Thomas Kilmartin,	"	through arm.
James B. Perkins,	"	head.
Peter Reed,	"	arm.
William F. Seymour,	"	leg.
John Ryan,	"	" (amputated.)
Charles E. Davis,	"	shoulder, slight.
John M. Duncan,	"	through arm.

COMPANY I.

Captain, Ezra Day Dickerman,—musket-ball in hip.

Privates, James Fitzpatrick, " in both legs.
 Nathan N. Tomlinson,—shell in thigh, severe.
 Francis C. Barrows,—musket-ball in hip, severe.
 Edward Young, " in foot, "
 Elihu Moulthrop, " in shoulder, slight.
 Edward Smallman, " in head, "

COMPANY K.

Privates, Robert J. Allison,—leg, slightly.
 Michael Dunn,—neck, severely.
 John Lawler,—hip, (since dead.)
 James Ralph, " severely.

PRISONERS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel, William B. Wooster.

COMPANY A.

<i>Sergeant</i> , John F. Matthews.	<i>Privates</i> , John Purcell.
<i>Corporals</i> , Samuel L. Hall.	John H. Preston.
William C. Doolittle.	John H. Platt.
<i>Privates</i> , James J. Blakeslee.	Jesse H. Rice.
Simeon Brooks.	James Fenton.
John Buckley.	Lucius T. Preston.
Edward Burke.	Frederick H. Williams.
Charles E. French.	

COMPANY B.

Sergeant, Thomas S. Osborn. *Privates*, Sylvester B. Bailey.
Private, William Arnold. Charles E. Byington.

Privates, John Botsford.
James Kneen.

Private, Charles H. Wood.

COMPANY C.

<i>Captain</i> , Wilbur W. Smith.	<i>Privates</i> , John Guyon.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i> , Ambrose E. Beards- ley, A. D. C.	William H. Holcomb.
<i>Sergeants</i> , Henry R. Billings.	Thomas T. Hogan.
Samuel S. Fargo.	Samuel G. Jagger.
<i>Privates</i> , Willis Ayres.	Thomas McCane.
August Beaver.	Edmund C. Purple.
Frederick Chapman.	Levi W. Purple.
Byron Castello.	Barnard M. Prescott.
William H. Fuller.	Anton Simon.
Edward P. Gardner.	Uriah T. Wells.
	John Wenger.

COMPANY D.

<i>Sergeant</i> , John Hall.	<i>Privates</i> , Herman De May.
<i>Privates</i> , Samuel Salsbury.	George B. Shipmaker.
William De Bank.	

COMPANY E.

<i>1st Lieutenant</i> , Andrew Upson.	<i>Privates</i> , Allen C. Peck.
<i>Corporal</i> , James A. Atwater.	William L. Spence.
<i>Privates</i> , Henry C. Clark.	William E. Wightman.
George N. Griffin.	Augustus Hitchcock.

COMPANY F.

<i>Captain</i> , Henry C. Pardee.	<i>Private</i> , Orrin L. North.
<i>Sergeant</i> , Thomas Hannan.	

COMPANY H.

<i>Sergeants</i> , George W. Homan.	<i>Privates</i> , John M. Duncan.
Alexander E. Mintie.	Lawrence Fagan.
James McWhinnie.	Franklin A. Hall.
<i>Corporal</i> , Nathan W. Greenman.	Thomas Kilmartin.
<i>Privates</i> , Edward T. Abbott.	Albert W. Lounsbury.
John B. Abbott.	Charles Laspie.
George Bassett.	George Meyer.
Samuel O. Bronson.	James B. Perkins.
Joseph J. Bronson.	Thomas C. Perkins.
Patrick Cronan.	Charles B. Parkman.

<i>Privates</i> , George W. Roberts.	<i>Privates</i> , William F. Seymour.
Peter Reed.	James White.
John Ryan.	Silas Wilmot.
Lucius Sackett.	

COMPANY I.

<i>Sergeants</i> , Cecil A. Burleigh.	<i>Privates</i> , George F. Kuhner.
Robert E. Paddock.	Henry M. Hogle.
Willis A. Bradley.	James Megin.
<i>Privates</i> , Edward Smallman.	Joseph P. Gabriel.
Edward L. Martin.	Elihu Moulthrop.

COMPANY K.

<i>Corporals</i> , A. Leroy Porter.	<i>Privates</i> , Charles W. May.
James White.	Robert C. McDowell.
<i>Privates</i> , Dennis Buggy.	Anthony G. Ogden.
Patrick Coby.	Michael Dunn.
Noah N. Freeman.	James Ralph.
Dennis Kilduff.	

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	1
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	26
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	3
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	59
PRISONERS,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	5
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	103
Total, - - - - -					<hr/> 197

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obt. servant,

WM. B. WOOSTER,

Lt. Colonel 20th Conn. Vols.

Commanding Regiment.

KELLY'S FORD, VA., Aug. 1st, 1863.

HEAD-QUARTERS 20TH CONN. VOLS., }
Kelly's Ford, Va., August 1, 1863. }

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Report of the 20th Connecticut Volunteers.

BRIG. GEN. H. J. MORSE, .

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

I have the honor to submit that the 20th Conn. Volunteers broke camp near Stafford Court House, Va., 13th June 1863, and moved to the vicinity of Hope Landing, Va., and on the evening of the same day the regiment resumed march, returning to Stafford Court House, and thence continuing all night, arriving at Dumfries on the morning of 14th June. On the 15th June, resumed march, and proceeded via Fairfax Court House to Leesburg, Va., arriving June 18th, 1863. June 26th we resumed march, crossing the Potomac River at Edward's Ferry, and proceeded via Poolesville, Point of Rocks, and Knoxville, and thence to Frederick City, Md., arriving June 28th. June 29th we proceeded via Bruceville and Tarry Town, Md., to Littlestown, Pa., arriving June 30th. On the morning of July 1st, the regiment moved to Two Taverns on the Baltimore and Gettysburg Pike and halted. At one P. M. of same day we moved forward to a point near Gettysburg, and were placed in line of battle on the right of the Pike, supported by other forces of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 12th A. C., the 1st Division then holding the extreme right of the line. At evening this division was withdrawn, and we rested for the night near the Pike. At daybreak, on the morning of the 2d of July, this regiment, with the other forces of the 1st Division, again moved to a position in line of battle on the right, where this regiment again held the front line, supported by other forces of the first brigade. Company B was here deployed as skirmishers, and well advanced from the line. Between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., we were withdrawn, and the entire Division moved to the Baltimore Pike, and thence advanced near to Cemetery Hill and took position on the right of the Pike as a support to the 2d Division of the 12th A. C., then on the extreme right of the line, and thus remained until about 4 P. M., when the attack of the enemy became so determined on the left center that we were moved to the support of our forces there engaged, and placed in position, when the enemy retired, and

we endeavored to return to the breastworks on the right, that were last held by the 1st Division; but it was found that during the absence of the 1st Division, the enemy had advanced on our right and gained our breastworks, the stone wall where the supports had formerly lain, and the hills and woods on each side of the wall.

Owing to the darkness of the night and the strength of the enemy in position, the first Division was unable to regain the breastworks on the right of the line, or the stone wall or woods recently occupied by us. This night my regiment lay in line of battle in a cornfield, ready to move at an instant's notice. Company G was advanced as skirmishers, to a position near the woods, and so remained during the night, at intervals engaging the enemy's skirmishers.

At daybreak our artillery commenced shelling the woods, breastworks and locality of the wall formerly held by us, then occupied by the rebels. A little after five o'clock, A. M., my regiment advanced under orders into the edge of the woods near the stone wall. From this position I advanced a heavy force of skirmishers who proceeded but a few rods to the brow of the hill before engaging the enemy. From this time for over five hours, my skirmishers were unceasingly engaged with the enemy, being frequently relieved from my main line. The enemy were endeavoring to advance through the woods and turn the right flank of the second division, and while so doing, were met and successfully resisted by my regiment. In this position I was enabled to repeatedly communicate to the Colonel commanding the brigade and the General commanding the division, the movements of the enemy in our immediate front, thereby enabling our artillery to more accurately obtain the range of the enemy and to greatly increase the effectiveness of our artillery fire. At times it became necessary to advance the left wing of my regiment to sustain my skirmishers, and again to retire my whole command to save it from being destroyed by our own artillery. We continued advancing and fighting until about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, A. M., when, the rebels having been driven by our fire and our artillery from the stone wall and breastworks in our front, my regiment steadily advanced in line and occupied both the wall and breastworks, under a continuous fire from sharpshooters in tree tops, which we had been unable thus far to silence. Immediately on gaining the breastworks my regiment was relieved by the 123d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers. We then proceeded directly to the ammunition train, replenished with ammunition and returned to the stone wall near the breastworks, as a support to the 123d N. Y. Volunteers, where we remained under a most terrific shelling from

rebel batteries, until between four and five o'clock, P. M. The regiment, with the first brigade, was then moved across to the left of the Baltimore Pike, to support the center in an attack there being made with great determination on the part of the enemy. Before, however, we were placed in position, the enemy were repulsed, and my regiment once more returned to our breastworks and remained in line during the night of the 3d of July, and all day and night of the 4th of July. On the latter day a detail from my regiment worked as a burial party, and another detail gathered arms and accoutrements left by our enemies on the field in our immediate front.

On the 5th of July a burial detail, commanded by Capt. W. W. Smith of my regiment, continued its labor until about 1 o'clock, P. M., when all the dead in the immediate front of the 1st Division were buried. A large number of muskets was gathered within our regimental line and turned over to the officer to receive the same.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 5th of July, we moved from the battleground and marched to Littlestown. My regiment lost in the engagement on the 3d July, of enlisted men, five killed and twenty-three wounded. For nearly six hours in the morning the regiment was constantly engaged and did most effective service in driving the enemy from the position then held by them, thereby regaining our breastworks.

With the exception of one officer (no longer holding a commission in the regiment) and some half dozen men whom I have reason to believe became more seriously indisposed the nearer we approached the enemy, all my command conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, and while some of my officers, from the position in which they were placed, fought more valiantly than others, yet, where all did so well their duty, it might tend to create unjust inferences to particularize. Each officer and man then with me seemed intent only on doing his whole duty, cheerfully and promptly executing every order.

With the movements of the 12th Corps in its many weary marches and advances upon the enemy, the laborious construction of breastworks at Williamsport, and the unceasing vigilance necessarily imposed, from the battle field at Gettysburg until our arrival at this camp, August 1st, 1863, my regiment bore well its part, rendering no special services requiring mention here.

The following is the list of casualties on the 3d of July :

KILLED.

COMPANY B.

Thomas Redshaw,—musket ball in breast.

COMPANY F.

John D. Perry,—musket ball in abdomen.

COMPANY I.

Corporal, Joel C. Dickerman,—shell in abdomen.

Bernard Mulvey,—musket ball in head.

COMPANY K.

Charles F. Roberts,—musket ball in abdomen.

WOUNDED.

COMPANY A.

Corporal, Thomas Simons,—musket ball through right arm, (since dead.)

Chauncey M. Hall,—shell in leg.

John Gibbling,—musket ball in finger.

Josiah Lentz,—shell in back.

COMPANY B.

George W. Warner,—shell—both arms blown off.

Harvey R. Bronson,—musket ball in thigh.

COMPANY C.

Private, James Cassidy,—shell in thigh, (since dead.)

COMPANY D.

Corporal, Charles Gibson,—musket ball through breast.

Private, John Downing,—buck-shot over right eye.

COMPANY E.

Private, Samuel M. Bailey,—grape shot left leg.

COMPANY F.

Private, Charles H. Roberts,—musket ball through body, (since dead.)

COMPANY G.

Privates, Mordant L. Wilmot,—shell in thigh, severe.

Fisher A. Ames—shell in leg, slight. .

COMPANY H.

Sergeant, N. B. Abbott,—musket ball in finger, slight.

Private, Jacob L. Still,—shell in back.

COMPANY I.

Corporal, John W. Price, musket ball in foot, severe.

Privates, Thomas H. Brooks,—musket ball in shoulder.

Bradley Allen,—shell in head.

Miles King,—shell in thigh, slight.

COMPANY K.

Sergeants, George Dickenson,—shell in shoulder, badly.

Edward J. Murray,—musket ball through right arm.

Privates, John Brown,—shell in thigh.

James Royston,—musket ball in foot.

I have the honor to be, General,

Your ob't servant,

WM. B. WOOSTER,

Lt. Col. 20th Conn. Vols.

Commanding Regiment.

HEAD-QUARTERS 1ST DIVISION, 12TH CORPS, }
 ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
 TULLAHOMA, TENN., Jan. 8th, 1864. }

BRIG. GEN'L L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army,

GENERAL:

I have the honor to recommend that *Captain Samuel Ross, 14th U. S. Infantry, (Colonel 20th Connecticut Volunteers,) be appointed Major by Brevet, for gallant conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3d, 1863, to date from that day.*

He commanded the 2d Brigade of this Division in that battle, and was severely wounded in the early part of the action—his brigade being in the front line of battle. He has been on duty in this Division as Colonel of Volunteers since October, 1862. He is now in command of the 1st Brigade of this Division.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. F. KNIPE,

Brig. Gen'l Vols., Com'd'g 1st Div.

HEAD-QUARTERS 12TH A. C., }
 TULLAHOMA, Jan'y 20th, 1864. }

Approved and respectfully forwarded,

H. W. SLOCUM,

Maj. Gen'l Vols.,

Commanding.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 11TH AND 12TH CORPS, }
 LOOKOUT VALLEY, TENN., Jan. 28, 1864. }

Respectfully forwarded and recommended,

JOSEPH HOOKER,

Major-General Commanding.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Arthur H. Dutton, -	U. S. A.,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Thomas F. Burpee,	Rockville,
Major, - - -	Hiram B. Crosby, -	Norwich,
Adjutant, - - -	Frank C. Jeffery, -	New London,
Chaplain, - - -	Thomas G. Brown, -	Chatham,
Quartermaster, -	Edward Gallup, - -	Brooklyn,
Surgeon, - - -	J. Hamilton Lee, -	Norwich,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Charles Tennant, -	Windsor,
“ “	J. Hamilton Lee, -	Norwich,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Henry E. Porter, -	Hebron,
“ “	Charles Tennant -	Windsor,
“ “	Francis D. Edgerton, -	East Hampton,
“ “	Edwin G. Sumner, -	Mansfield,
Captain, - - -	Charles T. Stanton, Jr.,	Stonington,
“ - - -	William Spittle, - -	New London,
“ - - -	James F. Brown, -	North Stonington,
“ - - -	Jeremiah M. Shepard,	Plainfield,
“ - - -	James H. Latham, -	Groton,
“ - - -	Albert B. Johnson, -	Pomfret,
“ - - -	Nathan A. Belden, -	Hartford,
“ - - -	Clarence E. Dutton, -	Wallingford,
“ - - -	Isaac D. Kenyon, -	North Stonington,
“ - - -	Francis S. Long, -	Willimantic,
“ - - -	William Clapp, -	Pomfret,
“ - - -	Henry T. Phillips, -	Montville,
First Lieutenant,	Henry R. Jennings,	Stonington,
“ “ -	Delos D. Brown, -	Chatham,
“ “ -	Philo F. Talcott, -	Hartford,
“ “ -	George W. Shepard,	Plainfield,
“ “ -	James Stanley, -	Norwich,
“ “ -	William W. Latham, -	Groton,
“ “ -	E. Perry Packer, -	Voluntown,
“ “ -	Alvin M. Crane, - -	Mansfield,
“ “ -	Cyrus W. Cook, -	Colchester,
“ “ -	William S. Hubbell, -	North Stonington,
“ “ -	Francis S. Long, -	Willimantic,
“ “ -	Isaac D. Kenyon, -	North Stonington,
“ “ -	John F. Randall, -	Groton,
“ “ -	John T. Trumbull, Jr.,	Stonington,
Second Lieutenant,	Frank Fowler, - -	New London,
“ “ -	Elisha B. Chipman,	“
“ “ -	William F. Walker,	Plainfield,
“ “ -	Walter P. Long, -	Stonington,

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 19, 1862,	
September 3, "	
" 3, "	
February 22, 1863,	
April 21, "	
February 21, "	
April 21, "	
July 9, "	
February 21, "	Promoted to be Surgeon, April 21, 1863.
" 22, 1864,	
February 21, 1863,	Promoted to be 1st Ass't Surgeon, July 9, 1863.
July 9, "	Declined July 21, 1863.
October 7, "	Commission revoked, December 14, 1863.
August 3, 1862,	
" 3, "	
" 3, "	
" 5, "	
September 16, "	
November 8, "	
January 7, 1863,	
December 20, 1862,	
June 4, 1863,	
July 31, 1863,	
October 9, 1862,	Resigned July 26, 1863.
November 24, "	Resigned June 4, 1863.
August 3, "	
" 8, "	
October 12, "	
November 24, "	
February 23, 1863,	
May 18, "	
June 4, "	
July 31, "	
September 1, "	
February 1, 1864,	
August 3, 1862,	Promoted to be Captain, July 31, 1863.
" 3, "	" " " June 4, "
September 16, "	Honorably discharged, August 11, 1863.
February 27, 1863,	Dismissed January 28, 1864.
August 3, 1862,	
December 22, 1862,	
March 23, 1863,	
" 23, "	

Twenty-First Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Hamlet F. Roberts, -	East Hartford,
" " -	Charles Fenton, -	Mansfield,
" " -	Aaron S. Dutton, -	Ashford,
" " -	Luther N. Curtis, -	Hartford,
" " -	Frederick W. H. Buell,	Chatham,
" " -	Alvin M. Crane, -	Mansfield,
" " -	E. Perry Packer, -	Voluntown,
" " -	William W. Latham, -	Groton,
" " -	John L. Shepard, -	Plainfield,
" " -	William S. Hubbell, -	North Stonington,
" " -	William G. Hawkins,	" "
" " -	Cyrus W. Cook, -	Colchester,

During the past year the Twenty-First has been stationed in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

I insert herewith a report of the part borne by it in the defense of Suffolk. The regiment also acted as Provost Guard of General Dix's command in the raid up the Peninsula.

From this service, it proceeded to Portsmouth, and afterward crossed the river to Norfolk. After performing provost duty in these cities for nearly five months, it was relieved and ordered to Newport News, where it remained some six weeks. During this time, a portion of the regiment with other forces under General Graham, made a destructive raid to Brandon on the James River, destroying a large quantity of rebel property.

On the 3d of February, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Morehead, N. C., and after aiding in repelling the enemy at that point, was sent to Newbern, where it is now stationed. Colonel Dutton is acting as chief of Staff to Major-General Peck, commanding at Newbern.

HEAD-QUARTERS 21ST REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.

ON THE NANSEMOND, May 15th, 1863.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the 21st Regiment during the period of the recent operations of the enemy against Suffolk.

Twenty-First Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
June 4, 1863,	
July 31, "	
August 11, "	
January 26, 1864,	
February 26, "	
August 3, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, July 31, 1863:
" 3, "	" " " June 4, "
November 8, "	" " " May 18, "
December 20, "	Resigned September 21, 1863.
November 24, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1864.
May 18, 1863,	Dismissed January 20, 1864.
February 23, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1863.

For a few days previous to the appearance of the enemy before the place, this regiment occupied a point on the Nansemond river, about six miles below the town. On the evening of April 11th, I received orders from General Peck, to march with my regiment immediately to Suffolk, the enemy having appeared in heavy force upon both flanks. The column was at once put in motion and reached the place at 11 o'clock, P. M., when one hundred rounds of ammunition per man, were issued, and the regiment lay upon their arms, with orders to support the Irish Legion on the Edenton road, until Tuesday, the 14th.

On the 15th, in accordance with orders from Colonel Dutton, commanding brigade, I moved the regiment to occupy and strengthen that portion of the line of defenses on the opposite side of the town extending from Fort Jericho, on the right, to Battery Onondagua on the left.

We remained on this line until the 20th inst. On the 21st, we were ordered to relieve the 13th N. H. V., on the line of pickets extending along the river, from the mouth of Jericho Creek, on the left, to Battery Morris on the right, throwing one company over the island in front of, and to the right of that battery. This line, the regiment defended until Saturday evening, May 2d, and during that time, there was much firing between our pickets and those of the enemy, but the only casualty to this regiment was one man wounded.

On the evening last named, the regiment was ordered to cross the Nansemond at Sleepy Hole, a point six miles lower down than the

line we then occupied, at 3 o'clock, the following morning, advance to Chuckatuck, seize Reed's Ferry, and open communication with the 4th R. I. Volunteers, on the left.

* * * * *

Major Crosby proceeded to carry the order into execution at the appointed time, and was accompanied on the expedition by a section of the 4th Wisconsin Battery, and a sergeant and ten men from the N. Y. Mounted Rifles. The regiment returned to camp Monday, the 4th inst., having effectually accomplished their purpose, and captured an officer and fifteen men. That the work was well executed, will be seen from the following extract :

HEAD-QUARTERS 3D DIVISION, 9TH A. C.

NEAR SUFFOLK, VA., May 4th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 28.

(Extract.) Nor will he, (the commanding General,) suffer to pass unnoticed, the services of those who crossed the Nansemond, at Sleepy Hole, who drove the enemy's cavalry from Chuckatuck, and siezed Reed's Ferry, capturing an officer and fifteen men.

Such deeds prove the mettle of the men, and show that, when well led, they need fear no enemy.

By Command,

BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE W. GETTY,

CHARLES T. GARDINER,

Captain and A. A. General.

The casualties were one man killed and two wounded. I will only add that the arduous duties of the whole period were borne with cheerfulness by both officers and men, and every order executed with prompt alacrity.

Casualties were as follows.

K I L L E D .

COMPANY K.

Private, Alfred J. Freeman,—May 3d.

W O U N D E D .

COMPANY C.

Private, Edward D. Woodmancy,—April 26th.

COMPANY A.

Private, Hiram Loomis,—May 3d.

COMPANY K.

Private, Lyndes C. Bushnell,—May 3d.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. BURPEE,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

TO GENERAL J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

HEAD-QUARTERS 21ST REG'T CONN. VOLS., }
SUFFOLK, VA., May 5th, 1863. }

LIEUTENANT:

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders from the General Commanding, I crossed the Nansemond on Sunday, at four o'clock in the morning, May 3d, having under my command the 21st Regiment Conn. Vols., a section of the 4th Wisconsin Battery under Lieutenant Martin McDavitt, and a Sergeant with ten men of the 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.

My orders were to march to Chuckatuck, and from thence to Reed's Ferry, opening communication with the 4th R. I. on my left.

The troops were under way for Chuckatuck at 4½ o'clock Sunday morning, the distance being two and a half miles. My skirmishers came upon the line of rebel pickets about half a mile from the Nansemond, their fires still burning. The rebel pickets fell back to Chuckatuck as we advanced. When within half a mile of the village, we saw a company of rebel cavalry drawn up in the main street leading into the village. I ordered Lieut. McDavitt to open fire upon them with artillery, and the rebels, after a few rounds, retired to the further side of the village at the junction of the Reed's Ferry and Isle of Wight roads. I advanced the skirmishers to the village and moved up the column. Appearances indicated that the enemy would make a stand at that point, but they again retired, a portion of their force taking the Isle of Wight road, but the greater number retiring by the Reed's Ferry road.

As soon as my command were in the village, I sent Sergeant Trowbridge of the Mounted Rifles, and his detachment of cavalry, to reconnoiter the road leading to the Isle of Wight, and also ordered Captain Spittle, acting Major of the 21st, with Companies A and K,

to skirmish along the Reed's Ferry road. From the accounts given by contrabands at the point, the enemy's cavalry were estimated at about 300 strong, and that they had a camp at Isle of Wight and also on the Reed's Ferry road. I ordered Lieut. McDavitt to put the artillery in position to command both roads until they could be reconnoitered. On discovering that the enemy intended to make no resistance at this point, the column was moved ahead on the Reed's Ferry road. Captain Spittle came upon the camp on this road, about half a mile beyond Chuckatuck,—the enemy had but just left, their camp-fires still burning.

About a mile beyond Chuckatuck, the roads branch off, one leading to Reed's Ferry, the other to Everett's Bridge. The footprints indicated that the enemy's cavalry had retired by the latter road, but as the two roads ran near together for quite a distance, I halted the column at this point, put the guns in position commanding both roads, and ordered Capt. Spittle to reconnoitre them. The enemy were then reported no where in sight. The column was at once set in motion along the Reed's Ferry road, with the exception that Lieut. McDavitt, with one piece of artillery and a sufficient support, was left behind to command the Everett's Bridge road until an advance was secured. The column had moved but an eighth of a mile in advance, when I ordered Sergeant Trowbridge to make a reconnoissance on the Everett's Bridge road, for about fifty rods, passing over the same ground which our skirmishers had previously gone over. The cavalry had gone but a short distance when the enemy, who had suddenly returned, opened fire upon them, killing one and wounding two of their number. Lieut. McDavitt opened upon them at once, and shelled them back towards Everett's Bridge. The column was delayed at this point about half an hour, but, there being no signs of the enemy's returning, I advanced the skirmishers rapidly on the Reed's Ferry road, and again set the column in motion. Our march was necessarily slow, owing to the thick underbrush through which the skirmishers were obliged to make their way.

On approaching the West Branch, we again discovered the enemy's pickets. The skirmishers, under Capt. Spittle, Capt. Shepard, and Capt. Belden, advanced gallantly and were soon engaged. The artillery was moved up with supports, and opened fire at once, commanding the opposite bank of the creek, where the enemy had two companies of sharpshooters as a support. The skirmish at this point was short and spirited, resulting in our capturing one lieutenant, three sergeants, two corporals, and ten privates of the enemy. Our loss

was three wounded, one of whom died some two hours afterwards, as we were without surgical aid.

We encamped Sunday night on the Nansemond, near the ferry, and under protection of the gunboats. On the next morning Capt. Spittle was sent out with Companies A and K to reconnoitre, and returned bringing two deserters, who were dispatched to the General Commanding. He further reported that the enemy, on the opposite side of the West Branch from us, commenced their retreat on the evening previous, at 8 o'clock, and that the most of their forces had retired before midnight, burning behind them the bridge at Page's Mill.

I am under great obligations to Flag-Officer Captain Cushing, and also to Captain Lamson. Acting Master's Mate Lawrence rendered me great assistance in giving information where to post the artillery so as to be of service to our troops engaged with the enemy on the other side of the creek, and also took quite an active part in the skirmish. My thanks are due to the officers of the regiment for their prompt and hearty co-operation. The patience and courage of the men, after the fatigues of the past ten days, is deserving of especial praise. I take pleasure in mentioning the gallant conduct of Lieut. McDavitt of the 4th Wisconsin Battery, and the prompt and efficient manner in which both he and his men performed their duty. The detachment of N. Y. Mounted Rifles under Sergeant Trowbridge are also deserving of great praise, for though few in number, they were of the greatest assistance.

The casualties are as follows :

COMPANY K.—*Killed.*

Private, Alfred J. Freeman.

COMPANY A.—*Wounded.*

Private, Hiram Loomis.

COMPANY K.

Private, Lyndes C. Bushnell.

I am, Lieutenant, very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

HIRAM B. CROSBY,

Major Commanding.

TO LIEUT. G. A. BRUCE,

A. A. A. G., 3d Brigade.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	William S. Fish, - -	Mystic,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Charles Farnsworth,	Norwich,
“ “	William S. Fish, - -	Mystic,
Major, - - -	Erastus Blakeslee, - -	Plymouth,
“ “	Brayton Ives, - -	New Haven,
“ “	George O. Marcy, - -	Bridgeport,
“ “	Charles Farnsworth, - -	Norwich,
Adjutant, - - -	Harrison J. O. Walker,	Mystic Bridge,
Chaplain, - - -	Theodore J. Holmes, - -	East Hartford,
“ “	Edwin Warriner, - -	Meriden,
Quartermaster, - -	William C. Harris, - -	Mystic,
Commissary, - - -	Charles B. Dyer, - -	Hartford,
Surgeon, - - -	George A. Hurlburt, - -	Glastenbury,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Thomas E. Buck, - -	Portland,
Captain, - - -	Edwin W. French, - -	Mystic,
“ - - -	Leonard P. Goodwin,	Plymouth,
“ - - -	William E. Morris, - -	Litchfield,
“ - - -	Elbridge Colburn, - -	Ansonia,
“ - - -	Joab B. Rogers, - -	Norwich,
“ - - -	John B. Morehouse,	Fairfield,
“ - - -	Addison G. Warner, - -	Putnam,
“ - - -	Joseph Backus, - -	Hebron,
“ - - -	Jason D. Thompson, - -	East Haven,
“ - - -	Manton D. Upson, - -	Fair Haven,
“ - - -	Erastus Blakeslee, - -	Plymouth,
“ - - -	George O. Marcy, - -	Bridgeport,
“ - - -	Marcus B. Sterling, - -	Fairfield,
“ - - -	Howell Atwater, - -	New Haven,
First Lieutenant,	Amos Clift, Jr., - -	Mystic River,
“ “ - -	Charles H. Briggs, - -	New London,
“ “ - -	Coley James, - -	Wilton,
“ “ - -	James H. Kane, - -	Norwich,
“ “ - -	William Strong, - -	Fair Haven,
“ “ - -	Samuel W. Hawley,	Bridgeport,
“ “ - -	William T. Cook, - -	Mystic,
“ “ - -	John Bristol, - -	Derby,
“ “ - -	James W. Gore, - -	Hartford,
“ “ - -	James R. Straut, - -	Stamford,
“ “ - -	William E. Morris, - -	Litchfield,
“ “ - -	Elbridge Colburn, - -	Ansonia,
“ “ - -	Harrison J. O. Walker,	Mystic Bridge,
“ “ - -	Joab B. Rogers, - -	Norwich,
“ “ - -	Jason D. Thompson, - -	East Haven,
“ “ - -	Manton D. Upson, - -	Fair Haven,

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
August 22, 1863,	
January 18, 1864,	
March 21, 1863,	Promoted to be Colonel, August 22, 1863.
July 14, "	
February 4, 1864,	
" 7, "	
March 21, 1863,	Promoted to be Lieut. Colonel, Jan. 18, 1864.
October 8, "	
March 7, 1864,	
December 3, 1861,	Resigned March 10, 1864.
October 8, 1863,	
" 8, "	
January 9, 1864,	
October 10, 1862,	
March 15, 1863,	
" 25, "	
October 8, "	
" 8, "	
" 12, "	
December 15, "	
January 2, 1864,	
" 12, "	
" 18, "	
February 5, "	
" 28, 1862,	Promoted to be Major, July 14, 1863.
November 25, "	" " " February 17, 1864.
January 18, 1864,	Dismissed March 7, 1864.
" 26, 1863,	Resigned January 19, 1864.
September 23, "	
October 8, "	
January 2, 1864,	
" 2, "	
" 18, "	
" 18, "	
" 18, "	
" 18, "	
" 21, "	
February 26, "	
December 14, 1861,	Promoted to be Captain, October 8, 1863.
" 1, 1862,	" " " " 8, "
March 15, 1863,	" " Adjutant, " 8, "
" 25, "	" " Captain, " 12, "
" 25, "	" " " January 18, 1864.
October 8, 1863,	" " " February 5, "

First Regiment Cavalry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
First Lieutenant, -	Joseph Backus, - -	Hebron,
" " -	John B. Morehouse,	Fairfield,
" " -	Marcus B. Sterling, -	"
" " -	Jesse H. Lord, -	Hartford,
Second Lieutenant, -	Allen F. Phillips, -	Woodstock,
" " -	Levi E. Tyler, -	Preston,
" " -	Edwin M. Neville, -	Waterbury,
" " -	William E. Riley, -	East Hartford,
" " -	Edward B. Dyer, -	Derby,
" " -	Lewis L. Stuart, -	Newtown,
" " -	John W. Clark, - -	Bridgeport,
" " -	William C. Spellman,	Hartford,
" " -	Henry T. Phillips, -	Norwich,
" " -	Charles Bradley, -	Middlebury,
" " -	Uriah N. Parmelee, -	Guilford,
" " -	Benjamin B. Tuttle,	Bridgeport,
" " -	Marcus B. Sterling, -	Fairfield,
" " -	Charles H. Briggs, -	New London,
" " -	Joseph Backus, - -	Hebron,
" " -	Amos Clift, Jr., -	Mystic River,
" " -	John B. Morehouse, -	Fairfield,
" " -	Manton D. Upson, -	Fair Haven,
" " -	Coley James, - -	Wilton,
" " -	William T. Cook, -	Mystic,
" " -	William Strong, - -	Fair Haven,
" " -	Samuel W. Hawley,	Bridgeport,
" " -	Horace H. Gore, -	Preston,
" " -	John Bristol, - -	Derby,
" " -	Francis M. Bliss, -	New Canaan,
" " -	James R. Straut, -	Stamford,
" " -	Edward H. Latimer, -	Chesterfield,

This regiment, then just increased from a battalion, was at date of last year's report acting as Provost Guard in the city of Baltimore. During the past few months its ranks have been filled to the maximum.

In the summer and fall of last year portions of the regiment were sent out from time to time as scouting parties in Maryland and Virginia, and often had brisk skirmishing with the enemy. On the 14th of July a party of fifty men under command of Major Farnsworth, crossed the Potomac on a

First Regiment Cavalry—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 8, 1863,	Promoted to be Captain, January 12, 1864.
" 12, "	" " " December 15, 1863.
" 12, "	" " " January 18, 1864.
January 18, 1864,	Honorably discharged and com. revoked at his request, Feb. 17, '64.
November 5, 1863,	
January 12, 1864,	
" 13, "	
" 18, "	
" 18, "	
" 18, "	
" 18, "	
" 18, "	
" 18, "	
February 5, "	
" 17, "	
" 26, "	
" 28, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1863.
January 26, 1863,	" " 1st " " 8, "
March 15, "	" " 1st " " 8, "
" 21, "	" " 1st " Sept. 23, "
" 25, "	" " 1st " Oct. 12, "
" 25, "	" " 1st " " 8, "
September 23, "	" " 1st " Jan. 2, 1864.
October 8, "	" " 1st " " 18, "
" 12, "	" " 1st " " 18, "
" 12, "	" " 1st " " 18, "
" 12, "	Disabled by wounds received in action. Com. revoked Feb. 6, 1864.
" 12, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 18, 1864.
January 18, 1864,	Commission revoked February 3, 1864.
" 2, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1864.
February 5, "	Died February 14, 1864.

reconnoissance, when they met the enemy in force. During the engagement Major Farnsworth and a number of men were captured. I append an official report of this skirmish. Major Farnsworth, since promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, was not released until last month.

On the night of August 7th, a reconnoitering party consisting of thirty men of this regiment, with other troops under command of Captain Vinton, of the 6th Michigan cavalry, while encamped near Waterford, Virginia, were attacked by

a battalion of rebel cavalry, and after a desperate fight of a few moments were obliged to retreat.

The casualties in the First Connecticut cavalry were as follows:

KILLED.

Company A, Albert M. Fox.

WOUNDED.

Company C, *Sergeant* H. H. Gore.

PRISONERS.

Company A, *Corporal* Gilbert W. Phelps.

“ *Private* Thomas Holt.

“ “ Thomas Carver.

“ “ Daniel Williams.

“ “ Ebenezer Bishop.

A portion of the regiment took part in an important raid from Harper's Ferry, continuing fifteen days, in conjunction with the last movement of General Averill, but met with no casualties.

In February the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and was ordered to Annapolis Junction for organization and drill. After remaining at this place a few days it moved to Virginia, and is now attached to Kilpatrick's division, Cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac.

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY, }
MARYLAND HEIGHTS, July 18th, 1863. }

GENERAL: I have the honor to report as follows in regard to a skirmish in which the First Connecticut Cavalry were engaged on the 14th instant.

Major Farnsworth, myself and fifty (50) men crossed the Potomac, by order of General Naglee, to reconnoiter the enemy's position beyond Bolivar Heights, and to ascertain their strength. About two (2) miles from Harper's Ferry, the advance guard, eighteen (18) men under myself, charged upon the picket of the enemy numbering about thirty (30) and drove them in confusion back upon their reserve. Major Farnsworth coming up now charged upon the whole reserve of the enemy about two hundred (200) strong. The enemy also charged and it became a fierce hand to hand fight, in which, owing to the disparity of our numbers, they repulsed us, rescued several prisoners whom we had previously taken, and, I am sorry to add, captured Major Farnsworth and twenty-four (24) men. The Major's

horse was shot from under him, and he fought most gallantly on foot, with his sabre until he was overpowered and taken prisoner.

I took command of the remainder of our men and fell back, bringing with me one (1) Captain, one (1) Second Lieutenant, and two (2) privates, all of whom were captured by the advance in their first charge upon the picket, in which we also shot several horses, and wounded the Colonel of the 12th Virginia Cavalry so that he was afterwards found and brought in a prisoner.

Allen F. Phillips, Co. A, 1st Sergeant, deserves especial mention for his courage and good conduct in the affair.

I am, Sir, Most Resp'y and Truly

Your Ob't Servant,

E. BLAKESLEE,

Commanding 1st Connecticut Cavalry.

List of men belonging to 1st Connecticut cavalry who were missing after the skirmish near Bolivar Heights, Virginia, July 14th, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major, Charles Farnsworth, Commanding.

COMPANY A.

<i>Sergeant, Henry F. Childs.</i>	<i>Privates, Alonzo M. Christie.</i>
<i>Corporal, Amos C. Bradley.</i>	<i>Peter Miller.</i>

COMPANY B.

<i>Q. M. Sergeant, Western Ferris.</i>	<i>Privates, Edward Holleran.</i>
<i>Sergeant, Franklin H. Monroe.</i>	<i>Thomas Leach.</i>
<i>Private, Patrick Clarey.</i>	

COMPANY E.

<i>Corporals, John Butler.</i>	<i>Privates, Pliny A. Jewett.</i>
<i>James H. McKinley.</i>	<i>William Loof.</i>
<i>Bugler, Edward F. Warren—wounded.</i>	<i>Daniel Miller.</i>
<i>Privates, Thomas Coleman.</i>	<i>James Miller.</i>
<i>James Davis.</i>	<i>Travis B. Payne.</i>
<i>Alonzo Derrick.</i>	<i>John Warton.</i>
<i>Augustus Fisher.</i>	<i>Henry Williamson.</i>
<i>Frank Huntley.</i>	

Total missing, - - - - 25

E. BLAKESLEE, *Captain,*

Commanding 1st Connecticut Cavalry.

FIRST SQUADRON CAVALRY.

The two companies of Connecticut cavalry designated at these Headquarters as the First Squadron Connecticut cavalry, have during the past year remained as part of the Second New York cavalry, being known as companies C and D. As stated in the last report of my predecessor, it is not recognized by the War Department as a Connecticut organization, and the officers are commissioned by the Governor of New York.

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain, - - -	Alfred P. Rockwell, -	Norwich,
Assistant Surgeon,	George A. Hurlburt,	Glastenbury,
First Lieutenant, -	George Metcalf, -	Hartford,
" " -	James B. Clinton, -	New Haven,
" " -	William T. Seward,	Guilford,
Second Lieutenant,	George P. Bliss, -	Hebron,
" " -	Hezekiah B. Smith,	New London,

This Battery, since the date of the last report from this department to your Excellency, has remained in the Department of the South.

On the 12th of July, it moved from Beaufort, S. C., to James Island, and took part in the action of July 16, where the enemy attacking were repulsed. The loss of the battery was one man slightly wounded—John E. Albro, wagoner,—and three horses killed.

FIRST SQUADRON CAVALRY.

The men were also credited on the quota of New York, but recently the claim of this State has been admitted and the number at the original muster—one hundred and sixty-two—deducted from New York, and credit given to Connecticut. Only about fifty Connecticut men are left in the two companies. Of these, forty-one have re-enlisted as veterans, and been credited on the quota of this State by special order of the War Department.

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
January 20, 1862,	
December 11, 1861,	Promoted to be Surg., 1st Conn. Cavalry, Jan. 9, [1864.
February 3, 1863,	
March 13, “	Declined Commission.
“ 13, “	
May 12, “	
“ 13, “	

On the 17th, the battery was ordered to Folly Island; where it has since been stationed. February 7, 1864, one section under command of Sergeant Merwin, went with an expedition to John's Island, where it took an active part in an engagement with the enemy on the 10th, but with no casualties.

Many of the original members of the battery have re-enlisted as veterans.

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain, - - -	John W. Sterling, -	Bridgeport,
First Lieutenant,	Walter S. Hotchkiss,	"
" " -	George Munger, -	"
Second Lieutenant, -	Miles Gray, - -	"
" " -	Philo B. Sherman, -	"

On the 1st of April last year, this battery was stationed near Wolf Run Shoals, Va. On the 25th of June, it was ordered to report to General R. O. Tyler, commanding Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, and proceeded with his command to Gettysburg. The battery was engaged in that battle on the 3d of July, where its casualties were three men wounded. After Gettysburg, it made a number of marches and counter-marches in Maryland, and on the 21st of July, went into camp on Meridian Hill, near Washington. From there

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	George S. Burnham, -	Hartford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Ellsworth A. Phelps,	Windsor,
Major, - - -	Herman Glafcke, -	Hartford,
Adjutant, - - -	Charles A. Jewell, -	"
Quartermaster, -	Julius S. Gilman, -	"
Surgeon, - - -	Ambrose Pratt, - -	Chester,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Calvin Pease, Jr., -	Ellington,
2d " " "	Wait R. Griswold, -	Durham,
Captain, - - -	John G. Root, - -	Hartford,
" - - - -	E. Buell Root, - -	"
" - - - -	George Clark, -	Windsor Locks,
" - - - -	Charles Whittlesey, -	Hartford,
" - - - -	Benjamin T. Loomis,	Tolland,
" - - - -	Luther G. Riggs, -	Hartford,
" - - - -	Allen D. French, -	Windsor,

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY.

Date of Commission.		Remarks.
July	22, 1862,	
"	22, "	
January	5, 1863,	
"	5, "	
August	27, 1862,	Resigned January 13, 1864.

the battery proceeded to Alexandria, Va., and on the 16th of August, embarked on board transport and proceeded to New York, where it arrived on the 22d. It remained in New York and vicinity until October 15th, when it proceeded by rail to Washington. On the 21st of January, 1864, the battery with several others was ordered to proceed to Baltimore, Md., and there embark for New Orleans.

Since then it has been stationed in the Department of the Gulf.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.		Remarks.			
September 13,	1862,	Honorably discharged July 7, 1863.			
"	13, "	"	"	"	7, "
"	13, "	"	"	"	7, "
"	13, "	"	"	"	7, "
"	13, "	"	"	"	7, "
December 11,	"	"	"	"	7, "
"	11, "	"	"	"	7, "
March 21,	1863,	"	"	"	7, "
September 2,	1862,	"	"	"	7, "
"	2, "	"	"	"	7, "
"	2, "	"	"	"	7, "
"	2, "	"	"	"	7, "
"	2, "	"	"	"	7, "
"	13, "	"	"	"	7, "
November 1,	"	"	"	"	7, "

Twenty-Second Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain, - -	Everett B. Preston, -	Hartford,
" - - -	John K. Williams, -	"
" - - -	David P. Corbin, -	Suffield,
First Lieutenant, -	Lester Whiton, -	Bloomfield,
" " -	John W. Anderson, -	Enfield,
" " -	Eugene C. Sheldon,	Somers,
" " -	Israel C. Baggs, -	Hartford,
" " -	Thomas H. Thirkell, -	Windsor,
" " -	Charles G. Foster, -	Hartford,
" " -	DeWitt C. Skilton, -	"
" " -	Walter Luce, -	Enfield,
" " -	Lemuel H. Boardman,	Hartford,
" " -	Frank McAuliffe, -	"
Second Lieutenant,	Thomas F. McMain,	Suffield,
" " -	Luranders Johnson,	Tolland,
" " -	Horatio H. Pollard, -	Hartford,
" " -	Eli P. Ellsworth, -	Windsor,
" " -	Benj. W. Levalley, -	Hartford,
" " -	Edward G. Woodhouse,	Wethersfield,
" " -	John L. White, -	Hartford,
" " -	Henry C. Spencer, -	"
" " -	Alonzo E. Bingham,	East Haddam,
" " -	George W. Barnes,	Windsor,

At the date of the last report from this office, the Twenty-Second Regiment was stationed at Miner's Hill, Va., near Washington.

On the 15th of April, 1863, it broke camp, marched to Alexandria, and embarked for Fort Monroe, was immediately ordered into camp at Suffolk, where with little to break the monotony of camp life, it remained until expiration of term

Twenty-Second Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
November 6, 1862,	Honorably discharged July 7, 1863.
February 19, 1863,	" " " 7, "
" 19, "	" " " 7, "
September 2, 1862,	" " " 7, "
" 2, "	" " " 7, "
" 2, "	" " " 7, "
" 13, "	" " " 7, "
November 1, 1863,	" " " 7, "
" 6, 1862,	" " " 7, "
February 19, 1863,	" " " 7, "
" 19, "	" " " 7, "
" 19, "	" " " 7, "
March 30, "	" " " 7, "
September 2, 1862,	" " " 7, "
" 2, "	" " " 7, "
" 13, "	" " " 7, "
November 1, 1862,	" " " 7, "
" 7, "	" " " 7, "
February 19, 1863,	" " " 7, "
" 19, "	" " " 7, "
" 19, "	" " " 7, "
" 19, "	" " " 7, "
" 19, "	" " " 7, "

of service. It then returned to Hartford, and was mustered out of service, July 7th, 1863.

This regiment was composed of fine material, commanded by Colonel George S. Burnham, a capable, thorough and experienced officer, and had the opportunity been given it, none can doubt but that it would have won for itself a brilliant record on the field of battle.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Charles E. L. Holmes,	Waterbury,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Charles W. Wordin, -	Bridgeport,
Major, - - -	David H. Miller, -	Georgetown,
Adjutant, - - -	James H. Whiting, -	Waterbury,
Quartermaster, -	Charles W. Hall, -	Bridgeport,
Chaplain, - - -	Rev. James Averill, -	Plymouth,
Surgeon, - - -	William H. Trowbridge,	Stamford,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	George Benedict, -	Bethel,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	George O. Dalton, -	Fairfield,
Captain, - - -	James H. Jenkins, -	Danbury,
" - - -	Julius Sanford, -	Newtown,
" - - -	George S. Crofut, -	Bethel,
" - - -	A. Dwight Hopkins,	Naugatuck,
" - - -	William H. May, -	Bridgeport,
" - - -	Samuel G. Bailey, -	Danbury,
" - - -	George M. Godfrey, -	Wilton,
" - - -	David T. Johnson, -	Derby,
" - - -	Alfred Wells, -	Waterbury,
" - - -	James R. Jenkins, -	Sharon,
" - - -	Lewis Northrop, -	Weston,
First Lieutenant,	Frederick Starr, -	Danbury,
" " - -	Oscar H. Hibbard, -	Bethel,
" " - -	James M. Birrell, -	Waterbury,
" " - -	John G. Stevens, -	Bridgeport,
" " - -	Edward H. Nearing,	Danbury,
" " - -	Stephen M. Nichols, -	Bridgeport,
" " - -	Henry Middlebrook,	Derby,
" " - -	John A. Woodward, -	Watertown,
" " - -	John F. Peck, -	Newtown,
" " - -	Charles D. Hurlburt, -	Waterbury,
" " - -	William B. Betts, -	Danbury,
" " - -	Seth P. Bates, -	Redding,
Second Lieutenant	William B. Betts, -	Danbury,
" " - -	Charles Bailey, -	Bethel,
" " - -	Charles D. Hurlburt,	Waterbury,
" " - -	John W. Buckingham,	Bridgeport,
" " - -	George Quinn, -	Danbury,
" " - -	Charles E. Plumb, -	Trumbull,
" " - -	John N. Main, -	Georgetown,
" " - -	H. Martin Jackson,	Derby,
" " - -	George W. Tucker, -	Waterbury,
" " - -	McKendrie W. Bronson,	"
" " - -	Edwin F. Peck, -	Derby,
" " - -	Julius B. Cooke, -	Naugatuck,
" " - -	Henry I. Smith, -	Danbury,

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
Septemb'r 16, 1862,	Resigned June 18, 1863.
" 16, "	Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
" 16, "	" " August 31, "
February 20, 1863,	" " August 31, "
" 28, 1863,	" " August 31, "
October 10, 1862,	
Septemb'r 25, 1862,	" " August 31, "
January 22, 1863,	" " August 31, "
Septemb'r 30, 1862,	" " August 31, "
" 1, "	" " August 31, "
" 30, "	Taken prisoner June 24, 1863.
" 6, "	" " June 23, "
" 4, "	" " June 24, "
" 1, "	" " June 23, "
" 3, "	" " June 23, "
" 16, "	Died April 23, 1863, at Lafourche, La.
" 29, "	Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
Novemb'r 25, "	Taken prisoner June 24, 1863.
February 28, 1863,	" " June 24, "
May 5, "	Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
September 1, 1862,	Died June 24, 1863, of wounds received in battle.
" 6, "	Taken prisoner June 24, 1863.
" 4, "	Resigned April 6, 1863.
" 1, "	Taken prisoner June 24, 1863.
" 3, "	Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
" 16, "	" " August 31, "
" 29, "	" " August 31, "
Novemb'r 25, "	Taken prisoner June 24, 1863.
February 28, 1863,	" " June 24, "
April 16, "	" " June 24, "
July 1, "	Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
May 5, "	" " August 31, "
September 1, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant July 1, 1863.
" 6, "	Taken prisoner June 24, 1863.
" 4, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant April 16, 1863.
" 1, "	Taken prisoner June 23, 1863.
" 3, "	Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
" 16, "	" " August 31, "
" 16, "	" " August 31, "
" 29, "	Resigned May 30, 1863.
Novemb'r 25, "	Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
February 28, 1863,	" " August 31, "
June 7, "	Died June 20, 1863.
April 16, "	Honorably discharged August 31, 1863.
July 1, "	" " August 31, "

This regiment, from the date of last year's report to the time of leaving for home, was employed in guarding the New Orleans and Opelousas railroad, which runs from Algiers to Brashear City. On June 2d, while the great part of Gen. Banks' army was before Port Hudson, the rebels made an attack upon the line of this road, and were successful in either capturing or destroying a large amount of public property stored at Brashear City.

A number of officers of this regiment on duty or in hos-

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Samuel M. Mansfield, -	Middletown,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	John D. Allison, -	Cromwell,
Major, - - -	Patrick Maher, - -	New Haven,
Adjutant, - - -	Clark Strong, - -	Chatham,
Quartermaster, -	Giles W. Dart, - -	Middletown,
Chaplain, - - -	Joseph C. Wightman,	"
Surgeon, - - -	Levi Warren, - -	Lyme,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	Hiram Warren, - -	Danbury,
Captain, - - -	Isaac C. Gleason, -	Middletown,
" - - -	Horace P. Johnson, -	Essex,
" - - -	Andrew G. Fitch, -	Colchester,
" - - -	Timothy R. Parker, -	Middletown,
" - - -	George A. Denslow,	Hartford,
" - - -	William J. Addis, -	Middletown,
" - - -	Alonzo L. Mabbett, -	Hamden,
" - - -	John J. Kealey, - -	New Haven,
First Lieutenant, -	David Strong, - -	East Hampton,
" " -	John Murphey, - -	New Haven,
" " -	Jesse B. Gilbert, -	Hamden,
" " -	Edward N. Goodwin, -	Bridgeport,
" " -	Edward B. Savage, -	Cromwell,
" " -	Horace E. Balcom, -	Middletown,
" " -	Frederick E. Camp,	"
" " -	Bela C. Post, - -	Essex,
Second Lieutenant,	Bela C. Post, - -	"
" " -	Orlando L. Brown, -	Colchester,
" " -	Walter S. Gibbs, -	Middletown,

pital at Brashear City were captured and are yet prisoners, awaiting exchange.

The regiment bore an honorable part in repelling several attacks of the enemy upon the line of this road, but as no official reports of engagements have been received at this office, and are not reported on the monthly returns of the regiment, I am unable to give its history in detail.

It returned North on expiration of term of service, and was mustered out of service at New Haven on the 31st of August, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 13, 1862,	Honorably discharged September 30, 1863.
" 13, "	" " " 30, "
" 3, "	" " " 30, "
" 20, "	" " " 30, "
September 1, "	" " " 30, "
October 31, "	" " " 30, "
November 14, "	" " " 30, "
December 3, "	" " " 30, "
September 1, "	" " " 30, "
" 2, "	" " " 30, "
" 8, "	" " " 30, "
October 24, "	" " " 30, "
September 13, "	" " " 30, "
" 11, "	" " " 30, "
October 24, "	" " " 30, "
" 4, "	" " " 30, "
September 8, "	" " " 30, "
" 13, "	" " " 30, "
October 24, "	" " " 30, "
September 13, "	" " " 30, "
October 24, "	" " " 30, "
March 1, 1863,	Resigned July 31, 1863.
" 1, "	" " 31, "
" 13, "	Died September 11, "
September 2, 1862,	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, March 13, 1863.
" 8, "	Honorably discharged September 30, 1863.
October 24, "	" " " 30, "

Twenty-Fourth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant,	Luzerne L. Goodyear,	Hamden,
" " - -	Samuel W. M. Chattaway,	Middletown,
" " - -	Augustus H. Conklin,	"
" " - -	Leonard Willey, - -	Chatham,
" " - -	John G. Crosby, -	Middletown,
" " - -	William H. Watrous, -	Hartford,

At date of the last report from this Department to your Excellency, this regiment was stationed near Baton Rouge, La. Soon after, it was ordered to join the army before Port Hudson.

I give below, extracts from the monthly returns of the regiment for May, June, and July, 1863, showing the part borne by it in the siege of that stronghold, together with list of casualties.

The time of this regiment expired the 18th of August, 1863; but instead of returning to the State to be discharged at that time, it was ordered, just previous to that date, to Ship Island, where it remained until late in September. The Colonel then received orders to proceed to Middletown, Ct., for muster out of service. The officers and men were honorably discharged Sept. 30th, 1863.

"May 21st, 1863. Landed from transport, marched to cross-roads five miles in rear of Port Hudson, arriving on the 23d.

May 24th. Skirmished through dense woods along road for five miles, drove the enemy from their rifle-pits commanding road, and held edge of woods through night, within four hundred yards of enemy's breast-works; relieved next morning, and five companies sent further to the right as skirmishers.

27th. Skirmishers called in, and regiment moved with the division to support General Weitzel's storming column; regiment not engaged. Afternoon, moved back to old position, and relieved 12th Conn., deployed as skirmishers.

31st. Sent to support of batteries on our right.

Twenty-Fourth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date.		Remarks.
October	24, 1862,	Died in hospital.
March	1, 1863,	Honorably discharged September 30, 1863.
"	1, "	" " " 30, "
"	1, "	" " " 30, "
"	1, "	" " " 30, "
"	13, "	" " " 30, "

June 1st. Regiment was before Port Hudson with the reserve force of the right wing, and remained there, subject to frequent details of fatigue parties, until the morning of the 14th inst., the day of second assault of Port Hudson, in which the regiment played a conspicuous part. With our arms slung, and each man carrying two gunny-bags filled with cotton, we were ordered to follow the 91st N. Y. through a narrow and winding ravine, preceded by the 75th N. Y. and 12th Conn. as skirmishers, and fill up the ditch. The fire of the enemy being too hot, we were ordered one side, and two or three regiments passed us to the support of the skirmishers. We then advanced and rolled our cotton-bags on the crest of a ravine within fifty yards of the works, subject all the time to a galling fire. We kept up a continual fire from behind our cotton-bags, and during the night dug a rifle-pit, the regiments in our vicinity all retiring under cover of the darkness. The position thus taken and so gallantly held by our little regiment, proved of incalculable advantage as a starting-point for the regular approaches afterwards determined upon and put into execution. This advanced position we held through the rest of the month, one-half of the regiment on duty day and night.

July 1st. The regiment was in the trenches before Port Hudson, and under a brisk fire until the surrender, which took place July 8th.

July 11th. Entered the fortress, and embarked on transport for Donaldsonville, and thence to Carrollton."

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., July 17th, 1863.

Official list of casualties in the 24th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, during the siege of Port Hudson, La.

KILLED.

COMPANY A.

Privates, William Gray,—May 25th.
Amos G. Miller,—June 14th.
Harrison A. Brainard,—June 22d.

COMPANY B.

Private, Charles Dibble,—June 29th.

COMPANY D.

Corporals, Sellick Scott,—May 24th.
Charles Rigbey,—June 14th.

COMPANY F.

Private, John Parry,—June 16th.

COMPANY H.

Privates, Charles Carroll,—June 14th.
John McCarty, “ “
Edward Eaton, “ “

COMPANY I.

Corporal, Edgar D. Ives,—June 14th.
Privates, Harry Merriman, “ “
Robert Smith, “ “

COMPANY K.

Private, John F. Carroll,—May 25th.

WOUNDED.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel, John D. Allison,—head, slight, June 15th.
Adjutant, Clark Strong,—leg, May 27th.

COMPANY A.

Captain, Isaac C. Gleason,—head, slight, June 14th.
Privates, John Millerick,—finger, “ “ “
 Oswin S. Dickinson,—face, severe, “ “
 James Duffy,—arm, slight, “ “
 James O'Brien, “ “ “ “
 George Wetmore,—thumb, slight, “ “
 Joseph Flynn,—head, slight, fragment of shell, June 14th.
 John H. Price, “ “ June 14th.
 John B. Clark,—head and neck, severe, June 14th.
 Fletcher Clark,—breast, slight, “ “
 Abraham Ross,—thumb, “ “ “

COMPANY B.

Sergeant, Frank Wilcox,—head, slight, June 14th.
Corporal, Samuel Platt,—arm, “ “ “
Privates, Samuel S. Chapman,—leg, slight, May 28th.
 Sereno Bushnell,—arm, severe, June 30th.
 Richard E. Thompson,—head, slight, June 14th.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant, Newton Morgan,—side, slight, June 17th.
Privates, Henry Scholl,—arm amputated, June 17th, since dead.
 Samuel S. Wilcox,—neck, severe, May 24th.
 John K. Lamphere,—head, slight, June 14th.
 Warren A. Wright, “ “ “ “
 Stephen R. Demay,—arm, “ “ “
 William H. Nichols,—head, “ “ “
 Ralph R. Gillett,—shoulder, flesh-wound, June 27th.
 Edward P. Morgan,—arm, slight, shell, “ “

COMPANY D.

Privates, Robert Williamson,—finger, May 29th.
 Henry Butler,—chin, June 14th.
 Leonard P. Tryon,—finger, June 20th.
 John W. Smith, “ “ “
 William Spencer,—cheek, slight, June 26th.
 Garrett Cornell,—finger, June 27th.

COMPANY F.

1st Lieutenant, Frederick E. Camp,—shoulder, June 14th.
Sergeants, William Van Deusen, “ slight, July 5th.
 Arthur H. Waterman,—head, slight, May 24th.
Privates, Charles Nichols,—arm, July 1st.
 Thomas Footitt,—side, “ 6th.

COMPANY H.

Privates, Richard Burke,—breast, June 14th.
 Patrick Barry,—finger amputated, June 14th.
 Michael Merrigan, “ “ “ “
 Philip Ryan, “ “ “ “

COMPANY I.

Captain, Alonzo L. Mabbett,—hand, (arm amputated,) June 20th.
1st Lieutenant, Jesse B. Gilbert,—leg, (flesh-wound,) June 24th.
Sergeant, Hobert Wooding,—heel, (foot amputated,) May 24th.
Corporal, George Harlow,—neck and face, June 14th.

 TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	George P. Bissell, -	Hartford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Mason C. Weld, -	“
Major, - - -	Thomas McManus -	“
Adjutant, - - -	Henry C. Ward, -	“
Quartermaster, -	John S. Ives, - -	“
Surgeon, - - -	William B. Woods, -	Somers,
2d Assistant Surgeon,	W. Horatio Goddard, -	Tariffville,
Captain, - - -	Arthur T. Hinckley,	Hartford,
“ - - - -	Samuel S. Hayden, -	Windsor Locks,
“ - - - -	George H. Foskett, -	Stafford,
“ - - - -	George H. Napheys,	Hartford,
“ - - - -	Charles H. Talcott, -	Glastenbury,
“ - - - -	William F. Silloway,	Hartford,
“ - - - -	Newton P. Johnson,	East Granby,
“ - - - -	William H. Abbey, -	Glastenbury,
“ - - - -	Charles L. Norton, -	Farmington,
“ - - - -	Hiram M. Harkness,	Bristol,
“ - - - -	Richard W. Roberts,	East Hartford,

Privates, Thomas Riley,—slight, June 14th.

Martin Doran, “ “ “

COMPANY K.

Sergeant, Matthew McDonald,—slight, June 27th.

Corporal, Timothy J. O'Donnell, “ “ “

Privates, John Roach, “ May 27th.

William Cruit, “ June 14th.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Commissioned Officers, - - -	
	Enlisted Men, - - - -	14
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers, - - -	6
	Enlisted Men, - - - -	46
Total,	- - - - -	66

S. M. MANSFIELD,

Colonel 24th Reg't Conn. Vols.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 16, 1862,	Honorably discharged August 26, 1863.
January 16, 1863,	“ “ “ 26, “
“ 20, “	Resigned August 13, 1863.
“ 20, “	Honorably discharged August 26, 1863.
September 18, 1862,	“ “ “ 26, “
March 30, 1863,	“ “ “ 26, “
October 2, 1862,	“ “ “ 26, “
September 4, “	“ “ “ 26, “
“ 4, “	Killed in battle, April 14, 1863.
“ 3, “	Honorably discharged August 26, 1863.
“ 4, “	“ “ “ 26, “
“ 4, “	“ “ “ 26, “
“ 4, “	“ “ “ 26, “
October 4, “	Died May 11, 1863.
“ 6, “	Honorably discharged August 26, 1863
January 16, 1863,	“ “ “ 26, “
“ 31, “	“ “ “ 26, “
May 1, “	Resigned August 3, 1863.

Twenty-Fifth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Captain, - -	Leander Waterman,	Farmington,
First Lieutenant,	Henry A. Darling, -	Hartford,
" " - -	Oscar W. Sanford, -	Stafford,
" " - -	Almon C. Banning, -	Hartland,
" " - -	Hezekiah Bissell, -	East Windsor,
" " - -	Dwight M. Ensworth,	Hartford,
" " - -	Henry A. Kippen, -	"
" " - -	Richard W. Roberts, -	East Hartford,
" " - -	Leander Waterman,	Farmington,
" " - -	Alfred W. Converse, -	Windsor Locks,
" " - -	Henry H. Goodell, -	Hartford,
" " - -	Isaac W. Beach, -	Bristol,
" " - -	Robert E. Duncan, -	Simsbury,
" " - -	William H. Parmelee,	Canton,
Second Lieutenant,	George Brennan, -	Stafford,
" " - -	Henry H. Goodell, -	Hartford,
" " - -	Charles Avery, -	South Windsor,
" " - -	Isaac W. Beach, -	Bristol,
" " - -	Seneca L. Gorham, -	Farmington,
" " - -	William A. Oliver, -	Hartford,
" " - -	Charles Clapp, -	Coventry,
" " - -	Robert T. Duncan, -	Simsbury,
" " - -	Alfred W. Converse,	Windsor Locks,
" " - -	Daniel P. Dewey, -	Hartford,
" " - -	George W. Hugg, -	"
" " - -	William E. Simonds,	Canton,
" " - -	Benjamin F. Turner,	Glastenbury,
" " - -	John M. Brown, -	East Windsor,
" " - -	Frederick W. White,	Hartford,

On the 1st of April, 1863, the Twenty-Fifth was stationed near Baton Rouge, La. This was one of the best of our nine months regiments, and bore a conspicuous part in the advance upon, and campaign preceding the fall of Port Hudson. By the bravery always displayed on the field of battle, and the patient endurance manifested on many long and arduous marches, it has won for itself a high and lasting reputation.

Four members of the regiment, Adjutant H. C. Ward, 1st Lieutenant H. H. Goodell, Sergeant Major C. F. Ulrich, and Private Schlessinger of Company F., were volunteers in the

Twenty-Fifth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.		Remarks.
July	8, 1863,	Honorably discharged August 26, 1863.
September	4, 1862,	" " " 26, "
"	3, "	" " " 26, "
"	4, "	Resigned June 25, 1863.
"	4, "	Honorably discharged August 26, 1863.
"	4, "	" " " 26, "
"	4, "	" " " 26, "
November	1, "	Promoted to be Captain, May 1, "
January	16, 1863,	" " " July 8, "
May	1, "	Honorably discharged August 26, "
April	14, "	" " " 26, "
"	14, "	" " " 26, "
July	8, "	" " " 26, "
"	8, "	" " " 26, "
September	3, 1862,	" " " 26, "
"	4, "	Promoted to be First Lieutenant, April 14, 1863.
"	4, "	Taken prisoner June 23, 1863.
"	13, "	Promoted to be First Lieutenant, April 14, 1863.
"	4, "	Honorably discharged August 26, 1863.
January	19, 1863,	Died from wounds, May 22, 1863.
"	16, "	Died April 13, 1863.
"	16, "	Promoted to be First Lieutenant, July 8, 1863.
February	11, "	" " " " May 1, "
March	3, "	Killed in action, April 14, 1863.
May	1, "	Taken prisoner June, 1863.
April	14, "	Honorably discharged August 26, 1863.
May	1, "	" " " 26, "
"	1, "	" " " 26, "
July	8, "	" " " 26, "

storming party of one thousand called for by General Banks at Port Hudson.

This regiment was mustered out at Hartford, on the 26th day of August, 1863, its term of service having expired. The accompanying reports of H. C. Ward, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, present in the clearest manner the history of the regiment since April, 1863, and give in a most interesting form the part taken by it in the various battles in which it has been engaged.

HEAD-QUARTERS 25TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.
ON THE BAYOU BOEUF, LA., April 4th, 1863.

GENERAL JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

I have to report the following occurrences since the date of my last letter.

On the 20th of March, the regiment broke up the bivouac at Camp Alden, and returned to the camp ground at Baton Rouge, where we remained under preparatory orders for march until the 28th of the month, being all the time in light marching order. On the 28th of March, we embarked on the steamer "St. Mary," for Donaldsonville, La., where we arrived the same night and bivouacked under the levee.

On the 31st of March, the regiment started for Thibodeaux, the whole of Grover's Division marching at the same time. On the 2d of April, having arrived at Thibodeaux, we took the railway train for this place, where we arrived about 11.30 P. M., and still remain bivouacked.

The general health of the regiment is fair, but many of the men are suffering from sore feet consequent upon the three days' march over hot and dusty roads. * * * *

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. WARD,

*1st Lieutenant and Adjutant,
25th Connecticut Volunteers.*

HEAD-QUARTERS 25TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.
BIVOUAC NEAR OPELOUSAS, LA.,
April 21st, 1863.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

Being totally deprived of all means of access to the regimental papers, etc., which are some eighty miles off at Brashear City, I can not tell the date of my last report to you, but believe it to have been made at Bayou Boeuf. Acting on that supposition, I take up the story of the regimental doings from that point.

At 4 A. M., on the 9th instant, we left our bivouac at Bayou Boeuf, and marched to Brashear City, where we remained until the morning of the 12th, by which time about twenty thousand troops had been concentrated there, under Major-General Banks in person.

On the 12th, the whole of Grover's (4th) Division started in a fleet of seven steamers, to effect a landing on Grand Lake, and thus turn the left flank of the enemy, at, or near Franklin, while he was attacked in front by the main body of our forces.

On Monday morning, after passing by the way of Lakes Paludre and Chestimache, by Cypress Pass, into Grand Lake, the landing was successfully accomplished in the face of some opposition from the enemy—this regiment not being engaged. The point of landing was on the plantation of a Mrs. Porter, where the Bayou Teche approaches the lake within about a mile and a half—the curve of the Bayou being called “Indian Bend.”

The enemy endeavored in his retreat to burn the bridges over the Teche, but his efforts were prevented by the rapidity, and closeness of our pursuit, and, the fires being extinguished, the Division passed the Bayou, and took a position on the road upon the west bank, where we bivouacked in line of battle for the night.

On the morning of Tuesday the 14th, the forward movement recommenced, and after about half an hour's march, this regiment was thrown to the front and right to skirmish and cover the advance. The right wing, consisting of Companies A, F, D, I, and C, under the command of Colonel Bissell, in person, were deployed in skirmish order, while the left wing under Lieutenant-Colonel Weld, acted as reserve. In this order we advanced for about a mile and a half, crossing several cane fields without opposition until we entered one of about half a mile in width bounded on the east and south by the Franklin Road, and on the west by a piece of woods with low cane in front, our regiment entering it from the north. This field was the battle ground. When about half way across it, our right became engaged with the enemy in the woods. The two right companies were at once faced towards the fire, and, as it increased, the reserves were brought up. Shortly afterwards the enemy opened with his artillery from the right of his line, firing shell, grape and canister, with great rapidity. After some delay, two pieces of our own artillery were brought up and returned the fire, and finally the remaining three companies of our right wing were called up to rejoin the regiment, which was thus all brought into action as skirmishers, engaging the entire front of the wood which was a line of fire.

While thus in action we were suddenly opened upon by two regiments (the 18th Louisiana and a Texas regiment) which had crept through the cane, and appeared on our right flank. Being thus under a cross fire of musketry on our front and right flank, and of artillery on our left, the Colonel commanding the Brigade (Col. H. W. Birge) ordered the withdrawal of the skirmishers while the enemy was attacked by battalions in line. Our skirmishers having been re-formed we were at once ordered to the front again, and the enemy having been driven from the woods, we occupied the western edge of the forest where we remained in line, with our left on the Bayou, and under a heavy fire of shells from the gunboat "Diana," which lasted until she was destroyed by the enemy, to prevent her falling into the hands of the advance of the main army under General Weitzel whose guns had begun to open fire upon her—this was about five P. M., and, after having been under fire for about eleven hours, we found no further resistance from the rebels.

Our loss, as you will see from the accompanying return of casualties, has been severe; being in all ninety-six killed, wounded and missing out of about 350 with which the regiment went into action.

It is no part of my duty, as I conceive, to make any report of individual merit or bravery, or I could fill many pages.

On the morning of the 15th the entire united army commenced the advance upon the valley of the Teche which has continued until yesterday evening when we reached this point.

Where or when we shall move again, or when I shall be able to forward another report, I have no means of knowing, but shall endeavor to write whenever it is possible.

I inclose a detailed list of casualties on the 14th.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

H. C. WARD,

1st Lieut., and Adj't. 25th Conn. Vols.

List of casualties in 25th Regiment C. V. April 14th, 1863.

KILLED.

COMPANY A.

2d Lieutenant, Daniel P. Dewey.

COMPANY B.

Private, John Martin.

COMPANY C.

Captain, Samuel S. Hayden.

Private, Albert Graham.

COMPANY D.

Private, Abner S. Brooks.

COMPANY E.

Privates, Edward D. Prindle.

♦ Samuel A. Lawton.

COMPANY F.

Private, Jonas G. Holden.

COMPANY I.

Private, Henry D. Wright.

W O U N D E D.

COMPANY A.

1st Lieutenant, Leander Waterman.

1st Sergeant, George H. Goodwin.

Corporals, George H. Forbes.

William B. Keyes.

Joseph F. Lincoln.

Privates, John D. Harger.

Charles Arnold.

Samuel L. Otis.

Ira A. Baldwin.

COMPANY B.

2d Lieutenant, William A. Oliver,—severely.

Corporals, Henry A. Spaulding.

William C. Bruce.

Privates, Brown.

William F. DeWolf.

Stevens.

Aralzia Westland.

William Wait.

Lorin Wright.

William A. Waters.

COMPANY C.

Corporal, Benjamin F. Wilcox.

Privates, Oliver Giddings.

Martin Haley.

John N. Clemens.

John Terhoon.

James L. Hodge.

Thomas C. Hancock.

Button.

Leonard Shaeffer.

COMPANY D.

Captain, George H. Foskett,—slightly.

1st Sergeant, Ephraim K. Taft.

Corporals, Alonzo L. Howard.

Albro Wiers.

Privates, John R. Aldrich.

John Gray.

Joseph Allen.

William G. Faulkner.

James H. Adams.

Abram Stone.

Francis A. Allen.

Alfred Close.

Zebulon Gray.

Daniel Webster.

James D. Fenton.

Penuel Eddy.

George A. Frink.

COMPANY E.

1st Lieutenant, Almon C. Banning.

Privates, Alfred A. Phelps.

William Wilson.

Alexander Patterson.

Leverett Emmons.

William Mahar.

Charles E. Twining.

Francis Messenger.

Nelson W. Pierce.

John M'Caulay.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant, Charles D. Grover.

Privates, Arthur A. Hyde.

John Thompson.

COMPANY G.

Privates, Carlos F. Bissell, (since dead.)

House.

William Moffit.

Orrin G. Hollister.

COMPANY H.

Corporals, Justus R. Stevens.

John H. Hunt.

Privates, Walker.

George B. Clark.

Foot.

Nicholas W. Cutter.

COMPANY I.

Captain, Hiram W. Harkness,—slightly.

Sergeant, George H. Grant.

Corporal, Charles S. Cook.

Private, Theron D. Lewis.

COMPANY K.

Privates, Isaac G. Hartsøn.

Richard E. Rose.

George D. Buck.

Linus E. Webster.

William E. Morgan.

PRISONERS.

COMPANY A.

Privates, Francis W. Munn.

John Holt.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant, Henry W. Coxe.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant, George H. Snow.*Private*, John Sarsfield.

COMPANY D.

Privates, Dwight S. Leonard.

Trueman P. Fenton.

Leander Duncan.

COMPANY H.

Private, William Daley.

Total, 9,—all paroled and returned.

MISSING.

COMPANY E.

Elijah F. Holcomb.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	2
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	7
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	5
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	72
PRISONERS,	-	-	-	-	9
MISSING,	-	-	-	-	1
					<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	96

H. C. WARD,

1st Lieut. & Adjutant 25th Conn.

HEAD-QUARTERS 25TH REG'T CONN. VOLS., }
 BIVOUAC IN THE FIELD AT BARRE'S LANDING, }
 BAYOU COURTABLEAU, LA., May 2d, 1863. }

BRIG. GEN. J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

Except for the form of the thing, a report from me to-day is almost useless. Until last Sunday the regiment has been continually on the march, utterly without access to papers or records of any kind; and since that day, though holding this point (about eight miles east of Opelousas), we are no better off as to communication with our baggage.

I wrote you from the Bayou Vermillion, giving a report of the battle of the 14th April, and a list of the killed and wounded, with whom we have had no further communication, and concerning whom I can therefore make no further report. I believe they have all been taken to New Orleans.

What with our loss in battle, details for special service, and the numbers who have given out in our very severe marches, this regiment is much reduced and has to-day only 299 men present with Head-Quarters, of whom but 248 are for duty. You will thus see that though this campaign has been eminently successful, driving the enemy before us through the entire valley of the "Teche," from its mouth to its source, it has also been most trying upon the troops. Four engagements and three hundred miles march in twenty days, call for proportionate suffering which can not be avoided. Our men are scattered through every hospital from here to New Orleans, our clothing and private property is hundreds of miles off, we have not had a change (officers or men) for nearly four weeks, and probably shall not have for a fortnight to come,—but these are necessary deprivations which we expect. * * * *

I can give you little or no indication of our future movements, but presume that the heat of the approaching season will make it necessary for us to take permanent quarters before very long.

I have to report the death of Lieutenant C. C. Clapp, at Baton Rouge, from disease, on or about the 18th April.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

H. C. WARD,

1st Lieut. & Adjutant 25th C. V.

HEAD-QUARTERS 25TH REG'T C. V.,
 IN THE FIELD, 13 MILES SOUTH OF ALEXANDRIA, LA., }
 May 12th, 1863.

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

Still being entirely without communication with our regimental baggage, I can not accompany this letter with the reports which should go with it, but can only give you an outline of our proceedings since I last wrote from Barre's Landing. We marched from that point on the 5th inst., the column consisting of this (3d) Brigade, six companies of the 24th Conn., and six of the 12th Maine, together with Division Head-Quarters, following the line through Holmesville and Cheneyville. We halted on the 9th, about four miles below this point, on learning that Alexandria had surrendered to the naval forces which ascended Red River, and that the remainder of our army was either in or beyond that town. On yesterday morning we moved to this position, but how long we shall remain here it is impossible to say, as we are constantly held ready to march.

I am happy to report that all of the regiment who were at Barre's Landing, (about 200 men,) were paid up to the 28th February, on the 4th inst.

There has been no report of the condition of our wounded sent us from New Orleans, and I am therefore unable to forward any information on the subject. I have heard *unofficially* that Corporal John H. Hunt of Co. H, and Private Charles R. Arnold of Co. A, have died of their wounds; also Sergeant Charles D. Grover of Co. F, whose leg was amputated; beyond doubt there have been several others.

The regiment has at this place 263 enlisted men and about 20 officers. Many of the men however are on detached service, and we could scarcely put 200 into action. Their health is very fair, but many have suffered most severely in their feet, owing to our extraordinary marches during the past month. * * * *

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

H. C. WARD,

1st Lieut. & Adjutant 25th C. V.

HEAD-QUARTERS 25TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.,
IN THE FIELD BEFORE PORT HUDSON, La., }
June 5th, 1863.

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

I wrote you on the 20th May, from Semmesport on the Atchafalaya, since which, our constant movements and my individual sickness have combined to prevent any further report. I now take up the story from that point.

About noon on the 21st May, our brigade (less the 26th Maine on detached service) embarked on board the steamer "St. Maurice," reaching Bayou Sara, about fourteen miles above Port Hudson, the same evening, and landed there about 11 P. M.

Colonel Bissell, having been quite ill for several days before, turned the command over to Major McManus before leaving Semmesport, Lieutenant-Colonel Weld being then in hospital at New Orleans.

On the morning of the 22d the march was commenced, and during the afternoon a small force of the enemy being discovered in advance at Thompson's Creek, the hour being late and the ground intricate, the column was halted and this regiment thrown to the front. Two companies, I and K, were established on the south bank of the creek, from whence the enemy were soon dislodged without loss, the rest of the regiment remaining in reserve on our own side the creek, (the north.)

Early on the 23d the march was resumed, and this regiment, with six companies deployed, three on the right and three on the left of the road, covered and led the advance. After nearly three hours of most severe work through cane-brakes and swamps, cavalry were seen in front which proved to be the advance scouts of General Augur's column from Baton Rouge. A junction was soon effected between the armies, and when that was completed, Port Hudson was entirely surrounded on the north, west and east by this army, the south side of the works looking on the river.

On the 24th the work of investment commenced. Our regiment was assigned to the center. After marching directly towards the works for about four miles, the first rifle pits of the enemy were reached, but not defended by them with any vigor. They were soon

occupied, and the enemy fell back upon a wood which bounds the plain on the further side of which his main works commence. During that night we covered the right of our division, constantly under fire but fortunately without loss.

On the morning of the 25th, the enemy attacked the wood directly on the road, and in the center of our position, driving before them the regiment posted there, and exposing the left flank of the force on our right. This regiment was called up and ordered to re-occupy the lost ground, which they did handsomely, entirely routing the enemy and driving him before them to the open ground under the guns of his works. After holding the point in question until noon the next day, the regiment, together with the 159th New York, was moved about two miles to the right, upon General Weitzel's line of operations, General Grover's whole division being sent to reinforce General Weitzel. On reaching there, we were ordered by other authority than our Brigade Commander and without his knowledge, to charge upon and take a work which was said by the authority referred to, to have been "thrown up by the enemy that morning and which could be carried with very slight loss."

The two regiments, under command of Major Burt, 159th New York, the senior field officer present, accordingly advanced. We crept on hands and knees through gullies overgrown with brush, full of artificial obstructions and in which the water was sometimes over two feet deep. We ran the gauntlet of our own fire and of the enemy's, and finally reached a long ditch out of which we were to issue for the charge. After a few minutes rest to give the men breath, the colors were brought forward and the charge commenced. Our ground was a rather sharp slope, much overgrown and obstructed, and swept for its whole length by a front and flank fire from the enemy's works. On reaching the top of the slope we found that we were separated from the work by a deep, dangerous and almost impassable ravine, swept from end to end by the enemy's fire, while the work itself, "only thrown up that morning, etc.," was a regular square redoubt with double rampart, its advanced face well flanked by a salient in the redan beyond it—that it had at least four brass pieces in position, and was well garrisoned.

We had carried the hill, taken one captain and seven men prisoners, but it was a barren achievement.

About 9 P. M., the forces engaged were withdrawn to a more sheltered position, and the next morning were sent to the reserve, where we have since remained. Some of the men had then been without

rations for over forty hours, and we could only show ninety-five men for duty.

Since that morning this regiment has not been under fire.

* * * * *

On the 31st ult., Lieutenant-Colonel Weld relieved Major McManus in the command of the regiment, and on the same day the skeleton companies were temporarily consolidated into four, adding much to the efficiency of our little battalion.

I inclose herewith a list of the casualties in this command on the 25th and 26th ults., which, with our loss on the 14th of April, and the numberless sick scattered through Baton Rouge and New Orleans, should account for all that is left of our regiment and show the price of our hardly earned reputation.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. WARD,

1st Lieutenant and Adjutant

25th Conn. Vols.

List of Casualties.

KILLED.

COMPANY A.

Private, Archibald Wilson.

COMPANY C.

Corporal, Ira B. Addis.

Private, William Porter.

COMPANY F.

Corporal, Erskine Wallace.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant, Robert Buckley.

WOUNDED.

COMPANY A.

Private, William H. Smith,—finger, slight.

COMPANY C.

Lieutenant, Alfred W. Converse,—hand, slight.

Private, James Dixon,—hand, severe.

COMPANY D.

Privates, Joseph R. Washburn,—hand.
 Jeremiah Guinney,—leg.
 Henry McKinney,—spent ball.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant, Miletus H. Carrier,—right arm and left leg.
Corporal, Julius Weed,—arm, slight.
Privates, Edward Sperry,—finger, slight.
 Sylvester T. Cook,—side, severe.
 George Taylor,—hand.
 John Sydenham,—lost both hands.
 Patrick Farley,—head.
 Patrick McAuliff,—head.

COMPANY F.

Corporals, Harlow Spencer,—leg, by bayonet.
 Wallace S. Talcott,—foot, by shell.
Private, John Porus,—leg, by shell, amputated.

COMPANY H.

1st Lieutenant, D. M. Ensworth,—thigh, slight.
Privates, Truman Foote,—head.
 Norman Whitman,—arm.

COMPANY I.

Corporal, Orrin Tuttle,—hip and back, serious.

COMPANY K.

Private, John Porter,—breast, slight.

MISSING.

COMPANY I.

Private, William C. Elton.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	0
	Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	5
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	2
	Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	20
MISSING,	Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	1
	Total,	-	-	-	<hr/> 28

HEAD-QUARTERS 25TH REG'T CONN. VOLS., }
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, June 26th, 1863. }

GENERAL:

On returning to the regiment from a ten days confinement to the hospital from sickness, I find that no report has been sent you of an "affair" in which the 25th took part on the 14th inst. Not having been present myself, I make the report from the narration of others.

A combined attack on the enemy's works having been planned for the day mentioned, the brigade, of which the regiment forms part, was designated as the "reserve," but, owing to the very severe fire encountered by the advance, the reserve was soon as well up towards the front as the advance itself.

No one, who has not seen this district for himself, can form an adequate, scarcely an approximate, estimate of the difficulties nature has put in the way of offensive military operations by an attacking force. Ravines of the most precipitous and difficult character cover the front of the enemy's works, and are both naturally and artificially obstructed by trees and brushwood, in many instances also being under the fire of rifle-pits or the guns of flanking angles of the works. In the face of such difficulties, a successful advance upon the point in front of us was impossible, and at evening the 25th was ordered to occupy the rifle-pits covering our left center, where the regiment remained until the next evening, under sharp fire most of the time, inflicting some slight additional loss.

Since being relieved on the night of the 15th, the regiment has not been under fire.

On the 19th inst., together with the rest of our brigade, we were moved towards the right, where, with Nim's Battery, we held a position both supporting General Weitzel's command and covering him from any hostile demonstration by way of the Bayou Sara road. In that position we still remain.

I inclose herewith a list of our casualties from the date of my last report to the present time. When, if ever, again I shall be able to send you full and proper reports, rolls, consolidated morning reports, etc., I can not say. I have not seen a regimental book or record since we started on our campaign upon the Teche. Our property, public and private, was, by order, left at Bayou Boeuf, Brashear, and Franklin, subsequently collected at the first two places, and we to-day hear that it has *all been captured*. If this be true, our private losses are quite severe, while the loss of the records of our own and other regiments is quite irreparable.

When and how Port Hudson will fall, is a problem which it is useless to speculate upon the solution of. A new assault is being organized, to be led by a thousand volunteers,—at what time, or on what point, is not known. This regiment furnishes but four,—1st Lieut. H. H. Goodell (Co. F), Sergeant-Major C. F. Ulrich, Private Samuel Schlessinger (Co. F), and the undersigned.

The regiment has this morning nine commissioned officers and 140 men for duty.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

H. C. WARD,

1st Lieut. & Adjutant 25th C. V.

*List of Casualties in the 25th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers,
June 14th and 15th.*

W O U N D E D .

COMPANY B.

Private, William Taylor,—leg, serious.

COMPANY C.

Privates, Wellington Jackson,—breast and right thigh, dangerous.

John Cahill,—ankle, slight.

George Nelson,—head, slight.

William K. Hardie,—leg.

COMPANY D.

Lieutenant, George Brennan,—leg, serious.

Privates, John Holthausen,—finger, very slight.

Madison Willis,—shoulder, slight.

Brown Marble,—ankle, “

COMPANY E.

Corporal, Alexander Patterson,—head.

Private, James M. Goodrich,—finger, slight.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant, Nathan Willey,—shoulder.

Corporal, Charles Barber,—left arm amputated.

COMPANY H.

Private, Joseph A. Richardson,—hand.

COMPANY I.

Lieutenant, W. E. Simonds,—leg, very slight.

Private, Philo Stevens,—thigh, slight.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant, George E. Terry,—finger, very slight.

MISSING.

COMPANY E.

Private, William Barton.

RECAPITULATION.

WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	2
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	15
MISSING,	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	1
	Total,	-	-	-	18

HEAD-QUARTERS 25TH REG'T CONN. VOLS., }
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, LA., July 4th, 1863. }

GENERAL:

As you will see by the date, we are still *outside* the works at this place, nor is it easy to say when we are likely to carry them. Three weeks ago, just after the affair of the 14th ult., an order was issued from Corps Head-Quarters, calling for a thousand volunteers as a storming party. This was soon organized and placed in our brigade; day after day rolled on without an attack; but finally, on the 30th ult., a brigade review took place, during which General Banks addressed the stormers, and told them that "within three days" our flag should be upon the enemy's works, etc., etc. The speech was a good and stirring one, but—the army has not moved.

That we shall take the place, I am quite confident; but, from appearances, the cause of its fall will be the exhaustion of supplies for feeding the garrison. Since May 24th the siege has been close, and, by the unvarying accounts of the many deserters who come within our lines, we are well assured that the garrison are reduced to mule's

flesh and dried peas for food, and that they have but a few days' supply of these remaining. * * * *

Our numbers are being daily reduced (for active service) by many different causes. We have given about forty men for temporary duty during the siege, in a corps of sharp-shooters; strong inducements have been offered to our men to enlist into a company for "Head-Quarters Guard," being a corps for special duty at Corps Head-Quarters, the term of service being one or two years at discretion; and about a dozen or fifteen have applied for admission, and are now detailed from the regiment, and waiting examination; and the result of this is to leave us about seven line officers and 188 men for duty.

* * * *

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

H. C. WARD,

1st Lieut. & Adjutant 25th C. V.

HEAD-QUARTERS 25TH REG'T CONN. VOLS., }
BIVOUAC NEAR PORT HUDSON, LA., July 10th, 1863. }

GENERAL:

Of course before you receive this you will have had news of the fall of Port Hudson, but an official report seems called for from me on the occasion, and I proceed to make it therefore, using for the purpose paper and envelope taken by myself from the quarters of Major Stockdale, A. C. S., within the fort.

Early on the morning of the 8th inst., General Gardiner sent a communication to General Banks, requesting a copy of any official dispatch he had, announcing the surrender of Vicksburg. On this request being complied with, General Gardiner replied by stating that he no longer considered it to be his duty to defend Port Hudson, and that he would be happy to receive three commissioners, who should, with three of his own officers, arrange the terms of capitulation. Gen. Banks accordingly appointed Gen. Stone, Col. Birge, (13th C. V.,) and Lieut. Col. Irwin, (Staff,) as commissioners in his behalf. The conferences commenced at 9 A. M., and at 2 P. M. the surrender was finally signed by both parties, the terms being unconditional surrender, with the sole stipulation that private property should be respected.

The outer works of the place were at once occupied by a few detached companies, but the formal surrender took place about 8 A. M., yesterday. The two battalions of volunteer stormers, under command of Colonel Birge (13th C. V.,) were the first to enter the place, and to them the garrison (about 5,000 effective men besides sick and wounded) grounded arms. General Gardiner surrendered to General Andrews, (Chief of Corps Staff,) the old flag [was run up on the staff, saluted, and the last obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi was ours.

The siege has lasted forty-five days.

Our regiment has been engaged since my last report, as at that date, in covering and supporting General Weitzel's Division, and I have no alterations or casualties to report.

We have to-day, 15 officers and 150 men for duty.

	33	"	on extra duty.
1	36	"	sick.
<hr/>			
16 officers,	219	men,	total present.

We look for marching orders now at any moment, but, of course, have no definite idea of the point we shall be sent to.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

H. C. WARD,

1st Lieut. & Adjutant 25th C. V.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 3D BRIGADE,
4TH DIVISION, 19TH ARMY CORPS,
DONALDSONVILLE, LA., July 18th, 1863. }

BRIG. GEN. H. J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

On the 11th inst., the 25th Regiment Conn. Volunteers, left their camp outside of Port Hudson and, marching through the works and town, embarked on the steamer "Laurel Hill," for this place.

As an evidence of the reduced condition of this army, I may remark that five regiments (the 13th Conn., 25th Conn., 159th N. Y., 12th Maine and 24th Conn.) were easily accommodated on board the boat which is by no means of the largest size.

We reached Donaldsonville the same evening, about 9 P. M., being exactly nineteen weeks from our landing at the same point on the opening of the campaign.

The 25th Regiment was ordered to proceed to a point about half a mile beyond and below the town, and, throwing out proper pickets, etc., to hold the position. We remained here with our left on the Mississippi, and our right on the woods, until the following afternoon. During that time and about 2 P. M. on the 12th inst., the enemy endeavored, with some considerable force of cavalry, to cut off our extreme post on the right, which was established in an abandoned Sugar Mill, and under command of Lieut. Beach, (Co. I.) It became necessary to abandon the mill for a short time. It was retaken by Lieut. Beach however, after a little skirmishing, and without loss on our part, and our line maintained.

Shortly after we were relieved by the 2d Brigade of this Division, and were ordered to march to the Bayou La Fourche, just beyond the town, where the 159th N. Y. were already established, and on arriving there Lieut. Colonel Weld being senior field officer present, assumed command of the brigade, Col. Birge having command of the division.

On the 13th the enemy attacked the advance of our forces on both sides of the Bayou and succeeded in driving them in with loss. Our brigade was at once ordered to the front, and marched past the 1st Brigade (4th Division under Col. Morgan) then in retreat in good order, forming our line of battle between them and the enemy. Skirmishers were at once thrown to the front, (Lieut. Col. Weld taking out those of the 25th Conn.,) but the enemy fell back and no further engagement ensued.

Towards evening the whole division formed in line of battle just on the edge of the town, extending from the river on the left to the Bayou on the right, which position has been ever since maintained without disturbance, looking southward.

On the morning of the 16th, Col. Bissell rejoined the regiment, having recovered from his tedious and dangerous sickness, and became commander of the 3d Brigade.

I observe what is said in your last letter as to the absence of mus-

ter rolls, &c. from this regiment since March last. A reference to my reports since the commencement of the campaign will explain to you the cause of this deficiency. I have constantly felt it my duty to inform your office of the utter interruption of all access to regimental books and papers which were left many hundred miles behind us. No musters have been made, therefore no rolls, &c., could be forwarded. As I have also had the honor to report quite recently, all our regimental records are now destroyed, having fallen into the hands of the enemy at Brashear City while we were at Port Hudson, and, as I then had the honor to state, no regular reports or rolls are hereafter to be expected from this regiment. All possible efforts are being made, and will be made, to do what is practicable in the matter, but I respectfully suggest that full reports and rolls are not to be expected from this regiment, under the circumstances.

I have the honor to inclose Col. Bissell's G. O. No. 1, on assuming command of this brigade, and have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. WARD,

1st Lt. and Adjutant 25th C. V.,

A. A. A. G. La. Brigade.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Thomas G. Kingsley, -	Franklin,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Joseph Selden, -	Norwich,
Major, - - -	Henry Stoll, - -	New London,
Adjutant, - - -	Stephen B. Meech, -	Norwich,
Quartermaster, -	Benjamin F. Tracy, -	"
Chaplain, - - -	Nicholas T. Allen, -	Griswold,
Surgeon, - - -	Ashbel Woodward, -	Franklin,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Elisha Phinney, -	Norwich,
2d " " - - -	Nathan H. Wright, -	New Haven,
Captain, - - -	Jesse C. Maynard, -	Salem,
" - - -	Clark Harrington, -	Norwich,
" - - -	Enoch Noyes, Jr., -	Old Lyme,
" - - -	Samuel T. Huntoon, -	Norwich,
" - - -	John L. Stanton, -	"
" - - -	David Champlin, -	Stonington,
" - - -	William H. Bentley,	New London,
" - - -	Jedediah Randall, -	Groton,
" - - -	Christian Goff, -	New London,
" - - -	Loren A. Gallup, -	Norwich,
" - - -	George W. Childs, -	Woodstock,
" - - -	Jabez S. Smith, -	Groton,
First Lieutenant,	Henry A. Smith, -	Montville,
" " - - -	Martin R. Kenyon, -	Preston,
" " - - -	Sylvester E. W. Johnson,	Old Lyme,
" " - - -	Timothy W. Tracy, -	Norwich,
" " - - -	George W. Childs, -	Woodstock,
" " - - -	John Y. Jenks, - -	Stonington,
" " - - -	Edward Prince, -	New London,
" " - - -	Jabez S. Smith, -	Groton,
" " - - -	Lemuel C. Wightman,	Waterford,
" " - - -	Edward W. Eells, -	Norwich,
" " - - -	Pliny Brewer, -	"
" " - - -	Simeon G. Fish, -	Groton,
" " - - -	James S. Maples, -	Norwich,
" " - - -	Samuel K. Tillinghast,	Stonington,
Second Lieutenant,	Joseph Peabody, -	New London,
" " - - -	James S. Maples, -	Norwich,
" " - - -	Merritt A. Comstock, -	Old Lyme,
" " - - -	Hervey F. Jacobs, -	Norwich,
" " - - -	Pliny Brewer, - -	"
" " - - -	Samuel K. Tillinghast,	Stonington,
" " - - -	Charles O. Harris, -	New London,
" " - - -	Simeon G. Fish, -	Groton,

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 22, 1862,	Honorably discharged, August 17, 1863.
" 22, "	" " " 17, "
" 22, "	" " " 17, "
August 30, "	" " " 17, "
September 1, "	" " " 17, "
" 26, "	Resigned April 2, 1863.
" 5, "	Honorably discharged August 17, "
November 1, "	" " " 17, "
December 16, "	" " " 17, "
September 6, "	" " " 17, "
" 6, "	" " " 17, "
" 6, "	" " " 17, "
" 6, "	" " " 17, "
" 6, "	Killed at Port Hudson on May 27, 1863.
" 6, "	Honorably discharged August 17, "
" 6, "	" " " 17, "
" 6, "	Died June 9, 1863, from wounds rec'd in battle.
" 22, "	Honorably discharged August 17, 1863.
" 22, "	" " " 17, "
May 27, 1863,	" " " 17, "
June 10, "	" " " 17, "
September 6, 1862,	" " " 17, "
" 6, "	Died July 26, 1863.
" 6, "	Honorably discharged August 17, "
" 6, "	" " " 17, "
" 6, "	Promoted to be Captain, May 27, 1863.
" 6, "	Honorably discharged August 17, 1863.
" 6, "	" " " 17, "
" 6, "	Promoted to be Captain, June 10, "
" 22, "	Honorably discharged August 17, "
" 22, "	" " " 17, "
May 27, 1863,	" " " 17, "
June 10, "	" " " 17, "
July 27, "	Commission revoked August 11, 1863.
" 27, "	Honorably discharged August 17, 1863.
September 6, 1862,	" " " 17, "
" 6, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant July 27, 1863.
" 6, "	Honorably discharged August 17, 1863.
" 6, "	Died July 5, 1863.
" 6, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant May 27, 1863.
" 6, "	" " " July 27, "
" 6, "	Honorably discharged August 17, 1863.
" 6, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant June 10, 1863.

Twenty-Sixth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant, -	John Kelley, - -	New London,
" " -	Timothy A. Avery, -	Ledyard,
" " -	Henry I. Hough, -	East Lyme,
" " -	Henry A. Perkins, -	Waterford,
" " -	Herbert E. Maxon,	Groton,
" " -	Edward P. Manning,	Norwich,
" " -	Henry G. Gay, - -	Lebanon,
" " -	Isaac N. Leonard, -	Norwich,

This Regiment also distinguished itself in the assault on Port Hudson, and in the subsequent siege, particularly in the engagements of the 27th of May and 13th of June, in which it suffered severely. In the action of May 27th, Colonel Thomas G. Kingsley was wounded, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Selden.

The Regiment returned to Connecticut, and was mustered out of service at Norwich, on the 17th of August, 1863.

CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL,
BATON ROUGE, LA., June 3d, 1863.

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut,

SIR:

I have the honor to make to you the following report of *
* * * the 26th Regiment Connecticut Volun-
teers, at the battle near Port Hudson, on Wednesday, the 27th day
of May, 1863.

The regiment is in General Dow's brigade, and in the 2d Division, commanded by General Sherman.

We were ordered to make an assault upon the works, and to do it in four lines. The first line was formed by the 6th Michigan; second, 15th New Hampshire; third, 26th Connecticut; fourth, 128th New York. In advancing in line of battle, we encountered three high parallel fences, and in getting over them, much confusion ensued, and before we could get into line, the enemy opened upon us with shell, shot, grape and canister, mowing our men down by scores. As our men advanced, the ranks were thinned, until after one hour's fighting, our men were compelled to seek shelter behind stumps, logs, &c.

Twenty-Sixth Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.		Remarks.			
September 22, 1862,		Honorably Discharged August 17, 1863.			
May 12, 1863,		"	"	"	17, "
" 27, "		"	"	"	17, "
June 10, "		"	"	"	17, "
July 27, "		"	"	"	17, "
" 27, "		Died August 17, 1863.			
August 17, 1863,		Honorably discharged August 17, 1863.			
" 11, "		"	"	"	17, "

Generals Sherman and Dow were both wounded and carried from the field. The 26th brought off the wounded, and did not leave the field until past 8 P. M.

This is the first time the regiment has been under the enemy's fire, and, permit me to say, that with the exception of two or three, they did honor to themselves, and credit to their State.

I am in the hospital badly wounded, (not fatally,) and have not the opportunity of giving so full a statement of the nature of the wounds as I should like. * * * * *

I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

T. G. KINGSLEY,

Colonel 26th Regiment, C. V.

HEAD-QUARTERS 26TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.

IN FIELD NEAR PORT HUDSON, May 31st, 1863.

GENERAL:

I enclose a list of killed, wounded and missing in this regiment resulting from our participation in the attack on Port Hudson, on the afternoon of May 27th, 1863.

The attempt was made to take the rebel batteries and entrenchments by storm. Our regiment was formed in line of battle with the 6th Michigan and 128th New York regiments in front of us, and the 15th New Hampshire in our rear. The brigade was ordered forward on the double quick. Four fences intervened between us and the intrenchments which greatly impeded our advance. In passing these fences, the different regiments were thrown into confusion and became somewhat mixed up. On entering the field, a perfect shower of

grape shot and canister met us, severely wounding Generals Sherman and Dow, and cutting down officers and men by scores. Still we advanced, and for more than two hours held the ground, and when obliged to fall back it was not in disorder. I rallied our men and formed the regiment near the entrance of the field, and we held the ground occupied by our brigade during the day. This being the first time the regiment had been under fire, I must be permitted to say that they conducted themselves with great gallantry and bravery, for the truth of which assertion I have but to point to the record enclosed.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH SELDEN,

*Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding
26th Connecticut Volunteers.*

GENERAL J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General,

Hartford, Conn.

List of Casualties.

KILLED.

COMPANY A.

Privates, Joseph A. Tillottson.

James Lombard.

COMPANY C.

Private, Joseph R. Barker.

COMPANY G.

Captain, John L. Stanton.

COMPANY H.

Privates, John Nye.

Nathan S. Sheffield.

WOUNDED

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Thomas G. Kingsley,—seriously.

COMPANY A.

Captain, Jesse C. Maynard,—severely.

1st Lieutenant, Henry A. Smith,—arm.

Sergeant, Albert Smith,—dangerously.

Corporal, John A. Niles,—head and arm.

Privates, Robert Holt,—arm.

Joseph A. Austin,—leg.

Thomas Charlton,—arm.

Russell Andrews,—slightly.

John Ackley,—foot.

Charles Burdick,—head.

COMPANY B.

1st Lieutenant, Martin R. Kenyon,—shoulder, badly.

2d Lieutenant, James S. Maples,—slightly.

Sergeant, Vine B. Stetson,—seriously.

Corporals, Thomas B. Conger,—bruised by shell.

Elisha E. Fish,—shot in thigh.

William P. Irish,—finger.

John P. Case,—hand.

Privates, Charles P. Crandall,—mortally.

Edwin W. Bailey,—dangerously.

Steward C. Bennett,— “

Elisha Bennett,—hand and arm.

Thomas Kerrigan,—leg.

James Kimball,—finger.

George H. Lamphere,—slightly.

David W. Main,—slightly.

James Parkerson,—hip.

Horace Worthington,—finger.

Henry Worthington,—slightly.

COMPANY C.

Privates, Alanson W. Bramble,—arm.

Horace Chapell,—slightly.

Dennis Ferriter,—thigh.

Thomas R. Harding,—both legs.

Daniel Holmes,—foot.

Leroy Noon,—thigh.

Alonzo G. Rowland,—breast.

COMPANY D.

Corporal, O. E. Hildebrand,—seriously.

Privates, Patrick O'Sullivan,—slightly.

Jonathan L. Christie,— “

Joseph M. Lane,— “

William Smith,— “

Wallace Fuller,—seriously.

Peter Farrelly,—slightly.

Peter Sauer,—severely.

Isham Bromly,—slightly.

William E. Chapman,—slightly.

Thomas H. Frink,— “

Jeremiah G. Hoxie,— “

COMPANY E.

Privates, David Miller,—arm.

Michael Gross,—shell bruise.

Nicholas Linicus,— “ “

Phineas B. Sterry,—thigh.

Simeon Newmark,—arm.

Charles W. Bailey,—thigh.

Benjamin Carter,—leg.

Joseph Kohl,—mortally.

COMPANY F.

Corporal, John A. Geer,—slightly.

Privates, Cyrus M. Geer,—mortally.

William H. Bogue,—slightly.

Henry Brooks,—arm.

Edwin Hill,—leg.

Charles Miner,—breast, seriously.

Norman A. Phillips,—leg, “

Niles S. Rogers,—arm.

Elliott B. Luther,—head.

COMPANY G.

Sergeants, H. W. Whitmore,—arm.

Edwin R. Keyes,—head, seriously.

Privates, N. Armand Keables,—shoulder.
 John N. Readhead,—mouth.
 Julius W. Williams,—neck.
 Godfrey P. Weeks,—thumb.
 Michael Moore,—hand.
 Alexander Buck,—arm.

COMPANY H.

2d Lieutenant, Samuel K. Tillinghast,—arm, slightly.
Sergeant, William M. Sherman,—severely.
Corporals, George E. Brayton,—finger.
 Charles Bennett,—leg, slightly.
 Andrew H. Brown,—shoulder, severely.
Privates, William F. Eccleston,—finger.
 Alexander B. Frazier,—severely.
 Edwin N. Shirley,—both legs.
 Charles W. Taylor,—leg, slightly.
 W. P. Thompson,—severely.
 Thaddeus M. Weemes, “

COMPANY I.

Privates, Oliver Nason,—side.
 George Harvey,—finger.
 William Elkinton,—hand.

COMPANY K.

Captain, Jedediah Randall,—both legs.
Sergeant, Horace Clift,—shoulder.
Corporals, John L. Seignions,—seriously.
 Thomas S. Carroll,—finger.
Privates, John Watson,—leg.
 George Beebe,—slightly.
 Edwin York, “
 Ezra Roath, “
 Warren Burnett,—hip.
 Armand Stafford,—slightly.
 Andrew Destin, “
 Charles H. Niles, “
 William P. Latham,—seriously.

MISSING.

COMPANY B.

Private, Myron W. Sterritt.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Commissioned Officers, -	-	-	-	-	1
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	-	5
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	-	7
	Enlisted Men, -	-	-	-	-	93
MISSING,	"	"	-	-	-	1
	Total, -	-	-	-	-	<u>107</u>

HEAD-QUARTERS 26TH REG'T CONN. VOLS., }
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, June 16th, 1863. }

GENERAL:

I have the honor to enclose you a list of killed and wounded of 26th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in skirmish before Port Hudson, on Saturday, June 13th, 1863.

KILLED.

COMPANY D.

Private, Rudolph Slater.

WOUNDED.

COMPANY A.

Private, Charles Lamb,—thigh, slightly.

COMPANY E.

Private, William Dunn,—knee and foot, slightly.

COMPANY F.

1st Sergeant, Henry G. Gay,—leg.

COMPANY G.

Privates, Dyer Copeland,—leg.

James Dugan,—hand.

COMPANY H.

Private, Henry L. Babcock,—through body, seriously.

COMPANY I.

Private, Joseph A. Bailey,—hand, slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	-	-	1
WOUNDED,	"	"	-	-	-	-	7
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	8

JOSEPH SELDEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding

26th Regiment Conn. Vols.

HEAD-QUARTERS 26TH REG'T CONN. VOLS., }
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, June 16th, 1863. }

GENERAL :

I have the honor to enclose you a list of killed and wounded of 26th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, during engagement before Port Hudson, on Sunday, June 14th, 1863.

KILLED.

COMPANY A.

Privates, John O. Chapel.

Joseph Flike.

Orvin E. Lyon.

James F. Thompson.

COMPANY B.

Private, Philip Henrick.

COMPANY C.

Corporal, Charles H. Willey.

Private, Charles J. Beckwith.

COMPANY E.

Private, James Cooney.

WOUNDED.

FIELD AND STAFF.

1st Lieutenant & Adjutant, Stephen B. Meech,—knee, slightly.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant, John W. Bogue,—shoulder, slightly.

Corporal, Sherwood W. Fuller,—leg, “

Privates, Stephen Austin,—hand.

William J. Brown,—both legs broken, mortally.

George H. Chappell,—through both legs and arm, seriously.

George F. Fuller,—stunned by shell.

Thomas Hews,—leg, seriously.

Alva Morgan, “ slightly.

Warren W. Mitchell,—stunned.

William Martin,—leg, slightly.

Oramel W. Rathbone,—leg.

Benjamin R. Sweet,—leg, seriously.

James Strickland,—both legs, “

COMPANY B.

Corporal, R. J. Green,—shoulder.

Privates, Perry Burdick,—finger off.

John Charlton,—bruised by shell, slight.

James M. Pierce,—shoulder.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant, Frederick B. Banta,—in body.

Privates, Charles H. Miner,—mortally.

Charles Schnieder, “

Horace P. Tucker,—hand.

COMPANY D.

Privates, Alexander Driscoll,—neck.

Herman Kampf,—finger off.

Sabart Porter,—toe off.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant, James J. Jerome,—foot.

COMPANY F.

2d Lieutenant, Hervey F. Jacobs,—hip, seriously.

Corporals, Edward Button,—neck.

Joseph W. Dawley,—wrist.

Privates, Samuel M. Bogue,—back, slightly.

Lawrence Dixon,—hand.

Daniel Fraser,—face, badly.

Elizur T. Hills,—hip.

George A. Haskell,—leg, slightly.

Henry C. Wright,—finger.

Ulysses S. Warner,—leg.

Nathan York,—foot.

COMPANY G.

Corporal, Silas A. Waite,—arm.

Privates, Augustus F. Smith,—head.

William H. Kenyon,—hand.

Joseph P. Lewis, “

Hamlet J. Marshall,—arm.

COMPANY H.

Privates, David Gallivan,—leg off.

Thomas Crowley,—hand.

Dwight S. Burrows,—finger.

James A. Lord,—hand.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant, Daniel Penhallow,—leg, badly.

Corporals, William Osborn, “ “

Wolcott Hobron,—through shoulder.

Privates, Joseph Kelly,—leg.

George Brewster,—foot.

Isaac Comstock,—hand, slightly.

COMPANY K.

Private, Caleb H. Burdick,—hand.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED,	Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	-	-	8
WOUNDED,	Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	-	-	51
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	61

This record shows when the 26th Regiment was to be formed in

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Richard S. Bostwick, -	New Haven,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Henry C. Merwin, -	"
Major, - - -	James H. Coburn, -	"
Adjutant, - - -	George F. Peterson,	"
Quartermaster, -	Ruell P. Cowles, -	"
Surgeon, - - -	Wm. Ogden McDonald,	New York City,
Captain, - - -	Calvin Lewis Ely, -	Branford,
" - - -	Cornelius J. DuBois,	New Haven,
" - - -	George F. Hotchkiss, -	Woodbridge,
" - - -	Joseph R. Bradley, -	East Haven,
" - - -	Charles M. Wilcox, -	Madison,
" - - -	Samuel T. Birdsall,	New Haven,
" - - -	Ira S. Beers, -	"
" - - -	Oswald Eschrich, -	"
" - - -	Frank D. Sloat, -	"
" - - -	Jedediah Chapman, Jr.,	"
" - - -	David S. Thomas, -	"
First Lieutenant, -	William R. Harmount,	"
" " -	Frank H. Smith, -	"
" " -	David S. Thomas, -	"
" " -	DeWitt C. Sprague,	"
" " -	Jedediah Chapman, Jr.,	"
" " -	Samuel M. Smith, -	"
" " -	Christian Weiler, -	"
" " -	Frank M. Chapman,	"
" " -	George W. Elton, -	Wallingford,
" " -	Stillman Rice, -	Madison,
" " -	Charles P. Prince, -	New Haven,
" " -	Orrin C. Burdick, -	"
Second Lieutenant,	Charles B. Brooks, -	"

the assault, our loss was nearly half of that of the entire loss of the Brigade. We took into action only 235 officers and men. No one faltered, but each did his duty to the utmost of his ability.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SELDEN,

Lieut. Colonel Commanding Regiment.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 2, 1862,	Honorably discharged July 27, 1863.
" 2, "	Killed at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
March 28, 1863,	Honorably discharged July 27, 1863.
October 6, 1862,	" " " 27, "
April 1, 1863,	" " " 27, "
January 17, 1863,	Discharged May 23, 1863, to accept commission in U. S. Volunteers.
September 13, 1862,	Honorably discharged July 27, 1863.
" 10, "	" " " 27, "
" 13, "	Resigned April 20, 1863.
" 9, "	Honorably discharged July 27, 1863.
" 10, "	" " " 27, "
October 3, "	" " " 27, "
March 13, 1863,	" " " 27, "
February 28, "	Dismissed June 17, 1863.
March 28, "	Honorably discharged July 27, 1863.
May 13, "	Killed at battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
" 1, "	Honorably discharged July 27, 1863.
September 11, 1862,	" " " 27, "
" 10, "	" " " 27, "
" 13, "	Promoted to be Captain, May 1, 1863.
" 9, "	Honorably discharged May 4, "
" 11, "	Promoted to be Captain, May 13, "
" 10, "	Honorably discharged July 27, 1863.
February 28, 1863,	" " " 27, "
March 28, "	" " " 27, "
" 25, "	" " " 27, "
" 13, "	" " " 27, "
May 17, "	" " " 27, "
" 13, "	" " " 27, "
September 11, 1862,	" " " 27, "

Twenty-Seventh Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Second Lieutenant, -	William S. Rawson, -	New Haven,
“ “ -	Charles P. Prince, -	“
“ “ -	Orrin C. Burdick, -	“
“ “ -	Frank B. Wright, -	Meriden,
“ “ -	William Muhlnher, -	New Haven,
“ “ -	Adelbert P. Munson,	“
“ “ -	Edmund B. Cross, -	“
“ “ -	Charles W. Ely, -	Madison,
“ “ -	Daniel Worcester, -	East Haven,
“ “ -	John Davis, -	New Haven,
“ “ -	Winthrop D. Sheldon,	“

This regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and has been engaged in the important battles fought by the brave veterans under Generals Burnside, Hooker and Meade.

The report of the part taken by the regiment in the battle of Fredericksburg was published last year. Since then, besides the usual picket duty and skirmishing incident to army life, it has met the enemy on the field at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the former, nearly the entire regiment were captured, and at Gettysburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Merwin, a brave and accomplished officer, was killed.

I regret that I have no reports of the part taken by the regiment in these battles, and can give only lists of casualties.

Before it left the army, the following order was issued by the commanding officer of the brigade to which it was attached.

HEAD-QUARTERS 4TH BRIG. 1ST DIV. 2D CORPS.

CAMP IN PLEASANT VALLEY, VA.

July 17th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.

The term of service of the 27th Connecticut Volunteers having nearly expired, it has been relieved from further duty, and ordered to report at its place of enrollment.

Twenty-Seventh Regiment Infantry—Continued.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
September 13, 1862,	Honorably discharged July 27, 1863.
October 18, "	Promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, May 17, 1863.
September 11, "	" " " " 13, "
October 3, "	Resigned May 28, 1863.
February 28, 1863,	Honorably discharged July 27, 1863.
March 28, "	" " " 27, "
" 25, "	" " " 27, "
" 13, "	Resigned June 4, 1863.
May 17, "	Honorably discharged July 27, 1863.
" 17, "	" " " 27, "
" 13, "	" " " 27, "

The Colonel commanding the Brigade desires in parting with the officers and men of the 27th Connecticut, to convey to them his sincere feelings of regret at losing their services, while he at the same time, thanks them for the obedience and faithfulness which has been a marked feature of the regiment.

Knowing it intimately for so many months of active and arduous service, having been an eye witness of its many deeds of gallantry, and of the noble devotion displayed by it on many a memorable day during the time in which he had the honor to command its services—he feels it a duty he owes not only to the living heroes, but to the memory of those who have fallen on the field in battling in our righteous cause, to bear testimony to the valor and gallantry it has always displayed. Side by side with the veterans of the Army of the Potomac it has fought, and by the gallantry of its conduct won for itself an enviable name and reputation, and which may well in after years, cause all who belong to it, to feel a pardonable pride in having it to say that they served in the 27th Connecticut.

By order of COLONEL BROOKS,

CHARLES P. HATCH,

Lieutenant and A. A. A. General.

The regiment was mustered out at New Haven, July 27th, 1863, upon the expiration of term of service.

HEAD-QUARTERS 27TH REGIMENT CONN. VOLS.

May 7th, 1863.

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant General.

SIR:

I have the honor to report the following casualties in this regiment resulting from the recent operations against the enemy near Chancellorsville, Va.

The extraordinarily large number of missing is accounted for by the fact that on the morning of the 3d instant, the regiment was ordered to form in line outside the trenches in which they were placed, and marched by the right flank, which carried them to the rear of a line of the enemy formed beyond the wood in which the regiment was stationed, and were undoubtedly all taken prisoners. Companies D and F were to the front skirmishing, (to one of which I was temporarily attached,) and nearly all were safely withdrawn.

Captain Bradley of Company F is commanding the regiment, and will send a report of the operations of the regiment at the earliest possible moment.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. PETERSON,

Lieutenant and Adjutant.

KILLED.

COMPANY C.

Private, Samuel B. Clark.

COMPANY E.

Private, William Burke.

WOUNDED.

COMPANY E.

Privates, Edward A. Dunning—slightly.

David S. Rockwell,—shoulder, slightly.

Frederick G. Bell.

COMPANY F.

Private, William Blakeslee,—slightly.

COMPANY H.

Privates, Silas Benham,—head, slightly.
James Braddock,—foot, slightly.

COMPANY I.

Captain, Charles M. Wilcox,—leg amputated.

MISSING.

FIELD.

Colonel, Richard S. Bostwick.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry C. Merwin.
Major, James H. Coburn.

COMPANY A.

<i>Captain</i> , Frank D. Sloat.	<i>Privates</i> , Joseph W. Cowan.
<i>1st Lieut.</i> , Frank M. Chapman.	William S. Fenn.
<i>2d Lieut.</i> , Adelbert P. Munson.	Frederick B. Fenton.
<i>1st Sergeant</i> , Henry C. Shelton.	Smith B. French.
<i>Sergeants</i> , Alexander H. Coburn.	Sereno A. Hopkins.
George Ashdown.	Conrad Hofacker.
<i>Corporals</i> , George B. Durrie.	Willis Isbell.
Miles A. Goodrich.	John W. Merrills.
Samuel J. Hilliard.	George Rawson.
Samuel S. Stevens.	George M. Rice.
Sherwood S. Thompson.	Oliver W. Rice.
William H. Merwin.	Augustus A. Scharff.
Robert C. Arnold.	P. Stannard.
<i>Privates</i> , Chester H. Backus.	Samuel J. Stevens.
Elbert W. Ball.	George Storer.
William H. Barnes.	Richard S. Story.
William Best.	Robert M. Wallace.
D. F. Bradley.	Charles J. Morris.
George H. Bradley.	

COMPANY B.

<i>1st Lieut.</i> , George W. Elton.	<i>Sergeants</i> , Robert B. Goodyear.
<i>2d Lieut.</i> , Edwin B. Cross.	Samuel S. Cook.
<i>1st Serg't.</i> , Daniel Averill.	Billious C. Hall.

Corporals, Charles A. Young.

George S. Rogers.

Privates, George W. Baldwin.

Michael Backus.

Harvey Beaumont.

William H. Beach.

Harvey Beach.

Joel Camp.

Elizur B. Dibble.

James Ennis.

Walter E. Fowler.

Andrew Foster.

Henry W. Hubbard.

Nathan Harrison.

Homer R. Johnson.

James Kennedy.

Privates, Adam Lamm.

John O'Brien.

Thomas O'Brien.

Edward O'Brien.

Michael O'Neil.

James McGowan.

William B. Palmer.

James B. Page.

Richard T. Kelsey.

Michael Taylor.

Kirtland Todd.

Obed Tyler.

Nelson Vibbert.

Merwin Wheaton.

John K. Wilder.

Mortimer L. Willis.

COMPANY C.

Captain, Ira S. Beers.*1st Lieut.*, William R. Harmount.*1st Serg't.*, Edwin B. Baldwin.*Corporals*, Joseph L. Stearns.

Agur Wheeler.

Charles S. Beatty.

James Mulligan.

Privates, Roger S. Baldwin.

George E. Beatty.

S. Allen Bristol.

Henry Burton.

John T. Brown.

Samuel B. Clark.

William Conway.

Privates, Frederick Cornwall.

Hart Denton.

Jeremiah R. Dodge.

Charles W. Ford.

Henry Hallett.

Lewis Hine.

Albert Jansen.

Henry W. Lyman.

Olin Nash.

Caleb Smith.

Sylvester R. Snow.

Samuel T. Talcott.

James E. Wixon.

George E. Rogers.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant, George B. Lego.*Private*, Henry E. Smith.

COMPANY E.

1st Lieut., David S. Thomas.*Sergeants*, Henry Horton.

Almarine Hayward.

Wait C. Hickox.

Corporals, Frederick Lundberg.

John P. Tyrrell.

Charles O. West.

Amos J. Herkins.

<i>Corporals</i> , Isaac Bradley.	<i>Privates</i> , John C. Golden.
George T. Dade.	Thomas McHattie.
George Clenson.	Edward McEroy.
Henry O. Waldron.	Robert G. Patterson.
<i>Privates</i> , William Munson.	William Hickey.
John Squire.	Philo S. Fuller.
Charles Baldwin.	Henry Mabie.
John Hartshorn.	James H. Mabie.
James Rice.	George Paulscraft.
Adrian C. Rosha.	August Hagemeyer.
Elisha F. Homan.	

COMPANY F.

<i>Corporal</i> , Alvan B. Rose.	<i>Privates</i> , Aariah B. Cady.
<i>Privates</i> , Theodore Baldwin.	John A. Hopkins.
George C. H. Collins.	Elizur Page.

COMPANY G.

<i>Captain</i> , Samuel S. Birdsall.	<i>Privates</i> , Peter Dunbar.
<i>1st Lieut.</i> , Stillman Rice.	William J. Ferguson.
<i>Sergeant</i> , Lucius Kentfield.	Joseph Grant.
<i>Corporals</i> , G. L. Lyman.	Frank O. Gladwin.
Stiles D. Woodruff.	Wallace A. Miles.
William H. Stewart.	William M. Russell.
<i>Privates</i> , Nelson N. Beecher.	Edwin F. Skinner.
Charles P. Brinton.	Charles H. Symonds.
James T. Carter.	Charles F. Smith.
Nathan Coe.	James Spelman.
E. Beach Clark.	Andrew H. Sanford.
Alburtus N. Clark.	Thelus C. Treat.
Arthur B. Calkins.	

COMPANY H.

<i>2d Lieut.</i> , Orrin C. Burdick.	<i>Corporal</i> , William G. Martin.
<i>1st Serg't.</i> , Winthrop D. Shelton.	<i>Privates</i> , M. H. Chamberlain.
<i>Sergeants</i> , Origen Parker.	Ambrose W. Hastings.
William H. Alden.	Amariah Bailey.
Simeon Smith.	Henry C. Tuttle.
<i>Corporals</i> , Edward McCormice.	Thomas Cashman.
David S. Eldridge.	Cornelius Quinn.
Henry F. Peck.	William A. Parmelee.

<i>Privates,</i> William Doty.	<i>Privates,</i> Edward G. Mansfield.
Joseph Atwood.	William M. Whitney.
William C. Kinney.	William R. Grant.
Charles J. Dade.	George H. Beach.
Augustus R. Robinson.	John Rawson.
Norman A. Tanner.	Richard Palmer.
Frank Carroll.	David H. Ford.
Richard Miller.	

COMPANY I.

<i>1st Lieut.,</i> Samuel M. Smith.	<i>Privates,</i> John Faughnan.
<i>Sergeants,</i> William B. Hunter.	Frank Foster.
William B. Crampton.	Jonathan N. Gould.
Thomas S. Field.	George S. Hill.
<i>Corporals,</i> Henry H. Smith.	Addison A. Hopson.
George E. Wheaton.	Frederick Hull.
John N. Watrous.	James N. Lee.
Henry Walton.	Timothy A. Meigs.
<i>Privates,</i> Samuel J. Field.	William S. Norton.
Frederick F. Bailey.	William Price.
John N. Crane.	William Patterson.
Charles Cutler.	Samuel Smith.
William J. Dickson.	Frederick M. Smith.
Joel H. Dorman.	Daniel F. Scranton.
Thomas Day.	James E. Spencer.
James Hull Dowd.	Charles H. Young.
James R. Dowd.	Patrick Ryan.
Timothy A. Dowd.	Edson S. Blake.
George L. Farren.	Michael Fitzgerald.

COMPANY K.

<i>Captain,</i> Oswald Escherich.	<i>Corporals,</i> Vogt.
<i>1st Lieut.,</i> Christian Weiler.	John Huber.
<i>2d Lieut.,</i> William Muhlner.	Heger.
<i>1st Serg't.,</i> Louis Oppertshauser.	<i>Privates,</i> Drownert.
<i>Sergeants,</i> George Nichtern.	Charles Spreyer.
Frederick Buckholz.	Wilbur F. Calkins.
Charles Weidig.	Preivat.
Louis Trappe.	Schmidt.
<i>Corporal,</i> John Boehm.	Knarsaoh.

<i>Privates,</i> Constantine Strobel.	<i>Privates,</i> Michael Hauserman.
August Richter.	John Schaffner.
Sahenoh.	Ferdinand Pflegan.
William Bâers.	Frederick Dobel.
Matthews Baumer.	William Beahring.
Frederick Henkel.	Hambner.
Rudolph Urban.	Hegar.
George Bauer.	Louis Frank.
Henry Mayer.	William Vanderbrake.
George Eakele.	Frank Hartung.
Frederick Thesing.	Martin Munzing.
Andreas Ganser.	Peter Schmidt.
Frederick Miller.	Adam Rutz.

HEAD QUARTERS, 27TH REG'T., CONN. VOLS. }
NEAR SANDY HOOK, MD., July 17th 1863. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL MORSE,

SIR: I have the honor to report the following list of casualties in the 27th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, at the battle near Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d and 3d.

KILLED.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry C. Merwin.

COMPANY C.

Corporal, Charles Cornwall.

COMPANY D.

Corporal, William E. Wilson,

Privates, Patrick Dunn.

John Goodwin.

Marcus O. Judson.

William O. Scott.

COMPANY F.

Privates, Michael Confrey.

Edward Farr.

COMPANY H.

Lieutenant, Jedediah Chapman.

WOUNDED.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Adjutant, George F. Peterson,—very slight.

COMPANY B.

Private, Charles Payden,—slight.

COMPANY C.

Corporals, Gilbert A. W. Ford,—slight.

William S. Bodwell,—since dead.

COMPANY D.

Captain, C. Jay Dubois,—severely.

1st Serg't., George T. Swank,—seriously.

Privates, Dwight T. Brockett,—slightly.

Thomas Killcullen, “

Charles Nichols, “

John Phillips, “

Richard A. Tenner, “

John E. Williamson, “

Thomas G. Yale,—seriously.

John Hogan,—slightly.

COMPANY E.

Private, Charles Henderson,—slightly.

COMPANY F.

Captain, Joseph R. Bradley,—seriously.

Lieutenant, Charles P. Prince,—slightly.

Privates, Edward Fowler,—seriously.

Thomas Ward,—slightly.

Henry W. Clark, “

Daniel O'Neal, “

COMPANY G.

Corporal, William H. Standish,—slightly.

Privates, John Griffing, “

Martin Merrill, “

MISSING.

COMPANY B.

Private, Joseph Cusher.

COMPANY C.

Private, Joseph Stevens.

COMPANY D.

Private, William Lee.

COMPANY H.

Private, Samuel Hine.

COMPANY I.

Private, George W. Beckwith.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED—Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	2
Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	8
WOUNDED—Commissioned Officers,	-	-	-	4
Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	20
MISSING—Enlisted Men,	-	-	-	5
Total Loss,	-	-	-	39

NOTE.—Eight companies of this command were taken prisoners at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3d, and are still absent, leaving one hundred and sixty (160) men, of which number eighty-six (86) were absent on detached service, leaving but seventy-four (74) to participate in the action. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. COBURN,

Major Commanding 27th C. V.

TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL MORSE,

HARTFORD, CONN.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - - -	Samuel P. Ferris, -	Stamford,
Lieutenant-Colonel,	Wheelock T. Batcheller,	Winchester,
Major, - - -	William B. Wescome,	Greenwich,
Adjutant, - -	Frederick R. Warner,	Stamford,
Quartermaster, -	Willfred H. Matson, -	Salisbury,
Chaplain, - -	Richard Wheatley, -	"
Surgeon, - - -	Ransom P. Lyon, -	Bethel,
1st Assistant Surgeon,	Levi S. Pease, -	Thompsonville,
2d " "	Henry Rockwell, -	
Captain, - - -	Cyrus D. Jones, -	Stamford,
" - - -	Louis R. McDonough,	Westport,
" - - -	David D. Hoag, -	New Milford,
" - - -	Theodore L. Beckwith,	Norwalk,
" - - -	Lucien R. Wheelock,	Winchester,
" - - -	George Middleton, -	Greenwich,
" - - -	Charles B. Landon,	Salisbury,
" - - -	Charles H. Brown, -	Stamford,
First Lieutenant, -	Charles Durand, -	"
" " -	William M. Whitney,	Darien,
" " - -	Charles M. Booth, -	Bridgewater,
" " -	Caleb P. Newman, -	West Winsted,
" " - -	James Kiley, - -	Greenwich,
" " -	Joseph Bostwick, -	Salisbury,
" " - -	Philip Lever, - -	Stamford,
" " -	William Mitchell, -	Norwalk,
Second Lieutenant,	Henry L. Wilmot, -	Stamford,
" " - -	Jonathan C. Taylor,	Westport,
" " -	Levi Hungerford, -	Sherman,
" " - -	Jabez Alvord, -	West Winsted,
" " -	Warren C. Dailey, -	Salisbury,
" " - -	Henry Ayres, -	Norwalk,
" " -	Thomas G. Bennett, -	New Haven,
" " - -	Eugene B. Daskam,	Stamford,

Last year this regiment was reported as stationed at Pensacola, Florida. Soon after, it received marching orders, joined the army moving upon Port Hudson, and was engaged in the assault of June 14th.

I have received no official reports from this regiment, but give list of casualties in the above action taken from

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Date of Commission.	Remarks.
October 18, 1862.	Honorably discharged, August 28, 1863.
" 11, 1862.	" " " 28, "
" 11, 1862.	" " " 28, "
February 20, 1863,	" " " 28, "
March 14, 1863,	" " " 28, "
Novemb'r 12, 1862,	" " " 28, "
December 1, 1862.	Died at Port Hudson, August 6, 1863.
Novemb'r 21, 1862,	Honorably discharged, August 28, 1863.
" 26, 1862,	" " " 28, "
Septemb'r 13, 1862,	" " " 28, "
October 3, 1862,	" " " 28, "
Septemb'r 6, 1862.	Killed in battle, Port Hudson, June 14, 1863.
Novemb'r 25, 1862,	Honorably discharged, August 28, 1863.
October 11, 1862,	" " " 28, "
" 11, 1862,	" " " 28, "
" 21, 1862,	" " " 28, "
February 20, 1863,	" " " 28, "
Septemb'r 13, 1862,	Killed in battle, at Port Hudson, June 14, 1863.
" 19, " "	Honorably discharged August 28, 1863.
" 6, " "	" " " 28, "
October 11, " "	" " " 28, "
" 11, " "	" " " 28, "
" 21, " "	" " " 28, "
" 24, " "	" " " 28, "
Novemb'r 25, " "	" " " 28, "
Septemb'r 13, 1862,	" " " 28, "
" 15, " "	" " " 28, " [1863.
" 6, " "	Died on transport, buried at Vicksburg, Aug. 9,
October 11, " "	Honorably discharged August 28, 1863.
" 21, " "	" " " 28, "
Novemb'r 25, " "	" " " 28, "
" 25, " "	" " " 28, "
February 20, 1863,	" " " 28, "

the monthly return for June, 1863. After the surrender of Port Hudson the regiment was ordered inside the works and formed part of the garrison until relieved and ordered home.

It was mustered out of service August 28, 1863, at New Haven.

*Casualties of the 28th Regiment Conn. Volunteers in the Attack on
Port Hudson, June 14th, 1863.*

KILLED.

COMPANY A.

Corporal, James Vail.

Private, Jason Wardell.

COMPANY E.

Corporal, Egbert F. Nott.

COMPANY F.

Private, Mark H. Wheeler.

WOUNDED.

COMPANY A.

Private, Charles A. Rosborough.

COMPANY B.

Privates, Seth H. Hoyt.

Alvah Jones.

Elias E. Palmer.

Charles J. Rusher.

Charles L. Smith.

Samuel L. Wood.

COMPANY C.

Privates, George W. Clock.

Stephen H. Howe.

James Warren.

Andrew Green.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant, Levi E. Curtiss.

Privates, James Black.

Andrew G. Cypher.

Frederick M. Treat.

Charles E. Woodin.

COMPANY E.

Corporal, R. A. McArthur.

Private, Daniel W. Duvall.

COMPANY F.

Corporal, B. Frank Marsh.

Privates, Henry L. Allen.

Emory Barber.

William Couch.

Owen S. Canfield.

Henry Detertt.

George H. Goodenough.

Elbert Manchester.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant, James Mitchell.

Privates, John H. Burhaus.

George D. Cummings.

Thomas F. Dowd.

Thomas H. Gilhooley.

George F. Marvin.

Burr Sturgis.

Talcott Smith.

COMPANY H.

Corporal, William L. Sargeant.

Privates, John Boles.

William Boyle.

Charles Finney.

Henry B. Lockwood.

Thomas Lawler.

MISSING.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant, George A. Waterbury.

COMPANY C.

Privates, Charles A. Meeker.

John Hickey.

COMPANY D.

Private, Charles D. Beemis.

COMPANY G.

Privates, Michael O'Brien.

William H. Patrick.

COMPANY H.

Privates, Michael Haggerty.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY. (COLORED.)

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel, - -	William B. Wooster, -	
Major, - -	Henry C. Ward, -	
Quartermaster, -	George H. Goodwin, -	
Surgeon, - -	J. F. Stevenson, -	
1st Assistant Surgeon,	I. M. Rand, - -	
2d " "	William B. Crandall,	
Captain, - - -	Henry C. Ward, -	
" - - -	Frederick E. Camp,	
" - - -	David Torrance, -	
" - - -	Edwin A. Thorp, -	
" - - -	Thomas Dunlap, -	
" - - -	Edward W. Bacon, -	
" - - -	Charles Griswold, -	
" - - -	William J. Ross, -	
" - - -	Charles L. Norton, -	
First Lieutenant,	Gordon W. Stewart,	
" " -	Thomas G. Bennett, -	
" " -	James L. Spaulding,	
" " -	M. L. Leonard, -	
" " -	James C. Sweetland,	
" " -	Edward P. Rogers, -	
" " -	H. H. Brown, - -	
" " -	Charles H. Carpenter,	
Second Lieutenant,	Louis R. McDonough,	
" " -	Eugene S. Bristol, -	
" " -	D. Mortimer Lee, -	
" " -	Thomas H. McKinley,	
" " -	William H. Bevin, -	
" " -	John Bishop, -	
" " -	Joel W. Hyde, -	
" " -	John E. Wheelock, -	
" " -	Ransom Kenyon, -	
" " -	William P. Brooks, -	
" " -	Newton Willey, -	
" " -	Jabez A. Tracy, -	

Privates, Eugene Kiley.

George Moore.

Burtis Miller.

On the same return, George W. Wilmot, Co. C, is reported killed in rifle-pits at Port Hudson, June 17th, 1863.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY. (COLORED.)

Date of Muster.	Remarks.
March 8, 1864,	
February 27, "	
January 28, "	
February 3, "	
" 6, "	
January 16, "	Promoted to be Major.
" 26, "	
" 30, "	
February 2, "	
" 8, "	
" 2, "	
" 8, "	
" 3, "	
December 5, 1863,	Resigned Feb. 9, 1864, to accept promotion.
January 21, 1864,	
" 29, "	
" 29, "	
March 15, "	
February 2, "	
" 8, "	
March 10, "	
" 10, "	
January 19, "	
" 29, "	
" 30, "	
" 30, "	
February 1, "	
" 2, "	
" 3, "	
" 27, "	
" 27, "	
March 15, "	
February 27, "	Transferred to 30th C. V., January 11, 1864.
January 30, "	
	Died.

This regiment was raised under authority of the War Department, and though a Connecticut Regiment and credited on the quota of the State, is attached to the United States Colored Volunteers.

The officers are appointed by the War Department, upon the nomination of your Excellency, and have been commissioned from among Connecticut men who had passed the Board of Examination at Washington.

The regiment rendezvoused at New Haven Military Post, and was filled to the maximum on the 12th of January. It left New Haven on the steamer "Warrior," on the 19th of March, and proceeded to Annapolis, Md., under command of Colonel Wooster, formerly Lieut. Colonel of the 20th Regiment C. V.

It is attached to the Ninth Army Corps, Major-General Burnside commanding.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY. (COLORED.)

The 30th is still in process of formation, and in rendezvous at New Haven. It now numbers about three hundred men.

SIXTH DIVISION.

STATE MILITIA.

ROSTER.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, NORWICH.

Adjutant-General,—Rank, Brigadier-General.

HORACE J. MORSE, Hartford, - Commissioned June 22, 1863.

Quarter-Master-General,—Rank, Brigadier-General.

WILLIAM A. AIKEN, Norwich, - Commissioned July 10, 1862.

Surgeon-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

HENRY A. GRANT, Enfield, - - Commissioned July 10, 1862.

Commissary-General,—Rank, Colonel.

THOMAS FITCH, New London, - Commissioned July 10, 1862.

Paymaster-General,—Rank, Colonel.

WILLIAM FITCH, New Haven, - Commissioned July 10, 1862.

Aids to the Commander-in-Chief—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

HUGH H. OSGOOD, Norwich, - Commissioned August 1, 1861.

HENRY R. BOND, New London, - Commissioned August 1, 1861.

CALVIN G. CHILD, Norwich, - Commissioned August 14, 1862.

ISRAEL MATSON, Old Lyme, - Commissioned August 14, 1862.

Assistant Adjutant-General,—Rank, Captain.

HORACE P. GATES, Norwich, - Commissioned March 4, 1864.

Assistant Quartermasters-General.

JOHN H. ALMY, New York,—Rank, Colonel, Com. Aug. 13, 1862.

CHARLES L. DUNCAN, Hartford, Rank-Captain, Com. Aug. 15, 1862.

JULIUS S. GILMAN, Hartford, Rank-Captain, Com. July 10, 1863.

DIVISION.

Major-General.

WM. H. RUSSELL, New Haven, - Commissioned July 31, 1862.

Division-Inspector,—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, Norwalk, Commissioned Sept. 16, 1862.

Aids to Major-General,—Rank, Major.

FRANCIS WAYLAND, JR., New Haven, Commissioned Sept. 1, 1862.

JOHN C. DAY, Hartford, - - Commissioned April 26, 1863.

Division Quartermaster,—Rank, Major.

GEORGE H. LARNED, New Haven, Commissioned July 9, 1863.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Rank.	Name and Residence.	Date of Commission.
Colonel,	Charles H. Prentice, Hartford,	March 12, 1863.
Lt. Colonel,	David A. Rood, Hartford,	" 12, "
Major,	Phillip Corbin, New Britain,	" 12, "
Adjutant,	Charles A. Jewell, Hartford,	Aug. 18, "
Quartermaster,	John S. Ives, Hartford,	Sept. 14, "
Paymaster,	DeWitt C. Skilton, Hartford,	" 14, "

Artillery Company A.

Captain,	John K. Williams, Hartford,	Aug. 31, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	Albert A. Burnham, "	March 7, 1864.
2d Lieutenant,		

Light Infantry Company A.

Captain,		
1st Lieutenant,	Alpheus Porter, Farmington,	Dec. 19, 1861.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles H. Hills, "	" 19, "

Light Infantry Company C.

Captain,	John T. Lee, Southington,	March 24, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	Frederick H. Woodruff, Southington,	" 24, "
2d Lieutenant,	Birdsey Cadwell, "	" 24, "

Light Infantry Company D.

Captain,	Lucius L. Sperry, New Britain,	July 22, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	Edwin B. Butler, "	" 22, "
2d Lieutenant,	Eli H. Porter, "	" 22, "

Rifle Company —.

Rank.	Name and Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain,	Walter Luce, Enfield,	Feb. 25, 1864.
1st Lieutenant,	Edward Prickett, Enfield,	" 25, "
2d Lieutenant,	John Darby, Enfield,	" 25, "

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel,	Stephen W. Kellogg, Waterbury,	Sept. 22, 1863.
Lt. Colonel,	Samuel E. Merwin, Jr., New Haven,	" 22, "
Major,	George A. Basserman, "	" 22, "

Artillery Company A.

Captain,	Edward S. Rice, Waterbury,	Oct. 12, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	Fergus L. Mintie, "	" 12, "
2d Lieutenant,	Charles F. Church, "	" 12, "

Light Infantry Company B.

Captain,	Jacob P. Ruhardt, New Haven,	Oct. 20, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	William H. Schmidt, "	" 20, "
2d Lieutenant,	H. W. Hache, "	" 20, "

Light Infantry Company C.

Captain,	William W. Hart, Madison,	Nov. 5, 1861.
1st Lieutenant,		
2d Lieutenant,	George C. Dowd, "	" 5, "

Light Infantry Company D.

Captain,	A. Dwight Hopkins, Naugatuck,	Sept. 4, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	James E. Birrell, Waterbury,	Jan. 24, "
2d Lieutenant,	Charles D. Hurlburt, "	" 24, "

Light Infantry Company E.

Captain,	Rollin J. Bunce, New Haven,	May 25, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	John A. Champion, "	" 25, "
2d Lieutenant,	Walter S. Pick, "	" 25, "

Light Infantry Company F.

Rank.	Name and Residence.	Date of Commission.	
Captain,	George L. Northrup, New Haven,	Nov.	9, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	Edward E. Bradley, “	“	9, “
2d Lieutenant,	James D. Dewell, “	“	9, “

Light Infantry Company G.

Captain,	Thomas S. Gilbert, Derby,	July	17, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	A. N. Lamereaux, “	“	17, “
2d Lieutenant,	William E. Beecher, “	“	17, “

Light Infantry Company I.

Captain,	Jacob Eaton, Meriden,	Oct.	2, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	E. William Bliss, Meriden,	“	2, “
2d Lieutenant,	W. W. Lee, “	“	2, “

THIRD REGIMENT.

Light Infantry Company A.

Captain,	Enoch Noyes, Jr., Old Lyme,	Aug.	29, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	Sylvester E. Johnson, “	“	29, “
2d Lieutenant,	Merritt A. Comstock, “	Dec.	3, 1861.

Light Infantry Company B.

Captain,	Simon R. Parlin, Norwich,	March	6, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	John T. Fanning, “	Oct.	15, “
2d Lieutenant,	Albert D. Smith, “	“	15, “

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Light Infantry Company A.

Captain,	Willard H. Barber, Wolcottville,	Sept.	6, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	Edward C. Hotchkiss, “	“	6, “
2d Lieutenant,	Cornelius Bellamy, “	“	6, “

Light Infantry Company B.

Captain,	Charles Whitlock, Southbury,	Sept.	2, 1861.
1st Lieutenant,	S. E. Bradley, Woodbury,	“	2, “
2d Lieutenant,	A. H. Wells, “	“	2, “

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Artillery Company A.

Rank.	Name and Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain,	S. Albert Groves, Rockville,	Sept. 6, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	Andrew Gager, “	Oct. 11, “
2d Lieutenant,	Alvin B. Comstock, “	“ 11, “

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Artillery Company A.

Captain,	Joseph E. Selden, East Haddam,	Aug. 15, 1861.
1st Lieutenant,	William A. Royce, “ “	“ 15, “
2d Lieutenant,	Allen W. Warner, “ “	“ 15, “

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Light Infantry Company A.

Captain,	Ahira Z. Kies, West Killingly,	Dec. 14, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	Prescott H. Baker, Brooklyn,	“ 14, “
2d Lieutenant,	Horace Clapp, Pomfret Landing,	March 14, “

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel,	Thomas Guyer, South Norwalk,	Feb. 5, 1863.
Lieut.-Colonel,	Emory F. Strong, Bridgeport,	“ 5, “
Major,	Morris M. Norton, “	“ 5, “

Light Infantry Company A.

Captain,		
1st Lieutenant,		
2d Lieutenant,	William H. Marshall, Greenwich,	Aug. 14, 1861

Light Infantry Company B.

Captain,	Sherwood Sterling, Jr., Bridgeport,	March 14, 1864.
1st Lieutenant,	William E. Marsh, “	Sept. 9, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	Timothy Cornwall, “	“ 9, “

Light Infantry Company C.

Captain,	George S. Crofut, Bethel,	Sept. 14, 1861.
1st Lieutenant,	Oscar H. Hibbard, “	Aug. 25, 1862.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles Bailey, “	“ 25, “

Light Infantry Company D.

Rank.	Name and Residence.	Date of Commission.
Captain,	Henry R. Fitch, South Norwalk,	May 25, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	James H. Knapp, " "	Feb. 25, 1864.
2d Lieutenant,	Andrew J. Crossman, " "	" 25, "

Light Infantry Company E.

Captain,	David H. Miller, Redding,	Feb. 10, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	Hiram St. John, Wilton,	" 10, "
2d Lieutenant,	George M. Godfrey, Wilton,	" 10, "

Light Infantry Company F.

Captain,	Thomas A. Haight, Greenwich,	Aug. 3, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	Joel W. Hyde, " "	" 3, "
2d Lieutenant,	Heusted W. R. Hoyt, " "	" 3, "

Light Infantry Company G.

Captain,	Robert B. Crawford, Norwalk,	Aug. 8, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	William Randall Smith, " "	" 8, "
2d Lieutenant,	James S. Waterbury, " "	" 8, "

Light Infantry Company H.

Captain,	Hiram K. Scott, Ridgefield,	Aug. 6, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	Ebenezer W. Keeler, " "	Nov. 24, "
2d Lieutenant,	George R. Scofield, " "	" 24, "

Light Infantry Company I.

Captain,	William G. Webb, New Canaan,	Sept. 9, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	John Ostrander, " "	" 9, "
2d Lieutenant,	Oliver L. Ayres, " "	" 9, "

Light Infantry Company K.

Captain,	Otis Beers, Stratford,	Sept. 18, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	Peter Wolfe, " "	" 18, "
2d Lieutenant,	Ezra Whiting, " "	" 18, "

First Light Battery.

Captain,	Thomas J. Moody, Bridgeport,	Nov. 17, 1863.
1st Lieutenant,	Henry T. Shelton, " "	" 17, "
2d Lieutenant,	John J. Stillman, " "	" 17, "
2d Lieutenant,	David M. Read, " "	" 17, "

Second Light Battery.

Rank.	Name and Residence.		Date of Commission.
Captain,	Carlos B. Curtis,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 19, 1862.
1st Lieutenant,	Daniel A. Hubbard,	"	" 19, "
2d Lieutenant,	John Wessells,	"	" 19, "

The annual returns of the State Militia show its strength to be twelve hundred and ninety-eight, (1,298.) During the past year, nine Companies have been accepted, and four have been disbanded. At the request of the officers and men, Infantry Company A, 2d Regiment was disbanded, November 6, 1863, and the non-commissioned officers and privates transferred to Artillery Company A, 2d Regiment, then organizing.

The annual Officers' Drill and Brigade Encampments were held last fall, as provided by law. Though the number present at these encampments was small, the discipline and drill of the companies represented was such as to reflect great credit upon the Militia.

That very material changes in the present law are necessary before our militia can be placed upon a proper footing, and in a state of efficiency is manifest. Major-General William H. Russell has given his attention to the preparation of facts and statistics, and will present them to your Excellency, with his suggestions as to the means that should be adopted to secure the desired object.

On the 7th of January, Colonel William S. Rowland was authorized by your Excellency to organize companies of riflemen, upon the English Volunteer System, to be attached to the State Militia. Under the orders of the Major-General, he established his head-quarters at Hartford, and immediately entered upon his duties. A number of the old companies have commenced the system of drill as introduced by him, but without changing their designation or organization. One new company of riflemen located in Hazardville, and numbering eighty men has been accepted at these head-quarters.

The following statement shows the number of enrolled militia, and amount of commutation tax, as appears by returns made to this office in December, 1863.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	Number Enrolled.	Number of Persons Assessed Commuta- tion Tax, \$1.00.
Hartford, - - -	3,010	697
Avon, - - -	98	92
Berlin, - - -	201	165
Bloomfield, - - -	136	111
Bristol, - - -	267	222
Burlington, - - -	84	61
Canton, - - -	335	145
East Hartford, - - -	232	142
East Granby, - - -	75	49
East Windsor, - - -	289	152
Enfield, - - -	299	182
Farmington, - - -	271	161
Glastenbury, - - -	398	355
Granby, - - -	125	116
Hartland, - - -	103	84
Manchester, - - -	352	298
Marlborough, - - -	45	27
New Britain, - - -	498	410
Rocky Hill, - - -	125	101
Simsbury, - - -	185	160
Southington, - - -	265	232
South Windsor, - - -	166	146
Suffield, - - -	290	161
West Hartford, - - -	128	101
Wethersfield, - - -	216	96
Windsor, - - -	269	215
Windsor Locks, - - -	128	115
	8,590	4,796

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Towns.	Number Enrolled.	Number of Persons Assessed Commuta- tion Tax, \$1.00.
New Haven, - - -	4,957	1,462
Branford, - - -	275	155
Bethany, - - -	78	49
Cheshire, - - -	256	80
Derby, - - -	279	111
East Haven, - - -	226	203
Guilford, - - -	212	192
Hamden, - - -	322	292
Madison, - - -	145	85
Meriden, - - -	924	792
Middlebury, - - -	64	41
Milford, - - -	203	173
Naugatuck, - - -	211	150
North Branford, - - -	114	94
North Haven, - - -	99	83
Orange, - - -	196	179
Oxford, - - -	126	80
Prospect, - - -	29	29
Seymour, - - -	177	168
Southbury, - - -	136	42
Wallingford, - - -	331	292
Waterbury, - - -	957	321
Woodbridge, - - -	82	52
Wolcott, - - -	55	45
	10,454	5,170

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Towns.	Number Enrolled.	Number of Persons Assessed Commuta- tion Tax, \$1.00.
New London, - - -	622	530
Norwich, - - -	1,343	672
Bozrah, - - -	70	23
Colchester, - - -	244	234
East Lyme, - - -	112	50
Franklin, - - -	88	68
Griswold, - - -	154	100
Groton, - - -	373	215
Lebanon, - - -	193	100
Ledyard, - - -	168	140
Lisbon, - - -	72	57
Lyme, - - -	148	116
Montville, - - -	174	124
North Stonington, - -	219	120
Preston, - - -	217	119
Salem, - - -	81	33
Old Lyme, - - -	83	35
Stonington, - - -	459	147
Waterford, - - -	234	210
Sprague, - - -	120	96
	5,174	3,189

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Number Enrolled.	Number of Persons Assessed Commuta- tion Tax, \$1.00.
Fairfield, - - -	225	105
Bethel, - - -	224	78
Bridgeport, - - -	1,430	1,331
Brookfield, - - -	115	91
Danbury, - - -	337	293
Darien, - - -	139	102
Easton, - - -	143	52
Greenwich, - - -	429	298
Huntington, - - -	68	47
Monroe, - - -	131	85
New Canaan, - - -	252	130
New Fairfield, - - -	108	90
Newtown, - - -	326	250
Norwalk, - - -	584	549
Redding, - - -	118	118
Ridgefield, - - -	210	152
Stamford, - - -	674	265
Sherman, - - -	104	34
Stratford, - - -	168	110
Trumbull, - - -	207	75
Weston, - - -	128	114
Westport, - - -	282	256
Wilton, - - -	129	80
	6,531	4,705

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	Number Enrolled.	Number of Persons Assessed Commuta- tion Tax, \$1.00.
Ashford, - - - -	155	55
Brooklyn, - - - -	169	102
Canterbury, - - - -	170	85
Chaplin, - - - -	66	22
Eastford, - - - -	137	116
Hampton, - - - -	95	85
Killingly, - - - -	489	409
Plainfield, - - - -	301	260
Pomfret, - - - -	137	100
Putnam, - - - -	156	132
Sterling, - - - -	106	94
Scotland, - - - -	40	28
Thompson, - - - -	266	150
Voluntown, - - - -	103	40
Windham, - - - -	396	256
Woodstock, - - - -	288	136
	3,074	2,070

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Number Enrolled.	Number of Persons Assessed Commuta- tion Tax, \$1.00.
Litchfield, - - -	333	288
Barkhamsted, - - -	167	146
Bethlem, - - -	83	68
Bridgewater, - - -	110	89
Canaan, - - -	125	74
Colebrook, - - -	134	82
Cornwall, - - -	167	143
Goshen, - - -	130	123
Harwinton, - - -	109	62
Kent, - - -	200	125
Morris, - - -	60	56
New Hartford, - - -	246	111
New Milford, - - -	331	289
Norfolk, - - -	184	101
North Canaan, - - -	155	94
Plymouth, - - -	443	357
Roxbury, - - -	95	63
Salisbury, - - -	330	93
Sharon, - - -	223	193
Torrington, - - -	75	69
Warren, - - -	98	84
Washington, - - -	182	170
Watertown, - - -	198	135
Winchester, - - -	423	387
Woodbury, - - -	225	190
	4,826	3,592

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Towns.	Number Enrolled.	Number of Persons Assessed Commuta- tion Tax, \$1.00.
Chatham, - - -	184	101
Chester, - - -	113	59
Clinton, - - -	163	40
Cromwell, - - -	89	65
Durham, - - -	118	102
East Haddam, - - -	295	254
Essex, - - -	158	139
Haddam, - - -	165	130
Killingworth, - - -	121	92
Middletown, - - -	699	605
Old Saybrook, - - -	126	109
Portland, - - -	254	170
Saybrook, - - -	158	55
Westbrook, - - -	119	104
	2,762	2,025

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	Number Enrolled.	Number of Persons Assessed Commuta- tion Tax, \$1.00.
Tolland, - - - -	118	78
Andover, - - - -	62	52
Bolton, - - - -	56	44
Coventry, - - - -	235	165
Columbia, - - - -	87	45
Ellington, - - - -	112	93
Hebron, - - - -	125	65
Mansfield, - - - -	224	190
Somers, - - - -	129	84
Stafford, - - - -	390	277
Union, - - - -	87	70
Vernon, - - - -	424	558
Willington, - - - -	141	122
	2,190	1,843

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Number Enrolled.	Number of Persons Assessed Commuta- tion Tax, \$1.00.
Hartford, - - - -	8,590	4,796
New Haven, - - - -	10,454	5,170
New London, - - - -	5,174	3,189
Fairfield, - - - -	6,531	4,705
Windham, - - - -	3,074	2,070
Litchfield, - - - -	4,826	3,592
Middlesex, - - - -	2,762	2,025
Tolland, - - - -	2,190	1,843
	43,601	27,390

CONCLUSION.

IN the foregoing pages I have endeavored to give, with as little prolixity as possible, a full record of the transactions of this department during the year, but very much of the labor of the office has been of such a nature as to demand little attention in an official report.

A large number of orders and commissions have been issued, and hundreds of certificates of muster, death, and discharge have been given to facilitate the payment of bounties, and to aid in procuring pensions and back pay.

A voluminous correspondence has been conducted upon every subject connected with the Volunteer Force or State Militia, and numerous personal applications have daily been made at the office for information, requiring much time in order to give them proper attention, as every endeavor has been made to answer these inquiries in the fullest possible manner.

Returns from regiments in the field have been promptly received. Each muster roll is compared with the records of the office, and all changes by death, discharge, desertion, or transfer reported to the Paymaster-General, Comptroller, and Selectmen of the proper towns.

Descriptive Lists of all volunteers or drafted men who have entered the service, and of all veterans who have re-enlisted, have been procured and entered upon descriptive books, forming an invaluable addition to the records for future reference.

In July, 1863, I made out for the Provost Marshal General, a complete list, giving the names of all volunteers who had entered the service from each town, with a view of having those towns that furnished a surplus under former calls,

credited with such excess in the assignment of quotas under the draft, and which your Excellency had received assurances should be done. Afterwards, however, the Provost Marshal General announced that it was impracticable and impossible, under the then existing law, to take into account any surplus and deficiency by towns under calls prior to July, 1863.

Therefore those towns which by their energy, zeal and patriotism, had not only answered, but more than answered every demand made upon them, were again called upon for men in the same proportion as those towns which had failed to furnish their quota under former calls.

This injustice has now however been regulated, and every town which may furnish a surplus under any call, is entitled by law to credit for such surplus upon any future calls.

Monthly and quarterly reports are now made from this office to the War Department, of all volunteers furnished, in order to secure the proper giving of credits.

The duties of the department have been varied, unremitting and laborious, taxing the energies of all connected with the office. During the raising of volunteers, an additional clerical force has been required. In this connection, I would present my thanks to my assistant and clerks for the uniformly prompt and efficient manner in which their duties have been performed, and for the willingness always manifested in the heavy demands made upon their time.

To Henry C. Ward, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General, now Major of the 29th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, (colored,) my acknowledgments are especially due for his able coöperation and assistance, and for his devotion to the interest of the department and the State. He resigned on the 23d of January, 1864, for the purpose of again entering the field.

Captain Horace P. Gates, his successor, entered upon his duties on the 4th of March.

I would also take this occasion to acknowledge the courtesy of Major D. D. Perkins, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, in his intercourse with this department, and the prompt and cheerful manner in which he has coöperated with me in all our official relations.

We have entered upon another year of the war, and Connecticut maintains her place among the foremost in loyalty and devotion to the Union.

Every demand for men has been responded to with a spirit and zeal second to none, and the State has now a surplus over all calls, of thirty-one hundred and seventy-two (3,172,) or more than the quota under the last call for two hundred thousand men.

In the glorious record of our State, especial honor should be given those brave and true men, who, after the dangers and toils of a soldier's life for so long a time, have again offered themselves in the service of the country.

With the hope that soon the armies of rebellion shall be overthrown, the power and supremacy of the Government everywhere acknowledged, and peace and prosperity again reign throughout all our borders,

I am, very respectfully,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,

HORACE J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General.

PUBLIC ACTS

RELATING TO

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE,

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1863.
SPECIAL SESSION, NOVEMBER, 1863.
ADJOURNED SPECIAL SESSION, JANUARY, 1864.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1863.

CHAPTER XLVI.

An Act in addition to "An Act to provide for the organization and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defence," passed at the May Session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1861.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The bounty provided by the second section of said act, and by acts in addition to said act, to be paid for the support and maintenance of the family of any officer or volunteer who shall have been disabled during service, and by reason thereof discharged, shall not be paid, after the disability of such officer or volunteer shall have been wholly removed, but shall be paid so long as such disability shall continue, either in whole or in part: *provided*, no payment shall be made, after the company to which such officer or volunteer belonged, shall have been discharged.

SEC. 2. Continuing disability shall be proved by the sworn certificate of a physician in good standing and full practice in the town where such officer, or volunteer, resides; which certificate shall be presented, by the selectmen of towns, to the comptroller at the time application shall be made for such bounty.

SEC. 3. The bounty provided by law to be paid to the family of any officer, or volunteer, shall not be paid after such officer or volunteer shall have willfully deserted the service of the United States, but shall be paid to the time of such desertion.

Approved, July 10th, 1863.

CHAPTER LVIII.

An Act in addition to "An Act relating to Courts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That the wife, or widow, of any person who has volunteered, or been drafted, into the army of the United States, may institute and prosecute, in her own name, any suit for the recovery of any bounty, or sum of money, appropriated by the State, or any town in the State, for the use of such wife, or the family, or children, of such volunteer, or drafted man: and that such sum shall not be discharged except by the consent of such wife.

SEC. 2. Any officer of any town in this State, who shall appropriate or retain, or who, having appropriated, shall hereafter retain, for his own use, any bounty or sum of money appropriated and paid by this State for the use of any member or family of any person who has, or may hereafter, volunteer, or be drafted into the army of the United States, shall pay treble damages to the party aggrieved thereby.

Approved, July 11, 1863.

CHAPTER LXI.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia and to provide for the Public Defence."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

SEC. 1. There shall be paid from the treasury of this State, for the support and maintenance of the family of each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer and private, resident in this State, who shall be drafted, and shall actually go into the military service of the United States, under the act of Congress, entitled "An Act for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," pursuant to any call under said act, the sum of six dollars per month for the wife, if any there be, and two dollars per month for each child under the age of fourteen years: and in case there shall be a child or children and no wife, then the sum of six dollars per month for the younger child, and two dollars per month for each additional child under fourteen years of age; *provided*, the amount paid for any one family shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of ten dollars per month; which said payment shall commence at the time when such person shall be mustered into the service of the United States, and shall continue during his term of service; and in case any such person shall die or be disabled during service, the payment herein provided shall continue during the term of service or continuance of disability, unless the company to which he belonged shall be sooner discharged.

SEC. 2. The selectmen of the several towns in this State shall, on the first day of August, A. D. 1863, and quarterly thereafter, return to the comptroller of public accounts, a statement in writing, containing the name of each non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician and private, (having a family,) resident in such town, who shall be drafted and shall actually go into the military service of the United States, under the said act, mentioned in this first section

hereof; which statement shall contain the name of the wife, the name of each child under the age of fourteen years, the date of the commencement of, and the term of service, and, if practicable, the name of the company and regiment in which he shall be serving, which statement shall be signed by a majority of the selectmen, and certified by affidavit, and a duplicate of such statement shall be lodged with the town-clerk; and said selectmen shall, from time to time, report to the comptroller any changes that may occur in the families of such persons, by death, by children becoming of the age of fourteen years, or otherwise.

SEC. 3. The comptroller shall, on the first day of August, 1863, or as soon thereafter as may be, and at the end of each successive period of three months thereafter, draw his order on the treasurer of this State, in favor of the treasurer of each town, for such sum as may be due to the families of such persons resident in such town, under the provisions of this act, and the treasurer of each town shall pay the same to the persons, or their order, who are respectively entitled to receive the same.

Approved, July 11th, 1863.

SPECIAL SESSION, NOVEMBER, 1863.

CHAPTER I.

An Act to provide for the Payment of a Bounty to Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. There shall be paid from the treasury of this State, by the paymaster-general, to the order of each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, or private, who shall enlist in or from this State, on or before the fifth day of January, A. D. 1864, and be mustered into the service of the United States as a part of the quota of Connecticut,

under the last call of the President for volunteers, the sum of three hundred dollars, to be paid when said persons shall have been mustered into the service of the United States; and said sum shall be in addition to any compensation heretofore by law allowed.

SEC. 2. The adjutant-general shall apportion the quota of each town under said call; and said towns shall have credit, on any future draft or call for volunteers, for the number of men furnished under this call; *provided* the same can be given in accordance with the laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. The sum of eighteen hundred thousand dollars, or so much of the same as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenditures to be incurred by this act; and the treasurer is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to meet the expenditures herein authorized.

SEC. 4. The governor of this State is hereby authorized, if he deem it needful for the public benefit, to extend at his discretion, beyond the fifth day of January, A. D. 1864, the time within which persons who enlist and are mustered in as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive said sum of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. The act entitled "An Act to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Militia and for the Public Defence," approved July 10th, 1862, and all acts by which towns, cities, or boroughs, have been authorized to make appropriations for volunteers, are hereby repealed; and every town, city and borough in this State, is hereby prohibited from making any appropriation for volunteers.

Approved, November 13, 1863.

CHAPTER VI.

An Act in addition to an Act to provide payment of a Bounty to Volunteers, and to organize an additional Militia Force.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

SEC. 1. There shall be paid quarterly from the treasury of this State, by the paymaster-general, to the order of each colored non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer or private, who shall enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States as a part of the quota of this State, such sum as shall be sufficient to make his monthly pay equal to the amount received from the United States by the other volunteers from this State, and an allowance of three dollars and fifty cents a month for his clothing, in addition thereto, unless the said differences shall be provided for by the general government.

SEC. 2. There shall also be paid from the treasury of this State by the paymaster-general upon the order of the governor, such an amount, not exceeding ten dollars per man, as the governor shall deem proper and sufficient, to any party or parties who shall procure volunteers for the service of the United States as a part of the quota of this State, which said sum shall be paid to such party or parties when such volunteers shall have been duly mustered into the service of the United States.

SEC. 3. The sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much of the same as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenditures to be incurred by this act; and the treasurer is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time such sums of money as may be necessary to meet the expenditures herein authorized.

SEC. 4. The governor is hereby authorized and empowered to accept the services and cause to be enlisted, enrolled and mustered into the service of the State, for such time as he may deem expedient, one or more batteries, and one or more regiments of colored volunteers, to be officered, organ-

ized, armed and equipped in such manner as the governor shall order and direct, and in accordance with the laws of the United States, and the rules, regulations and orders of the War Department: said force hereby authorized, being in addition to the present military organization of the State, and a part of the militia thereof.

SEC. 5. The officers and men of this force shall receive the same pay and rations while in the service of the State, and until mustered into the service of the United States, as officers and men of the same rank and arm of service in the army of the United States, and shall be liable at all times to be turned over to the service of the United States, on the order of the governor, as a part of the militia of this State, to apply upon any past or future requisition of the president of the United States.

SEC. 6. The officers and men of the said force, except when in actual service, shall be paid only for the time actually spent in their organization, drilling and instructions.

SEC. 7. The force hereby created, when enlisted and accepted, shall be subject to all the rules and articles applicable to the troops in the service of the United States; but no volunteers under this Act shall be discharged from service any where, except in the county where they were organized, except by his or their request.

Approved, Nov. 13th, 1863.

CHAPTER VII.

An Act in addition to "An Act to provide for the Payment of a Bounty to Volunteers."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Payment of a Bounty to Volunteers," passed at the present session of the General Assembly, be, and the same are hereby extended to aid such non-commissioned officers,

musicians, artificers or privates, who shall be mustered into the service of the United States as a part of the quota of this State.

Approved, Nov. 13th, 1863.

ADJOURNED SPECIAL SESSION, January, 1864.

CHAPTER III.

An Act to Provide for the Payment of a Bounty to Volunteers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. The provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense," approved June 27th, 1861, and the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act in addition to an Act to provide for the Organization and Equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defense,'" approved December 24th, 1862, are hereby extended to the families of those who have been or shall be mustered into the service of the United States as substitutes for such persons as have been or shall be drafted under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes;" *provided*, that such substitutes, at the time of their muster as aforesaid, actually reside in this State.

SEC. 2. All persons who have enlisted and been mustered into the military service of the United States, to apply on the quota of the State, as called for on the seventeenth day of October, 1863, by the President of the United States, shall be entitled to the three hundred dollars bounty provided in "An Act to provide for the Payment of Bounty to

Volunteers," approved November 13th, 1863, notwithstanding the number of persons so mustered shall be in excess of the quota required; and all payments of such bounty, which have been or shall be made to persons so mustered, shall be valid, and are hereby confirmed.

SEC. 3. There shall be paid the sum of three hundred dollars from the treasury of this State by the Paymaster-General, to the order of each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer or private, who shall enlist and be mustered into the military service of the United States, on or before the sixteenth day of May, 1864, to apply upon any quota heretofore required from this State, or who shall be accepted by the President of the United States and placed to the credit of the State; which payment shall be made when such persons shall have been mustered into the service of the United States; and said sum shall be in addition to any compensation by law heretofore allowed; *provided*, that the Governor, if he shall deem it needful for the public benefit, by his proclamation, may cause such payment of three hundred dollars to cease, on any day prior to said sixteenth day of May, 1864, and may, at any time prior to said sixteenth day of May, 1864, by his proclamation, direct such payment to be resumed by the Paymaster-General.

SEC. 4. The provisions of the first and second sections of an Act entitled "An Act in addition to an Act to provide Payment of a Bounty to Volunteers, and to Organize an additional Militia Force," approved November 13th, 1863, be, and the same are hereby extended to all persons who shall enlist and be mustered into the military service of the United States under the provisions of the third section of this Act, or who shall procure volunteers for the service of the United States as provided in said Act. All volunteers, residents of the State, who shall be hereafter mustered into the service of the United States, shall not be entitled to receive the bounty herein provided, unless such volunteers shall be accredited to towns where they are enrolled, or have their residence if not enrolled, as ascertained by the boards of enrollment.

SEC. 5. The sum of eighteen hundred thousand dollars, or so much of the same as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses to be incurred by this act; and the treasurer is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, such sums of money as shall be necessary to meet the expenditures herein authorized.

Approved, Jan. 15th, 1864.

